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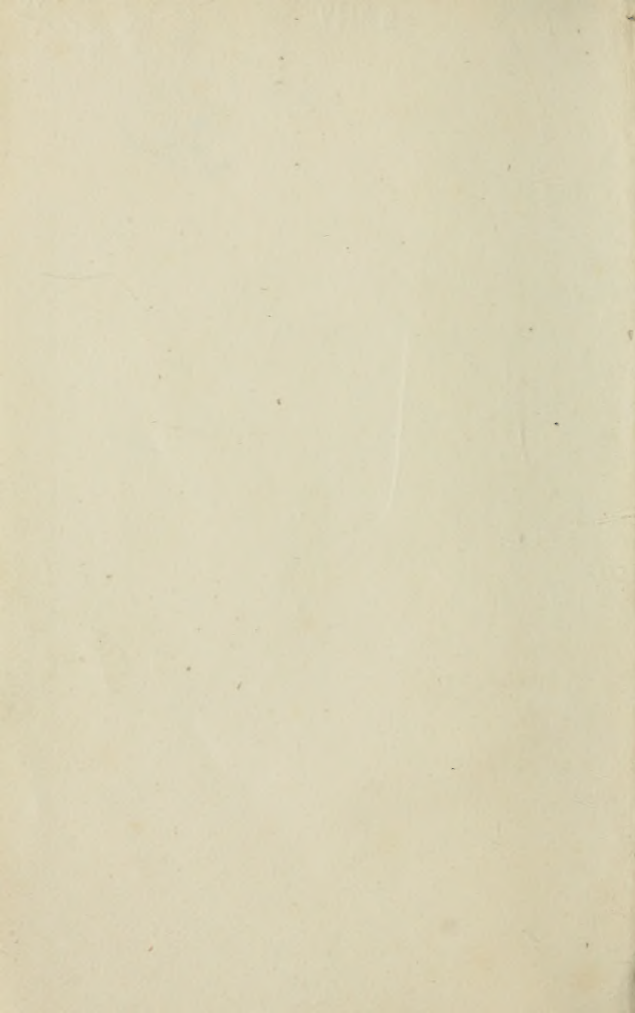
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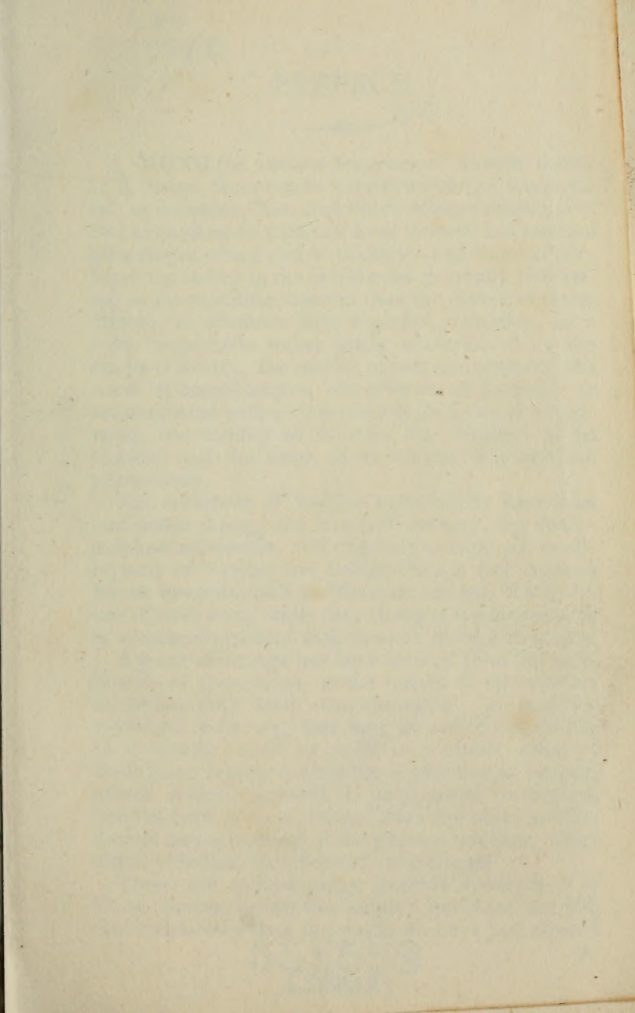
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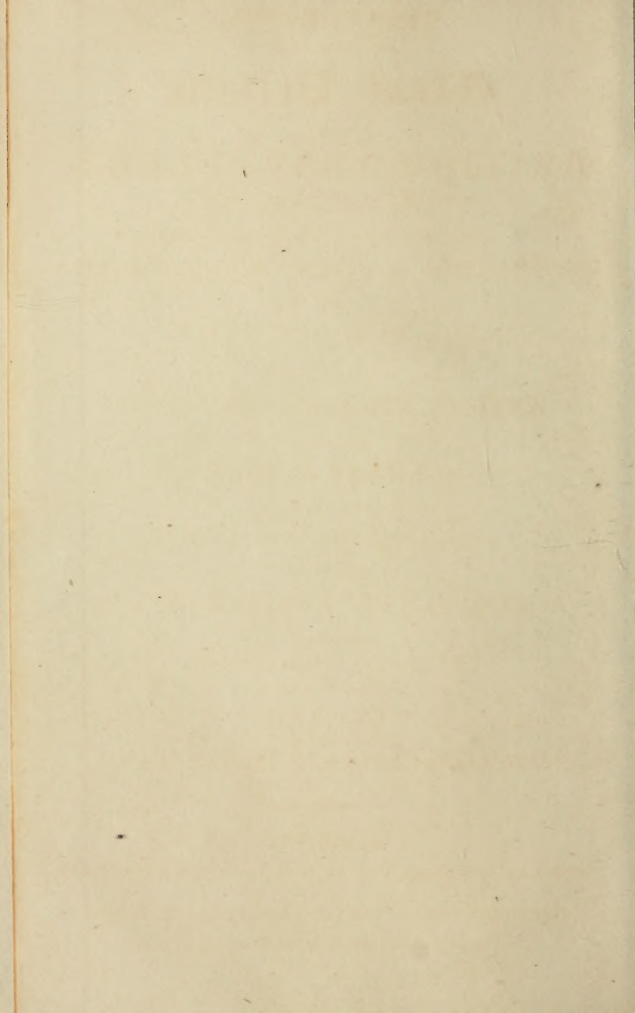
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TOPOGRAPHY
OF
Great Britain,
OR,
BRITISH TRAVELLER'S
POCKET DIRECTORY;
BEING AN ACCURATE AND COMPREHENSIVE
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
ALL THE COUNTIES
IN
England, Scotland, and Wales,
WITH THE
ADJACENT ISLANDS:
ILLUSTRATED WITH
MAPS OF THE COUNTIES,
WHICH FORM
A COMPLETE BRITISH ATLAS.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.



ND.

London:

Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke,

FOR

SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER-ROW ;

AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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PREFACE.

AMONG the various branches of human knowledge, there can be none more useful, ornamental, or desirable, than that which comprehends a perfect acquaintance with the local history and internal advantages of our native country; and there is perhaps no country in the world more generally interesting to the scientific observer than the Island of Great Britain, in whatever light regarded; whether, as a very respectable writer justly observes, "as the cradle of liberty, the mother of arts and sciences, the nurse of manufactures, the mistress of the sea," or contemplated with a view towards its peculiar advantages, the fertility of its soil, the mildness of its climate, and the value of its natural and artificial productions.

The multitude of English tours which have been performed during the last half century, by distinguished individuals, will certainly redeem our countrymen of fortune and fashion from a just censure for an unaccountable indifference towards the beauties of their own, while they thought it indispensable to become acquainted with those of foreign countries.

A great advantage has been derived from the publication of these tours, in the variety of valuable information they have communicated. It must be confessed, however, that they are not of a character so generally useful as could be wished; some of them being wholly descriptive of picturesque beauty, others entirely devoted to antiquarian researches, and the bulk of them formed from the hasty and incorrect memorandums of the general traveller, without any distinct view beyond amusement.

There are indeed many general descriptions of Great Britain before the public; but these are still less satisfactory than the works we have just alluded

to.

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to. Undertaking to include every thing, they are every where defective, or too brief to afford valuable information. The more important points of commerce and agriculture are very slightly discussed; and the little given under these heads not at all to be depended on.

A work comprehending the ancient and modern history of the British Islands, their topography, and natural history, commerce, agriculture, and civil and domestic œconomy, deduced from authentic sources, sufficiently ample, without being unnecessarily diffuse, has long been a desideratum in English literature; and it is with a view to supply this want that *The Topography of Great Britain* has been undertaken.

The design of the work is to collect together a body of the most authentic and recent information respecting the history, topography, and statics of Great Britain. In order to render such a work as useful as possible, we have considered that correct maps and accurate itineraries are indispensably necessary: on the contrary, engravings of antiquities or picturesque scenery, which have already been so frequently presented to the public, would only tend to increase the expence of the work, without adding to its real value. We trust, therefore, our omission of these will be amply compensated by the particular attention paid to the beauty and accuracy of our maps. In treating of the ancient history of the island, the most authentic accounts only will be detailed, avoiding mere speculation: and in describing the monuments of antiquity themselves, we shall be contented to give, as correctly as possible, their present appearance, with the opinions of the learned upon their probable origin, without entering ourselves into so extensive a field of conjecture.

Our topographical descriptions have been drawn from the best works upon the subject, from original materials, and from actual observation. No pains
have

have been spared in bringing forward the most authentic historical accounts of the ancient and present state of every part of the country described. The names of every eminent native will be found recorded with due respect, at the same time the work has not been unnecessarily increased in size by long biographical memoirs. The natural history of the British islands has claimed our particular attention ; and we have entered into its details as amply as the nature of our work would allow. The local trade and manufactures of every part of Great Britain we have endeavoured to display as correctly and with as much perspicuity as possible : and we have omitted no opportunity of pointing out favourable situations for the exercise of industry, or beneficial application of capital.

Our knowledge of the science of agriculture, which of late years has been so much the object of public attention, has been considerably increased by a description of work the most valuable of its kind, as being derived from the most authentic sources, and executed by persons the most competent to treat upon the subject. We allude to the surveys of the counties, under the auspices of the Agricultural Board : and we do not hesitate to declare that we have derived a great mass of valuable information upon the husbandry of Great Britain from a selection made with great care out of these papers, in addition to other assistance, and our own actual observations. It will be found indeed that we have omitted nothing that they contain valuable or useful to be known.

Upon this plan, it is presumed The Topography of Great Britain cannot fail to be as interesting and entertaining as it is useful. The natural philosopher and the learned antiquary will find the work to be the best index to the objects of their several pursuits, which abound in the British Islands. The commercial inquirer will meet with the most

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satisfactory

satisfactory information as to the articles of commerce and manufactures of the country. The agriculturist will derive the most important addition to his stock of scientific knowledge from the information given respecting the variety of soils, produce, and modes of husbandry to be found in the kingdom ; and his judgment will be assisted by the comparisons he will thus be enabled to make. The speculatist will be correctly led to new fields for exertion ; his views will be opened and enlarged by the introduction of new situations, new products, and new markets, to his view, and by authentic and complete accounts of local advantages, of which, perhaps, he was not before aware, from their not having been hitherto sufficiently noticed or accurately pointed out to enable him to exercise his genius in the improvement of his capital, and the acquirement of fortune, in commerce, manufactures, or agriculture. And the traveller, for general information and amusement, will find in the following volumes a correct guide to every thing curious and deserving attention throughout England, Scotland, and Wales ; while the maps, which form a most valuable and useful ornament to the work, together with the itineraries which accompany them, will present him with as perfect and complete a directory as any extant.

From a thorough conviction of the utility of the plan, we have placed at the head of our description of each county an inspection table, exhibiting at one view—

- The diocese in which such county is situated,
- Its boundaries,
- Its extent,
- Its divisions and subdivisions,
- The cities, towns, villages, vicarages, and parishes it contains,
- The number of representatives it returns to Parliament.

GENERAL

GENERAL
GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Island of Great Britain consists of three separate parts, or divisions, which together form one kingdom. Two of these Parts, namely, England and Wales (which conjunctively form one part) are called *SOUTH BRITAIN*; and the other, by way of distinction, is called *Scotland*, or *NORTH BRITAIN*.

Great Britain is the largest island in Europe; and, in opulence and power, at least equal to any in the known world. It is situated in the Atlantic or Western Ocean, being bounded on the east by the German Ocean; on the west by the Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel; on the north by the Deucalionian, or Northern Ocean; and on the south by the British Channel. It is somewhat of a triangular form, and extends in length, from north to south, 540 miles; that is, according to astronomical calculation, reckoning 60 miles to a degree; but in English statute measure, its length is exactly 622 miles and a half. Its breadth, which must be taken from the Land's End in Cornwall, to the South Foreland in Kent, is 285 miles, and its circumference (including the windings of the coast) 1830. Its longitude is from 9 deg. 45 min. to 17 deg. 15 min. and the latitude from 50 to 59 deg. north. It is situated at a convenient distance from the surrounding nations, its ports being open for the commerce of the whole world. It advances so far into the sea between the extremity of Kent and Calais in France, that many ancient writers have conjectured it was originally joined to the continent, from which it was separated by some supernatural eruption. This seems to be the opinion of Mr. Camden, who says, "It is very probable that the face of the globe underwent an alteration from the waters of the deluge, and other causes; that some mountains were thrown up, and many higher places sunk into plains and vallies; that bodies of water were dried up; dry grounds became pools of stagnant water; and that some islands were torn from the continent." But, however this may have been, it is certain that, from the similarity of appearance

pearance in the cliffs of Dover and those of Calais, there is some reason for the conjecture.

The area of England and Wales, according to the latest authorities, appears to be 58,335 square statute miles, equal to 37,343,400 statute acres; the inhabitants on each square mile average 152 persons.—Total, 8,866,220 persons.

Origin of the Name—"Britain."

Various have been the conjectures of different writers with respect to the origin of the name Britain; but among the whole the most probable is that it was first called *Bratanac*, which name is said to have been given it by the Phœnicians, who first traded to the western coast of the island for tin, lead, and other articles; and this conjecture appears the more reasonable, when we consider, that the word *Brathnac*, in the Phœnician language, signifies *the land of tin*. It was afterwards called *Albion*, a term derived from the Greek word *Alphon*, which signifies *white*, in allusion to the whiteness of the chalky cliffs, which are first seen upon the island being approached from the sea. It was called by the Romans *Britannia*, or *Britannicæ Insulæ*, and afterwards *Britain*, which last epithet (according to Camden) is supposed to have been derived from the British word, *Brith*, painted, (which was peculiarly characteristic of the custom of the natives, who took a pride in staining their bodies with a dye of a blue colour) and *Tania*, a country, a region.

The southern part of Britain, termed *England*, is supposed to have received its name from an Anglo-Saxon province, called *Angleland*, or the *Land of the Angles*, the inhabitants of which, emigrating from their own country, gave that name to those parts of which they became masters by conquest, and, in the course of time, the whole was called *England*, which was fixed as the common name of the southern parts of the island.

That part of Britain denominated Wales, is bounded on the west and north by the Irish Sea; on the east by Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire, and on the south by the river Severn, and the Bristol Channel; it is about 150 miles in length from north to south, and from 56 to 86 broad. The name is supposed to be derived from the Saxon word *Wallia*, signifying the
land

land of *Strangers*, a name the Saxons gave to that part of the country into which they had driven the native inhabitants when they took possession of the rest. It was then detached from England, but has since been so united, that the two form one grand part of the kingdom, under the name of SOUTH BRITAIN, as does the other under the name of SCOTLAND, or NORTH BRITAIN.

Exclusive of these principal divisions, Great Britain is surrounded by a prodigious number of smaller islands; some of which are single, as the Isles of Wight, Man, &c. some of them are in clusters, as the Scilly Islands, Orca-des, &c. and others are scattered along the coasts, as the Western Isles, &c.

Climate, Soil, and Natural Productions of Great Britain.

The Island of Great Britain, from the peculiarity of its situation, enjoys many advantages unknown to the inhabitants of other countries. The climate, though sometimes censured, as being subject to frequent and considerable variations, is, upon the whole, both temperate and wholesome. If our weather be, as is commonly alleged, in general less steady and serene than in some other countries of Europe, it is not so sultry in one season, or so rigorous in another. We are subject in a smaller degree to storms of thunder and lightning, to long piercing frosts, and deep snows; and though we have a full proportion of rain, yet it falls moderately, and not with such weight and violence as to produce sudden and dangerous inundations. Our seasons are so genial as to ripen all sorts of grain, of some sort or other, in all the different parts of the island; to furnish us with a great variety of excellent fruit, and to afford us the most luxuriant pastures, by the confession of most of our neighbours; so that what was heretofore said, still continues true, that, except wine, oil, and a few rich fruits, that are the peculiar blessings of hotter climes, this country derives from warmth and vegetation all that its inhabitants can be justly said to want, or indeed that they can reasonably wish or desire. The ground is clothed with an almost perpetual verdure, and the whole country is so diversified with hills and dales, as to exhibit to the view a variety of the most delightful and pleasing prospects.

prospects. The various windings and indentions of the coast afford numberless harbours for the security of shipping, and the surrounding seas teem with myriads of fish, which not only gratify the inhabitants as food, but turn to their advantage, by the traffic they carry on with them in foreign countries.

The salubrity of the air, the fertility of the soil, and the abundant produce of corn in Great Britain, are particularly noticed by Tacitus, who says, "In this Island there is no intense cold; besides the olive and the vine, and other fruit-trees natural to warmer climates, the soil produces corn in considerable quantities, which, however slow in ripening, springs up apace; both which circumstances are owing to the same cause, the great moisture of the ground and air." Another very ancient author, in speaking of the island for its great produce of corn, expresses himself thus,

"Here sovereign Ceres holds her ample reign."

ENGLAND

Is at present divided into Thirty-Nine Counties (besides the County of Monmouthshire, which has been considered as a part of England ever since the reign of Henry VIII.) which we have described in the following order, viz.

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Cornwall, | Cambridgeshire, | Shropshire, |
| Devonshire, | Huntingdonshire, | Staffordshire, |
| Somersetshire, | Northamptonshire, | Leicestershire, |
| Dorsetshire, | Bedfordshire, | Rutlandshire, |
| Wiltshire, | Hertfordshire, | Lincolnshire, |
| Berkshire, | Middlesex, | Nottinghamshire, |
| Hampshire, | Buckinghamshire, | Derbyshire, |
| Sussex, | Oxfordshire, | Cheshire, |
| Surry, | Gloucestershire, | Lancashire, |
| Kent, | Monmouthshire, | Yorkshire, |
| Essex, | Herefordshire, | Westmoreland, |
| Suffolk, | Worcestershire, | Cumberland, |
| Norfolk, | Warwickshire, | Durham, |

And Northumberland.

WALES.

WALES.

The Principality of Wales, which will next follow, contains in that part called South Wales the following Counties, placed in the order they are described :

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Brecknockshire, | Glamorganshire, |
| Cardiganshire, | Pembrokeshire, |
| Carmarthenshire, | Radnorshire. |

In that part denominated North Wales :

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Anglesea, | Flintshire, |
| Caernarvonshire, | Merionethshire, and |
| Denbighshire, | Montgomeryshire. |

SCOTLAND.

North Britain or Scotland is also divided into Counties or Shires ; viz. the Shires of

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Edinburgh, | Air, | Kenross, |
| Haddington, | Dunbarton, | Clackmanan, |
| Merse, | Bute, | Fife, |
| Roxborough, | Caithness, | Forfar, |
| Selkirk, | Renfrew, | Kincardin, |
| Peebles, | Stirling, | Bamff, |
| Lanark, | Linlithgow, | Aberdeen, |
| Dumfries, | Argyle, | Elgin, |
| Kirkcudbright, | Perth, | Nairne, |
| Cromartie, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Orkney. | | |

BRITISH ISLANDS.

Lastly are described the British Islands, viz.

The Isle of Wight,
 The Isle of Man,
 The Isles of Guernsey and Jersey,
 The Isles of Alderney and Sark,
 The Scilly Islands,

The

The Orcades, or Orkney Islands,
The Islands of Shetland,
The Hebrides, or Western Isles, &c. &c.

THE LAW DIVISION OF ENGLAND

Is in Six Circuits; viz.

The Home Circuit.

Essex, Hertfordshire, Surry, Sussex, and Kent.

Norfolk Circuit.

Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

Midland Circuit.

Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Rutlandshire, and Northamptonshire.

Oxford Circuit.

Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire.

Western Circuit.

Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Cornwall, and Devonshire.

Northern Circuit.

Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.



TOPOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
COUNTY OF CORNWALL,

Containing an Account of its

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Situation, Extent, Towns, Roads, Rivers, Lakes, | Mines, Minerals, Fisheries, Manufactures, Trade, Commerce, | Agriculture, Fairs, Markets, Curiosities, Antiquities, Natural History, |
|--|---|--|

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, &c.

To which is prefixed,

A COPIOUS TRAVELLING GUIDE,

Exhibiting

*The Direct and principal Cross Roads,
Inns and Distances of Stages, and
Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats,*

Forming a

COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY:

With


A LIST OF THE FAIRS,

And an Index Table,

Shewing, at One View, the Distances of all the Towns from
London, and of Towns from each other.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

Illustrated with a
MAP OF THE COUNTY.


London:

Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke,
FOR
SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER-ROW;
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.



To find the Distance from Bodmin to Truro, see Bodmin on the top, and Truro on the side; carry your sight to the square where both meet, which gives the distance:

B 2

AN INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

CORNWALL, which is situated in the Diocese of EXETER, and Province of CANTERBURY, is

| Bounded by | Extends | Contains | Sends to Parliament |
|--|--|--|--------------------------|
| The River Tamar on the East, which divides it from Devonshire, | In length from East to West, 78 miles and a half. | 9 Hundreds | Forty-four Members, viz. |
| And by the Sea on the West, North, and South. | In breadth from South-east to North-west, at the greatest extremity 43 miles and a quarter: though in many places it is not above 20 miles wide, the Peninsula which the County consists of growing narrower by degrees from Devonshire to Land's End. | 21 Boroughs | 2 for the County |
| | | 27 Market Towns | 2 Bodmin |
| | | 89 Vicarages | 2 Bossiney |
| | | 161 Parish Churches, besides Chapels of Ease | 2 Camelford |
| | | 1300 Villages. | 2 East Looe |
| | | | 2 West Looe |
| | | | 2 Powey |
| | | | 2 St. Gernain's |
| | | | 2 Grampond |
| | | | 2 Helston |
| | | | 2 St. Ives |
| | | | 2 Calington |
| | | | 2 Launceston |
| | | | 2 Leskeard |
| | | | 2 Lestwithiel |
| | | | 2 St. Maws |
| | | | 2 St. Michael |
| | | | 2 Newport |
| | | | 2 Penryn |
| | | | 2 Saltash |
| | | | 2 Tregony |
| | And is about 200 miles in circumference. | | 2 Truro. |

AN ITINERARY

OF

THE DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS,

IN

CORNWALL.

In which is included the STAGES, INNS, and
GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

N. B. The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through; the Figures that follow shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages; and in the last Column are the Names of Gentlemen's Seats and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R and L.

FALMOUTH TO PENRYN, TRURO, BOD- MIN, AND LAUNCESTON.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----|---|
| FALMOUTH to | | | |
| Penryn | 2 | | Inn— <i>Golden Lion.</i> |
| Enys | 2 | 4 | At <i>Enys</i> , on R., <i>F. Enys</i> , <i>Esq.</i> |
| Stiken Bridge | 1 | 5 | At <i>Stiken Bridge</i> , on R., <i>Carclew Park</i> , <i>Sir W.</i> <i>Lemon</i> , <i>Bart.</i> |
| Parrenwell | 1 | 6 | At <i>Parrenwell</i> , on L., — <i>Fox</i> , <i>Esq.</i> |
| Lower Carnon..... | 1 | 7 | |
| Killigannon | 1 | 8 | At <i>Killigannon</i> , on R., — <i>Dagge</i> , <i>Esq.</i> |
| Killow | 1 | 9 | At <i>Killow</i> , on L., <i>R. Lo-</i> <i>vel Gwatkin</i> , <i>Esq.</i> |
| Calenick | 1 | 10 | |
| TRURO | 1 | 11 | Inns— <i>Red Lion</i> , & <i>King's</i> <i>Arms.</i> —Near <i>Truro</i> , on R., <i>Tregothnan</i> , <i>Visc.</i> |
| Pemount | 1 | 12 | At <i>Pemount</i> , on L., <i>Col.</i> <i>M'Carmick.</i> |
| Polwhele | 1 | 12 | At <i>Polwhele</i> , on R., <i>Rev.</i> <i>Mr. Polwhele.</i> |
| St. Erme, High- way | 1 | 13 | |

| | | |
|---|------|--|
| Treworgan | 1 14 | At Treworgan, on L., <i>James Buller, Esq.</i> |
| Truthan. | 1 15 | At Truthan, on L., <i>Mr.</i> <i>John Roberts.</i> |
| ST. MICHAEL | 3 18 | Inn— <i>The Feathers.</i> |
| Summer Court .. | 2 20 | |
| Higher Penhale .. | 1 21 | |
| Lower Fraddon Cross, West Downs, and Bostray's Common | 1 22 | Inn— <i>Indian Queen.</i> |
| Goss Moor | 1 23 | |
| Beloveley | 9 32 | |
| East Lane-end .. | 1 33 | |
| Lanevitt | 4 37 | |
| Ford | 1 38 | |
| BODMIN | 2 40 | Inns— <i>White Hart, and</i> <i>King's Arms.—At Bod-</i> <i>min, near Lanhydrock</i> <i>House, Hon. Mrs. Bug-</i> <i>nal Agar.</i> |
| Lancraff | 1 41 | At Lancraff, on L., <i>Fran-</i> <i>cis John Hext, Esq.</i> |
| Trewardale | 2 43 | At Trewardale, on L., <i>Mrs. Collins.</i> |
| Pound's Cross.... | 1 44 | — <i>Trengoff, Esq.</i> |
| Peveral's Cross .. | 3 47 | |
| Palmer's Bridge.. | 3 50 | |
| Trewent..... | 2 52 | |
| Five Lanes | 1 53 | Inn— <i>The London.</i> |
| Hick's Mill | 2 55 | Near Hick's Mill, <i>Tre-</i> <i>burney House, W. Eliot,</i> <i>Esq.</i> |
| Cross the Inny, R. LAUNCESTON | 2 60 | Inns— <i>White Hart, and</i> <i>Exeter Inn.</i> |

PENZANCE TO HELSTON, TRURO, ST.
AUSTEL, LESTWITHIEL, LESKEARD,
AND SALTASH.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----|--|
| PENZANCE to Gulval | 2 | | At <i>Gulval</i> , on L., <i>Charles Pennick, Esq.</i> — Near <i>Penzance</i> , at <i>Castle Horneck</i> , <i>J. Borlase</i> ; <i>Rosehill</i> , <i>R. Oxnan</i> ; and <i>Trereite</i> , <i>Mrs. Nicholls</i> . — On R., <i>Kenegie</i> , <i>Rose Price, Esq.</i> ; and <i>Trevalor</i> , <i>Wm. Veale, Esq.</i> |
| Marazion | 1 | 3 | At <i>Marazion</i> , on R., <i>Clowance</i> , or <i>St. Michael's Mount</i> , <i>Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.</i> |
| Golzenna | 1 | 4 | |
| Germoe | 3 | 7 | At <i>Germoe</i> , on R., <i>Godolphin Park</i> , <i>Duke of Leeds</i> . |
| Breeage | 3 | 10 | |
| Methleigh | 1 | 11 | At <i>Methleigh</i> , — <i>Coad, Esq.</i> |
| HELSTON | 2 | 13 | Inn— <i>The Angel</i> . — Near <i>Helston</i> , on L., <i>Trehill</i> , <i>J. Rowe, Esq.</i> |
| Parrenwell | 1 | 25 | |
| Lower Carnon.... | 1 | 26 | <i>Carclen Park</i> , <i>Sir W. Lemon, Bart.</i> |
| Killow | 2 | 28 | At <i>Killow</i> , on R., <i>R. Lovel Gwathkin, Esq.</i> |
| Calenick | 1 | 29 | |
| TRURO | 7 | 36 | Inns— <i>Red Lion</i> , & <i>King's Arms</i> . — Near <i>Truro</i> , <i>Visc. Tregothnan</i> . On L. <i>Tregolls</i> , <i>Admiral W. Lake</i> . |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Penair | 1 37 | On L., <i>Penair, Carthew Reynolds, Esq.</i> On R., <i>Penkalenick, Rev. John Vivian.</i> |
| Kiggon ↔ .. | 1 38 | At <i>Kiggon</i> , on L., <i>Polsue, Zaccheus Andrew, Esq.</i> |
| Tresillian | 1 39 | At <i>Tresillian</i> , on L., <i>Ticane, Wm. Stackhouse, Esq.</i> |
| Probus | 2 41 | |
| Trewithan | 1 42 | <i>Trewithan, M. G. Cregoe, Esq.</i> |
| GRAMPOUND | 2 43 | Inn— <i>Queen's Head.</i> |
| Pennans..... | 1 44 | On R., <i>Pennans</i> ,— <i>Dinsthorn, Esq.</i> |
| Sticker | 2 46 | |
| St. Austel | 3 49 | Inn— <i>White Hart.</i> —At <i>St. Austel, N. Crewe, Esq.</i> |
| St. Blazey High- way } | 2 51 | At <i>St. Blazey</i> , on L., <i>Tregrehan, Thomas Carlyon, Esq.</i> |
| St. Blazey | 1 52 | |
| St. Blazey Bridge | 1 53 | |
| Penpillick | 1 54 | |
| Pelyn | 2 56 | At <i>Pelyn</i> , on R., <i>Rev. Nicholas Kendal.</i> |
| LESTWITHIEL | 1 57 | Inns— <i>Crown, and Dog.</i> |
| Bridge End | $\frac{1}{2}$ 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | On L., <i>Restormel Castle, J. Hext, Esq.</i> On R., <i>Penquite, T. Graham, Esq.</i> |
| Hartswell | $\frac{1}{2}$ 58 | |
| Fairy Cross | 1 59 | <i>Boconock House, Ld. Grenville.</i> |
| Western Tap- House } | 2 61 | |

| | | |
|------------------|------|---|
| Dobwalls | 5 66 | At <i>Dobwalls</i> , on R., <i>Tre-</i> <i>nant, Sir John Morshead,</i> <i>Bart.</i> |
| Looe Mills | 1 67 | |
| LESKEARD | 2 69 | Inn— <i>King's Arms.</i> |
| Cartuther | 1 70 | On R., <i>Cartuther, Mrs.</i> <i>Morshead.</i> |
| Coldrinick | 3 73 | On L., <i>Coldrinick, D. C.</i> <i>Trelawney, Esq.</i> |
| Roll Foot | 2 75 | At <i>Rollfoot</i> , on L., <i>Catch-</i> <i>french, Francis Glan-</i> <i>ville, Esq.</i> |
| Tideford | 2 77 | At <i>Tideford</i> , on R., <i>Port</i> <i>Eliot, Lord Eliot.</i> |
| Landrake | 2 79 | At <i>Landrake</i> , on L., <i>John</i> <i>Roger, Esq.</i> |
| Stockerton | 1 80 | On R., <i>Stockerton, Hon.</i> <i>Admiral de Courcy.</i> |
| Weard | 2 82 | On R., <i>Weard, — Har-</i> <i>rison, Esq.</i> |
| SALTASH | 1 83 | Inn— <i>Green Dragon.</i> |

PADSTOW TO BODMIN, LESKEARD, CAL- LINGTON, AND TAVISTOCK.

| | | |
|---------------------|------|--|
| From PADSTOW to | | At <i>Padstow Place, C. Pri-</i> <i>deux, Esq.</i> |
| | | Inn— <i>Red Lion.</i> |
| Treator | 1 1 | <i>Treator</i> , on R., <i>Dr. Peters.</i> |
| Little Peterwick .. | 2 3 | |
| St. Issey | 1 4 | |
| White Cross | 2 6 | At <i>White Cross</i> , on L., <i>Trequennowe Castle, Sir</i> <i>Wm. Molesworth, Bart.</i> |
| Wade Bridge | 2 8 | |
| Slade Bridge | 2 10 | |
| Croane | 1 11 | At <i>Croane</i> , on L., <i>Mrs.</i> <i>Kirkham.</i> |

Washway

| | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| Washway | 1 | 12 | At Washway, on L., Sir W. Molesworth, Bart. |
| Dunmear | 1 | 13 | At Dunmear, Higher Bus- carn, — Flamank, Esq. |
| BODMIN | 2 | 15 | Inns—White Hart, and King's Arms. |
| Lanhydrock | 1 | 16 | At Lanhydrock, Hon. Mrs. Agar. |
| Resprin Bridge .. | 1 | 17 | At Resprin Bridge, on L., Glynn, J. Glynn, Esq. |
| Bridge End | 1 | 18 | At Bridge End, on R., Restormel Castle, J. Hext, Esq. |
| Western Tap- House | 3 | 21 | |
| Dobwalls | | | |
| | 5 | 26 | At Dobwalls, on R., Tre- nant, Sir John Mors- head, Bart. |
| Looe Mills | 1 | 27 | |
| LESKEARD | 2 | 29 | Inn—King's Arms. |
| Pengover | 2 | 31 | |
| Venton | 1 | 32 | |
| St. Ives | 2 | 34 | At St. Ives, on R., Har- wood, W. Roberts, Esq. |
| New Bridge | 2 | 36 | At New Bridge, on R., Newton Ferris, Weston Helyar, Esq. |
| CALLINGTON | 2 | 38 | The New Inn.. |
| Kingston Down .. | 1 | 39 | |
| New Bridge, and cross the River Tamar | 5 | 44 | |
| TAVISTOCK | | | |
| | 3 | 47 | Inns — Bedford Arms, King's Arms, and Lon- don Inn. |

LAUNCESTON TO CALLINGTON, SALT-
ASH, AND PLYMOUTH.

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|----|---|
| LAUNCESTON to | | | |
| Lezant | 3 | 3 | |
| Bale's Mill | 4 | 7 | |
| Stokeclimsland .. | 2 | 9 | At <i>Stokeclimsland</i> , on L., <i>Rev. Mr. Ratcliff</i> . |
| Whiteford House | 1 | 10 | On R., <i>Whiteford House</i> , <i>Sir J. Call, Bart.</i> |
| CALLINGTON | 2 | 12 | <i>The New Inn</i> . |
| St. Mellion | 3 | 15 | At <i>St. Mellion</i> , on L., <i>Cro-</i> <i>cadon, J. Coryton, Esq.</i> |
| Pentelley | 1 | 16 | On L., <i>Pentelley, J. T.</i> <i>Coryton, Esq.</i> |
| Hatt | 2 | 18 | On R., <i>Hatt, Rev. Charles</i> <i>Tucker</i> . |
| Moditham | 1 | 19 | On L., <i>Moditham, William</i> <i>Batt, Esq.</i> |
| SALTASH..... | 2 | 21 | Inn— <i>Green Dragon</i> . |
| King's Tamerton | 1 | 22 | At <i>King's Tamerton</i> , on L., <i>St. Budeaux, F.</i> <i>Corham, Esq.</i> |
| Weston Mills | 1 | 23 | |
| Mile House | 1 | 24 | |
| PLYMOUTH..... | 1 | 25 | Inns— <i>Pope's Head, King's</i> <i>Arms Hotel, The Globe,</i> <i>Bristol Inn, and Oxford</i> <i>Inn</i> . |

ST. IVES TO REDRUTH, TRURO, TRE-
GONY, ST. AUSTEL, FOWEY, WEST-
LOOE, AND PLYMOUTH.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|--|
| ST. IVES to | | | |
| Tregenny | 1 | 1 | On R., <i>Tregenny</i> , — <i>Ste-</i> <i>phens, Esq.</i> |
| Trevethoe | 1 | 2 | On R., <i>Trevethoe, H. M.</i> <i>Praed, Esq.</i> |

Lelant

| | | | |
|---|---|----|--|
| Lelant | 1 | 3 | |
| Tredrea | 1 | 4 | On R., <i>Tredrea, Davis Giddy, Esq.</i> |
| <i>About 1 mile from Phillack cross the Hoyle, R.</i> | | | |
| St. Earth | 1 | 5 | |
| Guilford | 2 | 7 | |
| Angarack | 1 | 8 | |
| Conner | 1 | 9 | |
| <i>Cross the R. Conner to</i> | | | |
| Treswithen | 1 | 10 | |
| REDRUTH | 5 | 15 | Inns— <i>King's Arms, and Bell. — Near Redruth, Trehiddy Park, Lord de Dunstanville.</i> |
| Treleigh | 1 | 16 | On L., <i>Treleigh, — Knighton, Esq.</i> |
| White Hall | 1 | 17 | On L., <i>White Hall, T. Wilson, Esq.</i> |
| Scorrier House ... | 1 | 18 | On R., <i>Scorrier House, J. Williams, Esq.</i> |
| Chase Water | 1 | 19 | |
| Seveak House.... | 1 | 20 | On R., <i>Seveak House, Michael Allen, Esq.</i> |
| Croftwest | 1 | 21 | On L., <i>Croftwest, T. Mitchell, Esq.</i> |
| TRURO | 3 | 24 | Near <i>Truro, on L., Tregolls, W. Luke, Esq. — Inns—Red Lion, and King's Arms.</i> |
| Tresilian | 3 | 27 | At <i>Tresillian, Ticane, W. Stachhouse, Esq.</i> |
| Tregothnan | 1 | 28 | On R., <i>Tregothnan, Lord Viscount Falmouth.</i> |
| Freewater | 2 | 30 | At <i>Freewater, on L., Trewithian, M. G. Crayve, Esq.</i> |

Trewartheniek

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|---|
| Trewarthenick.... | 1 31 | On R., <i>Trewarthenick, F. Gregor, Esq.</i> |
| TREGONY | 1 32 | |
| Pitsdown | 2 34 | |
| Pennans | 1 35 | On L., <i>Pennans, — Dinorthorn, Esq.</i> |
| Sticker | 1 36 | <i>Heligan, E. J. Glynn, Esq.</i> |
| ST. AUSTEL | 3 39 | Inn— <i>White Hart.—At St. Austel, N. Crewe, Esq.</i> |
| St. Blazey High- way | 2 41 | |
| St. Blazey Gate.. | 1 42 | At St. Blazey, on L., <i>Tregrehan, Thomas Carlyon, Esq.</i> |
| Par | 1 43 | |
| Kilmarth | 1 44 | On R., <i>Kilmarth, W. Rashleigh, Esq.</i> |
| Menabilly | 1 45 | On R., <i>Menabilly, W. Rashleigh, Esq.</i> |
| FOWEY | 2 47 | Inn— <i>The Ship.</i> |
| <i>Cross the Fowey, R.</i> | | |
| Trelack | 2 49 | |
| Trenewan | 1 50 | |
| Treweers | 1 51 | |
| Wayland | 2 53 | At Wayland, <i>Trelawney, Rev. Sir H. Tre'awney.</i> |
| WEST LOOE | 2 55 | |
| <i>Cross the Looe, R., to</i> | | |
| East Looe | | |
| Bodiga | 1 56 | |
| Fragmoor | 1 57 | At Fragmoor, on L., <i>Penhale, — Hill, Esq. and Rev. C. Sweet.</i> |
| Seaton | 1 58 | |
| Downderry | 1 59 | |

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|----|--|
| Lantick | 2 | 61 | |
| Tregantle | 2 | 63 | |
| Millbrook | 2 | 65 | At <i>Millbrook</i> , on R., <i>T. Edwards, Esq.</i> |
| Maker | 1 | 66 | |
| Crimble | 1 | 67 | At <i>Crimble</i> , on R., <i>Mount Edgecumbe Park</i> , <i>Eurl of Mount Edgecumbe.</i> |
| PLYMOUTH | 2 | 69 | Inns— <i>See page 11.</i> |

BODMIN TO LESTWITHIEL AND FOWEY.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----|--|
| BODMIN to | | | |
| Trefry | 2 | 2 | |
| Lanhydrock House | 1 | 3 | On L., <i>Lanhydrock House</i> , <i>Hon. Mrs. Bagnal Agar.</i> |
| Maudlin | 1 | 4 | |
| LESTWITHIEL | 2 | 6 | Inns— <i>The Crown</i> , and the <i>Dog.</i> |
| Pelyn | 1 | 7 | On L., <i>Pelyn</i> , <i>Rev. Nicholas Kendal.</i> |
| Lanlivery Com- mon | 1 | 8 | |
| Castle Door | 3 | 11 | At <i>Castle Door</i> , <i>Penquite</i> , <i>T. Graham, Esq.</i> |
| FOWEY | 3 | 14 | Inn— <i>The Ship.</i> |

LAND'S END TO PENZANCE, REDRUTH, ST. MICHAEL, ST. COLUMB MAJOR, CAMELFORD, AND LAUNCESTON.

| | | | |
|------------------|---|---|--|
| LAND'S END to | | | |
| Trevivian | 1 | 1 | |
| Penrose | 1 | 2 | On L., <i>Penrose</i> , <i>J. Rogers, Esq.</i> |
| Trebear | 1 | 3 | |
| Treseder | 1 | 4 | |
| St. Buryan | 1 | 5 | |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|--|
| Treriefe | 3 | 8 | On L., <i>Treriefe, W. Nicholls, Esq.</i> |
| Alveton | 1 | 9 | |
| PENZANCE | 1 | 10 | Near <i>Penzance</i> are <i>Castle Horneck, S. Borlase, Esq.; Rose Hill, R. Oxnan, Esq.; and Treriete, Mrs. Nichols.</i> |
| Gulval | 2 | 12 | On L., <i>Gulval, Charles Pennick, Esq.</i> |
| Marazion | 1 | 13 | At <i>Marazion</i> , on R., <i>St. Michael's Mount, Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart.</i> |
| Goldzitheny | 2 | 15 | At <i>Goldzithney</i> , on L., <i>St. Hilary, Rev. Mr. Hichens.</i> |
| Ennys | 2 | 17 | On L., <i>T. Grylls, Esq.</i> |
| Relubbas | 1 | 18 | At <i>Relubbas</i> , on R., <i>Trengembo, Rev. H. Willyams, Esq.</i> |
| Gurlynn | 1 | 19 | On L., <i>W. Babb, Esq.</i> |
| Fraddon | 1 | 20 | |
| Henver | | | At <i>Henver</i> , on L., <i>Befurrell, — Hathnance, Esq.</i> |
| Wall | 1 | 21 | |
| Halgarrack | 1 | 22 | On R., <i>W. Richards, Esq.</i> |
| Barrepper | 1 | 23 | At <i>Barrepper</i> , on R., <i>Penderves, John Stackhouse, Esq.</i> |
| Camborne | 1 | 24 | At <i>Camborne</i> , on R., <i>Thomas Kevill, Esq.</i> |
| Lower Rosewarne | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | On L., <i>J. Cocke, Esq.</i> — On R., <i>W. Harris, Esq.</i> |
| Tucking Mill | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 | At <i>Tucking Mill</i> , on L., <i>Higher Rosewarne, A. Paul, Esq.</i> |
| Poole | 1 | 26 | At <i>Poole</i> , on L., <i>Illugan, Parsonage, Rev. J. Bassett.</i> |

| | | |
|------------------------------|------|---|
| REDRUTH | 2 28 | Near <i>Redruth, Trehiddy Park, Lord de Dunstanville. — Inns — King's Arms, and London Inn.</i> |
| Treleigh | 1 29 | On R., <i>J. M. Knighton, Esq.</i> |
| Blackwater | 2 31 | |
| Parren Alms- House | 3 34 | |
| Govarow | 2 36 | |
| Truthan | 2 38 | At <i>Truthan, Mr. John Roberts.</i> |
| ST. MICHAEL | 2 40 | |
| Summer Court .. | 2 42 | |
| Higher Penhale .. | 1 43 | |
| Lower Fraddon .. | 1 44 | |
| Nanswyden | 1 45 | |
| Higher Trekening | 1 46 | |
| ST. COLUMB MA- JOR | 1 47 | Inn— <i>Red Lion.</i> |
| Glivian | 1 48 | At <i>Glivian, on R., Trenan, R. Vivian, Esq.</i> |
| Higher Ranzidgie | 7 55 | |
| No Man's Land .. | 1 56 | |
| White Cross | 1 57 | At <i>White Cross, on L., Trequenone, Sir W. Molesworth.</i> |
| St. Brock | 1 58 | On R., <i>Rev. J. Molesworth.</i> |
| Wadebridge | 1 59 | |
| Whitehall | 4 63 | |
| Trellill | 1 64 | |
| St. Teath | 1 65 | |
| Helstone | 2 67 | |
| Tramagenon | 1 68 | At <i>Tramagenon, on L., Lantegloss, Rev. W. Phillips.</i> |

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|---|
| CAMELFORD | 270 | Inn— <i>King's Arms.</i> |
| St. Ketts | 373 | |
| Davidstow | 174 | At <i>Davidstow</i> , on L., <i>Rev. John Lethbridge.</i> |
| Hall Drunkard .. | 175 | |
| Kitt's Moor | 277 | |
| St. Stephen's | 684 | At <i>St. Stephen's</i> , on R., <i>Sir Jonathan Phillips, Knt.</i> |
| LAUNCESTON | 185 | Inns— <i>White Hart</i> , and <i>Exeter Inn.</i> |

A CORRECT LIST

OF ALL

THE FAIRS IN CORNWALL.

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>St. Austel</i> —Thurs. before Easter, Whit Thurs., July 23, Oct. 16, and November 30, for oxen, sheep, and cloth. | after August 1, for cattle, &c. |
| <i>Bodmin</i> —Jan. 25, Sat. after Mid Lent Sunday, Saturday before Palm Sunday, Tuesday and Wed. before Whit Sunday, & December 6, for oxen, sheep, and cloth. | <i>Callington</i> —First Tues. in March, May 1, Sept. 19, and November 12. |
| <i>St. Blazey</i> —Feb. 2, for cattle, &c. | <i>Camborne</i> —February 24, March 7, June 29, and Nov. 11, for cattle. |
| <i>Blisland</i> —Monday nearest September 22. | <i>Camelford</i> —Friday after March 10, May 26, July 17, 18, September 5; and first Wednesday after the 29th of Sept. for cattle. |
| <i>Bolingey</i> —March 16, for oxen, sheep, & cloths. | <i>St. Columb</i> —Thurs. after Mid Lent, and Thurs. after November 12, for cattle. |
| <i>Boscastle</i> —August 5, and November 22, for ditto. | <i>Dolsdon</i> —July 9, and October 1. |
| <i>Boyton</i> —Mon. fortnight | <i>East Looe</i> —February 13, July |

- July 10, September 4, and October 10, for cattle, &c.
- St. Eve*—Thursday after April 7, and Thursday after November 4.
- Falmouth*—August 7, and October 10, for cattle.
- Fivelanes*—Monday week after June 24, and first Thursday in Nov. for all sorts of cattle.
- Fowey*—Shrove Tuesday, May 1, and September 10, for cattle.
- St. Germain's*—May 28, and Aug. 1, for cattle.
- Goldzithney*—August 5, for cattle.
- Grampound*—Jan. 18, March 25, and June 11, for cattle.
- Haleworthy*—October 18.
- Helstone*—Saturday before Mid Lent Sunday, Saturday before Palm Sunday, Whit Monday, July 20, September 9, November 8, and Dec. 11, 30, for cattle.
- St. Ives*—Saturday before Advent, for cattle.
- Killhampton*—Holy Th. that day three weeks, June 13, and August 26, for cattle.
- Kellington*—May 4, Sept. 19, and November 12, for cattle.
- Landrake*—July 19, and August 24, for cattle.
- Lanreath*—Whit Tuesday, November 18.
- Launceston*—First Thurs. in March, a free market; third Thursday in April, ditto, Whit Mon. July 6, November 17, and December 6, for cattle.
- St. Lawrance*—Aug. 10, and Oct. 29, for cattle.
- Lelant*—August 15, for cattle.
- Lestwithiel*—July 10, Sep. 6, and November 13, for cattle.
- St. Marbyn*—Feb. 13.
- Marham Church*—March 25, and August 12.
- Marketjew*—Thurs. three weeks before Easter, and September 29, for cattle, &c.
- St. Martin*—Feb. 13.
- Menheniot*—April 23, June 11, and July 28, for cattle, &c.: if any of these days happen on Saturday, the fair is held on the Monday following.
- Milbrook*—May 1, and September 29.
- St. Mitchel, or St. Michel, in the Borough of St. Mitchel*—If the fair is on Sunday, kept the Monday

- Monday after October 15, for all sorts of cattle, horses, sheep, wool, hops, and all other merchandize.
- St. Neot*—May 5, Easter Monday, and Nov. 5.
- Newlyn*—November 8.
- Northill*—September 8, (if on Friday or Saturday, the Monday after) first Thursday in Nov.
- Padstow*—April 18, and September 21, for cattle, &c.
- Penrose*—Tuesday before Ascension.
- Penryn*—May 1, July 7, and December 21.
- Penzance*—Thursday after Trinity Sunday, & Thurs. before Advent.
- Pillaton*—Whit Tuesday.
- Piranzabuloe*—March 16.
- Plint*—June 24, for cattle, &c.
- Polperro*—June 29.
- Port Isaac*—Holy Thurs.
- Poundscross*—Last Monday in November.
- Pound Stock*—Mon. before Ascension.
- Praze*—July 15.
- Probus*—April 5, 23, May 4, July 5, and September 17, for cattle.
- Redruth*—May 2, July 9, August 3, September 5, and October 1, for cattle, &c.
- Saltash*—February 2, and July 25, for cattle, &c.
- Tuesday before Lady Day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas.
- South Petherwin*—Second Tuesday in May and October.
- St. Stephens*—Feb. 7, May 12, July 31, and Sept. 25, for cattle, &c.
- Stokeclimsland*—May 29.
- Stratton*—May 19, Nov. 8, and Dec. 11, for cattle.
- Summer Court*—Holy Thursday, July 28, and Sept. 25, for cattle, &c.
- St. Teath*—First Tuesday in July.
- Tintagell, or Trevena*—Oct. 19, for cattle, &c.
- Treganatha*—May 6, and August 12, for cattle.
- Tregony*—Shrove Tuesday, May 3, July 25, Sept. 21, and Nov. 6, for cattle, &c.
- Tresillian Bridge*—Second Monday in Feb., and Mon. before Whit Sun., unless that falls on the 12th of May, and then the Monday fortnight for cattle.

Trew — Holy Thursday,
and July 23, for cattle.

Trewann — May 1, and
Oct. 10, for cattle.

Truro — Wed. in Midlent,
Wed. in Whitsun week,
Nov. 19, December 8,
Cattle. Tuesday, May
20, and Sep. 14, for cattle.

St. Veep — Wed. nearest
June 24.

Wadebridge — May 12,
June 22, Oct. 10, for
cattle.

Wainhouse Corner — June
24, and Sept. 29.

Week, St. Mary, July 29,
Sept. 19, Dec. 4, and
Wed. before Christmas-
day, for cattle, &c.

West Looe — May 6, for
cattle, &c.

END OF THE FAIRS.



WORKS

WORKS
PUBLISHED ON THE SUBJECT
OF
CORNWALL.

“ *The Survey of Cornwall*, by Richard Carew, Esq. 4to. 1602;” republished in 1723, and again in 1769.

“ *Speculi Britannia Pars; a Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall*,” &c. with maps and views, “ by John Norden.” 4to. This work was written in the year 1584, but not printed till the year 1728.

“ *Observations on the Antiquities, Historical and Monumental*, of the County of Cornwall; consisting of several Essays on the first Inhabitants,” &c. &c. with various plates. By Dr. Wm. Borlase, Rector of Ludgvan, in this county. 1754. Republished 1769, with several additions, under the title of “ *Antiquities, Historical and Monumental*,” &c. folio. And another Work, by the same Author, entitled, “ *Natural History of Cornwall*,” with many particulars relating to the Mines, Laws of the Stannaries, Customs of the Inhabitants, Cornish Language, &c. and near thirty plates of the principal Seats and natural Productions of the County. Folio, 1758, Oxford.

“ *Mineralogia Cornubiensis; a Treatise on Minerals, Mines, and Mining*, &c. &c. By W. Pryce, of Redruth.” Folio, 1778, London. And by the same Author, “ *Archæologia Cornubritannica*, or an Essay to preserve the Ancient Cornish Language; containing the Rudiments of that Dialect, in a Cornish Grammar, and Cornish English Vocabulary. 4to. 1790, Sherborne.

"An Account of the Islands of Scilly, and Description of Cornwall." By ——— Heath, with cuts. 8vo. 1750.

The Archæologia, Vol. III. contains "Observations, by the Hon. Daines Barrington, on the Expiring State of the Cornish Language," and in Vol. V. further information on the Continuance of the Cornish Dialect, in a letter from Mr. Barrington to John Lloyd, Esq.

"An Account of a Current that prevails to the westward of Scilly." By Major Rennel; with a chart. 4to. 1793.

"The Laws and Customs of the Stannaries in the Counties of Cornwall and Devon," revised and corrected according to the ancient and modern Practice," &c. By Thomas Deane, gent. Folio, 1759.

"Letters, &c. to the Proprietors of the Tin Mines of Cornwall. with a View to open an extensive Trade of Tin to India, Persia, and China, with Specimens of Tin Foil." By George Unwin. 8vo. 1790, London.

"Specimens of British Minerals," chiefly the produce of Cornwall. By Philip Rashleigh, Esq. Selected from his own cabinet; with many plates, beautifully coloured. 4to.

"Chemical History, &c. of the Fossils of Cornwall." By ——— Klaproth. 8vo. 1787.

"The Beauties of England and Wales," by John Britton and Edward Wedlake Brayley, 8vo. 1801, London, gives a very elegant and comprehensive Description of the County of Cornwall, with some beautiful Views.

"Report of the Committee of the House of Commons," on the State of the Copper Mines in this County. Folio, 1801, published by order of the House.

The three first volumes of a very respectable work have lately appeared, entitled "*The History of Cornwall*, Civil, Military, Religious, Architectural, Agricultural, Commercial, Biographical, and Miscellaneous." By the Rev. R. Polwhele, of Polwhele, and Vicar of Manaocan. 4to. 1803, with plates. This promises to be a very complete account of the county, and worthy the pen of the historian of Devonshire.

The Philosophical Transactions, Nos. 401 and 402, contain Dr. T. Nicholls's Observations on the Mines; No. 458, Dr. Williams's Attempt to examine the Cornish Barrows; and No. 498, Dr. Borlase's Remarks on the Cornish Diamonds. In Vol. L. is an account of subterraneous trees at Mount's Bay. In Vol. LI. part 1, are some particulars of Roman Antiquities found at *Bossens*, near St. Michael's Mount. In Vol. LII. part 2, a relation of extraordinary agitations of the waters in Mount's Bay, &c. And in Vol. LVI. are two letters concerning a specimen of native Tin. All the latter are by Dr. Borlase. In the Transactions for 1801 is an account of Hurland Mine, by the Rev. Malachi Hitchens; and two papers by the Count de Bourbon and Richard Chenevix, Esq. on the arseniates of copper and of iron, found in Hue Gortland Mine.

There may be also found descriptions of many places in the county of Cornwall, with various detached accounts of its natural products, &c. in Grose's Antiquities, in Gilpin's Picturesque Tour to the Western Counties, 8vo. 1798; the Rev. Mr. Shaw's Tour to the West of England, 8vo. 1789; Dr. Maton's "Tour to the Western Counties," 2 vols. 8vo. 1797, and Lipscomb's "Journey through Devon and Cornwall," 8vo. 1799. And many particulars of the history and remote trade of Cornwall are contained in the Rev. Mr. Polwhele's History of Devonshire.

Speed's

Speed's Map of this County was published in 1610. Several other maps have been engraved: but the most accurate is that in seven sheets, on a scale of half an inch to a mile, from an actual survey, by Thomas Martyn, in 1748.

General View of the Agriculture of the County of Cornwall, drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. By G. B. Worgan.

Magna Britannia; being a concise Topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A.A. F.R.S. F.A. and L.S., and Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S., Keeper of His Majesty's Records in the Tower of London, Vol. III.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF

THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT.

CORNWALL forms the most western and southern extremity of England ; its western termination is the Land's End. Its most southern point is the Lizard. It is bounded by the sea on the north, west, and south ; and its eastern end butts against Devonshire. The river Tamar, which runs between the two counties, may, allowing a few exceptions, be called the natural and general boundary of Cornwall towards the east, till it joins the ocean near Plymouth, after a southern course of about forty miles. The form of this county is a cornucopia. As to its extent, the two most distant points in the county, are the north eastern angle of the parish of Morwinstow, near the source of the Tamar to the east, and the promontory called the Land's End, in the parish of Sennan to the west, a distance of 78 miles and a half in length, in a line nearly south-west and north-east. Its greatest breadth from Morwinstow on the north to the Ram Head on the south, is about 43 miles and a half ; its medium breadth between Padstow and Fowey, about 18 miles, and its least breadth from Mount's Bay on the south to Hayle river on the north, not more than four miles. Its computed surface, however, is 210 miles ; this statement is made according to Mr. Martyn's map done from actual survey, from which it also appears that the whole area

contains 753,484 statute acres, or 1185 square miles. The total population of Cornwall, according to the returns of 1811, was 216,667, making an increase within the last ten years of 28,398, since the census of 1801.

This county and Devonshire was inhabited by the ancient Britons called Dunmonii, and Danmonii, from *dun*, a hill, and *moina*, a mine; because these parts have always been famous for their hills of ten mines.

NAME.

By the later Roman writers this part of Britain is called CORNUBIA, by the British inhabitants KERNAW; probably from the land terminating in a point and projecting into the sea in the form of a horn, CORN signifying in the British a horn, a promontory; KERN the plural of the same word.

The ancient inhabitants were also called CARNABII or *Cernyw*, and *Gwyr Cernyw*, or men of the promontory. They occupied the whole of the tract now called Cornwall, except a small part lying on the north side of the river Tamar.

Dr. Borlase, the very respectable historian of the antiquities and natural history of this county, supposes that the Latin name Cornubia was "retained till the Saxons imposed the name of *Weales* on the Britons driven by them west of the rivers Severn and Dee, calling their country, in the Latin tongue, *Wallia*; after which, finding the Britons had retreated not only into Wales, but into the more western extremities of the island, the Latinists changed Cornubia into *Cornwallia*;

Cornwallia; a name not only expressive of the many natural promontories of the county, but also that the inhabitants were Britons of the same nation and descent as those of Wales; and from this *Cornwallia* is derived the present name of Cornwall."

The local division of the county is 9 hundreds, 201 parishes, 27 market towns, and about 15,000 houses. Cornwall raises 1000 militia in the county, and 1000 for the stannaries, and sends 44 members to parliament.

The advantages which this county derives from its maritime situation are incalculable; four parts out of five of its outline being exposed to the sea. It is this which fills the bays and harbours, makes a number of fishing-creeks, and brings the native products, sand, sea-weed, and fish, as well as foreign merchandize, home to the doors in many places. Its numerous promontories, notwithstanding, are allowed to augment the distresses of sailors in stormy weather, and ships by the inequality of the tides on this coast, often mistake one another, or are warped out of their true course. These tides, irregular from the prominence of the headlands, are rendered more so at the extremity of Cornwall, by the Sylleh (Scilly) Islands, which narrow the channel whether the tide sets to the north or to the south, and consequently increasing the velocity of the current occasion a more than ordinary indraught into both channels.

Climate.

According to the most recent and accurate
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observations on this head, its general character, like all other peninsulated situations, lying far to the southward and westward, is inconstancy as to wind and rain; and mildness as to heat and cold. Nor is it so subject to thunderstorms as some inland counties are. There is a saying in Cornwall, "That it will bear a shower every week day, and two upon a Sunday." Another usual saying is, "There cannot be too much rain before Midsummer, nor too little after." It is indeed found that when other parts of England suffer by drought, Cornwall has seldom reason to complain. The cause of more frequent rains here is, that for three fourths of the year the wind blows from the intermediate points of the west and south, and sweeping over a large tract of the Atlantic Ocean, collects vast bodies of clouds, which being broken by the narrow ridge-like hills of the county, descend in frequent showers. Still the rains here, though frequent, cannot be said to be heavy or excessive. The situation of Cornwall is also a reason why the north-west winds are extremely violent and desolating on the north side of the county, but are generally dry and bring fair weather. The plants, shrubs, and even the most hardy trees on the sea-coast, sustain much injury from the violence of the westerly wind and the salt spray of the sea; hence crops of wheat and turnips have been partially or totally destroyed, in proportion to their distance from the coast.

After a storm, the plants have their roots much torn, and their leaves corroded and shrivelled

velled as if scorched. Trees and shrubs shrink and lean away to the eastward, and appear as if clipped by the gardener's shears. The tamarisk is the only shrub that bears the sea air. However, the air of Cornwall passing over the sea, accounts for its mild and equal temperature; so that balm of Gilead, hydrangea, geraniums, myrtles, and many other tender plants and shrubs live and thrive in the open air. Snow seldom lies more than four or five days on the coast, and a skaiter may sometimes pass a winter in Cornwall without partaking of his favourite amusement. A kind of languid spring prevails through the winter, and is too often disappointed by blighting north-east winds in March, April, or May. As to the effects of the climate upon the people, these are particularly healthy and genial, and there are numerous instances of longevity.

The whole county of Cornwall, with few exceptions, is remarkable for inequality of surface. Some of the hills are very steep and tediously prolong a journey; and as the great post roads run for many miles together over rugged, naked, and uncultivated heaths and moors, the traveller is impressed with a more unfavourable opinion than the country deserves. The minute observer, however, will often find it pleasingly broken into hill and dale; some of the valleys are beautifully picturesque, and richly diversified with corn, woods, coppices, orchards, running waters, and verdant meadows. The admirers of sublime scenery will be highly gratified in viewing the stupendous rocks, which

form the great barriers against the ocean, particularly about the Land's End and Lizard; and the numerous Druidical and Roman remains of karns, rock basons, cromlechs, circles, religious and military enclosures, dispersed over the country, will be highly interesting to the antiquary, whilst the agriculturist will see much to approve and much to reprehend. The north and south parts of the county are divided by a ridge running from east to west, like a distorted back bone. The highest hills are Caradon, Roughtor, Brown Willy, and Hinsborough. Caradon is 1208 feet above the level of the sea, and Brown Willy 1368.

It has been remarked, that the harvest in Cornwall, though the most southern county in England, is later than in the midland counties, owing to the sea breezes keeping the air cool. Near the Lizard Point, there have been frequent instances of barley being sown, reaped, and thrashed in less than nine weeks, and sometimes sooner. And as the sea air suffers no forest trees to grow upon the coast, it is only in the sheltered vallies that woods of any size are to be found.

Rivers.

Nature has been bountiful in her supplies and distribution of water in this county. Springs are abundant on the high, as well as the low grounds, which, gliding away to the vallies, unite, and form numerous streams, rivulets, and some not inconsiderable rivers.

The most considerable are the Tamar, the Lynker, the Looe, the Fowey, the Camel or Alan,

Alan, and the Fal. The Tamar rises on the summit of a moor in the parish of Morwinstow, the most northern in the county; it immediately takes a southern direction, which, with very little variation, it pursues for a course of forty miles, collecting several tributary streams, when it falls into the spacious harbour of Hamoaze. This river, with a trifling exception, forms the boundary line between Cornwall and Devonshire.

The Lynker rises about eight miles west of Launceston, and after running a devious course of twenty-four miles, it spreads itself into the form of a lake, named Lynker Creek, and joining the Tamar below Saltash, issues with it into Hamoaze.

The Looe rises in the parish of St. Cleer, and running a course of seven or eight miles, meets the tide at Sand Place, and falls into the sea between the two ancient boroughs of East and West Looe.

Fowey Well, near Roughtor, is the source of Fowey river; it flows some miles in a southern direction, meets the tide at Lestwithel bridge, whence it is navigable to Fowey, where it forms a harbour and joins the sea, after a course of upwards of twenty miles.

The river Fal rises near the Roach Rock, and after a course of twelve miles, meets the tide a mile below Tregony, and passing Tregothnan park, joins Truro and St. Clement's Creeks, which are navigable to Truro quay and Tresilian bridge; from its junction with the above creeks, after flowing four or five miles, it forms
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the principal branches of Falmouth harbour, named Carrik and Kingsroad.

The river Alan, or Camel, the greatest on the north coast, has two sources, one about two miles north of Camelford, the other under Roughtor. These rivers join below Kea-bridge; and after a course of eight or nine miles, meet the tide above Wade-bridge, whence the stream is navigable to Padstow Harbour. On all these rivers, as well as on others of less note, great quantities of sea-sand are carried in barges for manure.

Lakes or Pools.—There are three waters in Cornwall which come under this description; the first in point of extent is the Looe, lying between the parishes of Sithney on the west, and Wendron on the east. It may be about two miles long, and one mile broad, formed by a bar of sand, pebbles, and shingle, forced up by the sea against this creek by the south-west winds. This bar dams up the waters which come down principally from the Looe river. It is from three, to upwards of twenty feet deep, and affords water for two creeks called Penrose and Carminow. A peculiar and delicious trout is an inhabitant of this lake.

Dozmery.—This is a circular piece of water, lying about four miles north of St. Neot's church, in the parish of St. Cleer; it may be about a mile in circumference, and from nine to fifteen feet deep. It is formed and supplied by waters which drain from the surrounding hills and moory grounds.

Swan Pool—Is about half a mile long, and a quarter

quarter wide; it lies between the parishes of Budoc and Falmouth, in the hundred of Kerrier, and is severed from the sea by a bar of sand and shingle. It had its name from the swans kept in it formerly. The eels of this lake are reckoned extremely good.

AGRICULTURE.

With respect to the soil of the county; in the western parts, and those districts where the granite or moor-stone prevails, it is not uncommon to see the surface of the ground encumbered with immense fragments of the rock, disposed in broad slabs and huge blocks, some rising to a considerable height. Yet such is the industry and perseverance of the farmers, that they cultivate the intervening soil, using the pick-axe for breaking the ground where there is not room for the plough.

The Mines.

Nothing can be more dreary than the surface and scenery in the mining districts. The principal mines commence about St. Austel, thence, with an interval of rich land, westward to Kenwyn, Kea, Gwenap, Stythians, Wendron, Breage on the South, and to St. Agnes, Redruth, Illogan, Camborn, and Gwinear, in a straight line through Lelant, Towednack, and Morvah, to the parish of St. Just. There are also mines to the eastward, bordering upon Devonshire, on Hengston Downs, Linkenhorn, and Caradon.

Soils.

The soils of Cornwall may be arranged under the three following heads:—1st. The black growan or gravelly. 2d. The shelfy or slaty. 3d.

3d. Loams differing in texture, colours, and degrees of fertility. Grown consists of a light, moory, black earth, intermixed with small particles of the granite rock, called *grown*, from grow, a Cornish word for gravel, with which it is more or less charged. The earthy parts of this are so exceedingly light, that, in a dry summer, as Dr. Borlase observes, the sun quickly exhales its moisture; and in a wet summer or winter much of the vegetable soil is washed from the tilled grounds.—This soil is in general very productive. The shelfy or slaty soil, forming the second class, is by far the most prevalent, and derives its name from having a large proportion of the schistus or rotten slaty matter mixed with a light loam.—The disposition of its *lamina* renders it fertile, or otherwise a greedy, hungry soil. This soil is not unfrequently mixed with more or less of the *quartz*, provincially called *spar*; and according as it prevails its value is diminished. If a dun or iron stone be met with, forming a substratum, this is a fortunate circumstance, being a certain indication of the incumbent soil. There are some very rich and fertile patches of the *loamy soils* interspersed in different parts of the county, and the low grounds, declivities, banks of the rivers, and town lands, are composed of them. Some of these incumbent on a subsoil of clay partake of it more or less in their composition. Of the *clays* there are endless varieties; good bricks are made from some of them: and in Lelant parish they have an excellent kind for making furnaces and ovens. A clay of a slaty nature,
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but soapy to the touch, near Liskeard, has fertilizing powers ; but the serpentine, with veins of *steatite* near the Lizard, are among the most curious of all the earthy substances found in Cornwall. This is commonly called soap rock ; it is soft, and of various colours ; the purest white is most coveted for porcelain ; and from the parish of St. Stephen's Brannel, large quantities of a white clay are shipped annually for the porcelain and earthen-ware manufactories.

Stones.

The worst sort of stones found in many parts of Cornwall is an opaque whitish debased crystal, provincially, but not properly, called spar ; and this lies loose on the surface of the ground in almost every parish, in all sizes, from that of rocks to granules. In some places it is found a few inches under ground like a close pavement ; and, till these stones can be eradicated by digging, ploughing, or picking, it is thought little hopes of success can be entertained even from the best modes of cultivation. Mr. James, of St. Agnes, cleared a large field of spar by screening the whole mass of spar and earth as deep as the yellow sub-stratum, in the same manner as masons screen the earth for their mortar ; and the experiment answered well, although it cost 40*l.* per acre. The land was afterwards let for three pounds an acre, and the stones were purchased to make a road, and they are not inferior to *growan* for this purpose. This stone also makes a good facing for fences, and, from its angular, rough surface, forms a safe pavement in pitchwork

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Another stone very general throughout Cornwall is distinguished by the name of *killas*, though Dr. Woodward says every stone is so called in Cornwall that splits with a grain. It is a schistos, and varies in texture and colour, some being hard, others more friable and laminated; the colours are blueish, yellow, and a ferrugineous brown; and the whole form excellent materials for building.

Slate.

There are quarries of slate on the north and south coasts of the country; that called Dennybole, near Tintagel, is supposed to afford the finest in England. St. Neots, St. Germans, and Padstow, have slate quarries, but of an inferior quality. In some parts there are strata of free-stone, in quality approaching to Portland stone, of great value for building, as is another stone of a coarser texture, the moor-stone or granite. In the western parts of the county this is so plentiful, that it presents itself to the traveller in large slabs on all the tors or rocky hills, as well as on moors and in valleys, &c. It is adapted to a great variety of uses. Many of the churches and gentlemen's seats are built with this stone. It is wrought into columns eight or ten feet long, which are used as supporters to sheds and out-houses, as gate posts, and bridges over rivulets; and is also the material of common rollers, malting troughs, salting and pig troughs; in short it is a highly useful stone, and forms an article of commerce. Of this stone there are several sorts; but, besides stones of use, Cornwall affords many of ornaments; such
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are some of the marbles, pebbles, flints, serpentine or porphyry, talc, stalactites, and the asbestos and small gems. The curious investigator of fossils will discover a great variety of these, many of them beautiful in colour; and some clear and transparent, which have obtained the name of Cornish diamonds.

Cornwall is famous for tin and copper mines. Iron, lead, and even gold and silver are mentioned among its metallic productions. But husbandry, as Dr. Borlase observes, can employ and subsist "a people without mining; but mining can do neither without husbandry." The Doctor wrote his observations about fifty years ago; agriculture has since been more attended to.

Even the uncultivated parts of Cornwall have now their appropriate uses. A hardy race of herds and flocks depasture the coarse herbage of the more level parts; goats climb and browse the rocky summits, and the wild conies feed and burrow among the sandy hillocks. These lands in Cornwall present a wide field for speculation. The pasturage of the moors, downs, and crofts, as the wastes here are called, is generally considered as belonging to the tenantry in the right of some manor or lordships; and consequently, as in most cases of common-land, the pasturage is by no means equal to the stock.—A general enclosure bill would therefore be a public benefit.

Enclosures.

As enclosing has considerable effect upon rural economy, it has been remarked, that though

there has been no case of enclosure in this county till very lately, yet there are numerous instances of parcels of land being taken up from the waste and enclosed, with temporary dead fences, for the purpose of securing two or three crops of corn, after which the land is consigned to waste again. Of late years some farms have been considerably extended by enclosing many contiguous acres with good substantial stone or turf fences for permanent improvement; for instance, a considerable tract of waste land has been recently enclosed and cultivated with great effect by Charles Rashleigh, Esq. near St Austel; E. J. Glynn, Esq. of Glynn, has followed this example; and Lord Grenville afterwards obtained an act for enclosing a very great extent of waste lands in the vicinity of Boconnoe.

Fences here are of three classes: stone hedges principally in the western part and the sea-coast; earth hedges, capped with stone, brushwood, &c. chiefly used on the moors; and, lastly, hedges planted with thorns, hazel, and other brushwood, or trees, and formed generally of earth alone, faced with sods or stone. The latter class, upon which bushes and trees are planted, is raised much higher than in any other countries. In situations favourable to the growth of wood, these hedges find the farm-house in fuel; and these, in low and swampy grounds, act as so many open drains: they also carry a great deal of grass on their sides, whilst the shelter they afford to cattle, and to the tender grasses, is very great. All injury, from confined circulation of air
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to corn is prevented by the hedges about it being cut, plashed, and double-dyked, “that is, all the wood from the middle of the hedge is first cut out, leaving a sufficient quantity on each hedge for the purpose of plashing, which is done by cutting the plants about half through, fastening them down to the hedge, and casting on them the earth and sub-soil found in the ditch. This is generally done when lands are sown to wheat; but the advantages are so many to the occupiers of these fences, that the objection of a waste of land is futile. In the mean while the attention of the farmers, whose lands are exposed to the western ocean, has been directed to the *tamarix gallica*, which forms an admirable shelter; and, being of quick growth, soon comes to answer the end proposed. A hedge of it, planted about seven years ago, has risen to twelve feet in height, and is feathered to the bottom. The tamarisk bears cutting perfectly well, and may be kept close and low to much advantage. —Tamarisk, however, will never stand the frost; and is, of course, unfit for situations exposed to severe weather.

Ploughing and Fallowing.

As the generality of farmers, in Cornwall, have an idea, that there is nothing like corn in sacks, the tillage for white crops is large; probably, one full third of the cultivated lands are under the plough. The mode of ploughing, termed *ribbing*, in Cornwall, is *turning to rot*, or *combing*; but if the land is intended for the immediate reception of seed, where the

ground is moderately level, the common country plough is used; where hilly, the turn-wrist plough. The draught is occasionally performed by four or six oxen in yoke, commonly with two oxen and two horses, and sometimes by two horses alone, with a driver generally, or the ploughman with whip-reins. With either of these they turn a furrow, from four to six inches in depth, and six or eight in breadth, laying it more or less on its edge, according to the crop intended to be sown.

Harrowing.

This is performed by oxen or horses. Scarifying, scuffling, or tormenting, in some few instances, supersede the use of the plough for a barley tilth after a crop of turnips. As to fallowing, there is scarcely any branch of husbandry, in Cornwall, so incompletely performed as this. The general course of crops here is said to be extremely reprehensible, which is too frequently evinced by the wretched, exhausted, foul appearance of the grounds laid down with grass seeds; nor can it be otherwise after having been cropped with corn, as long as they will bear any.

Hoeing.

There are however many instances in opposition to this impoverishing system. The Eastern district and some intelligent cultivators in the West, shew the vast utility of the diligent use of the hoe; not only in the growing crop, but that which succeeds it; for the same reason the turnip culture is rapidly increasing here. Potatoes are hoed, but the culture is not sufficiently

ciently extensive to be named among the hoeing crops. The following rotation of crops prevails in Cornwall. No. I. Wheat, barley, oats, with grass seeds. II. Turnips; barley; wheat, barley, or oats, with grass seeds. III. Wheat; turnips; turnips, barley, or oats, with grass seeds. IV. Potatoes; wheat; or barley; if the latter, with seeds. V. Wheat, barley, with grass seeds. The second course of these ruinous crops was introduced in the year 1801, when the high price of corn induced many farmers to adopt it. It is however much to be lamented that a custom arising from accidental circumstance should still in some degree be continued.

Sowing.

The crops commonly cultivated here are wheat, barley, and oats; the *avena nuda* of Ray, in Cornwall called *pilez*, is also sown in small patches in the western district; it bears the price of wheat, and is used for fattening pigs, or for rearing calves. The green and root crops in common cultivation here, are red and yellow clovers, trefoil, and rye-grass (called *cuver* in Cornwall) turnips, ruta бага, potatoes, and in some instances, flat-pole, or drum head cabbage.

Reaping and Shocking.

The manner of sowing is almost universally by the broad cast method. Reaping and harvest is performed by small hooks or sickles; women and men, even girls and boys make up the busy group. The scythe is seldom used, and only when there is a want of reapers. As the wheat is cut it is immediately bound into

sheaves ; and in the eastern part of the county put into shocks of eight or ten each, with a cap formed of a single sheaf, with the ears turned downwards, and if the weather permit, carried in a few days ; but in the western part it is formed into what are called arish or *errish mows*, where it remains for a fortnight or more in three rows. The barley harvest usually commences in August, and is cut with the scythe ; barley bread was formerly eaten in almost every farm-house, but is now confined to small farmers and labourers. The potatoe oat has been lately introduced into this county, and appears heavier, at least two or three pounds per Winchester, than good oats of the common sort.

Potatoes.

These in Cornwall are at all times a standing dish at the humble board of the labourer. Two of the red kind have been long established here, the *painted lady* and the *painted lord* ; a varied red and white smooth skin distinguishes the former, and a red rough skin the latter ; the lady at present takes the precedence at table, coming earlier to maturity than the lord ; the old red rough, formerly common in the growan soils, is hardly now to be met with. Cornwall has also the merit of supplying other counties with large quantities of potatoes. Most of the labouring people keep a pig or two, and by this root alone feed and fatten them, making delicious pork.

Trees—Cyder.

Fruit trees are every where found to thrive, particularly the apple ; and in the eastern part
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of the county a great deal of cyder is made of very good quality, particularly near Launceston: very little is produced west of Truro. The mulberry tree flourishes well in Cornwall in the western parts, and trees of most kinds will grow and thrive on high plantations even when exposed to the sea. The trees which form these are the pineaster, spruce, Scotch and silver firs, the larch, Dutch, Cornish, and wychełms, beech, oak, ash, Spanish, and horse chesnut, lime, alders, and the plane tree, which was introduced into Cornwall in 1723, by Sir John St. Aubyn of Clowance. The pineaster and Scotch fir are found to be the best nurses, and consequently are arranged so as to take off the brunt of the sea-winds; and as most of the proprietors of the lands are directing their attention to planting, in thirty or forty years Cornwall will present extensive woodland scenery, both useful and ornamental.

Manure.

Besides *sea-wrack* or oreweed, *sea-sand* is another inestimable treasure in Cornwall. Long experience has proved that sea-sand is a fertilizer of the soil; good for corn, causing it to kern, or corn well, as well as for pulse or roots, and excellent for pasture. It is frequently carried fifteen miles inland. The sand, highest in value, is taken up about Falmouth Harbour, in Carreck-road. Mixed with some sand there is a slimy earthy matter (the recrement of leaves, wood, and perhaps of animal remains; this is called *leg* or *ligger*. All along the north coast, from the Land's End to Bude Haven,
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the sands are very good, containing a large portion of shelly fragments.

Farm Houses and Offices.

Many old farm houses in this county have a singular appearance, being built with mud walls and covered with thatch of wheaten straw; the lower divisions consist of a kitchen, and an apartment dignified with the name of parlour, or provincially *the higher side*, a cellar, and a dairy room; but these latter are frequently under a *lean-to* roof; the rooms very low, not cieled, and two bed-chambers over them; the floor of the chambers are of oak plank; the ground floor, earth, lime ash, or flag-stone.

The farm offices, built of the same materials, consisting of a barn, cow, and ox sheds and hogsties, stand in confusion about the dwelling. The intervening and circumjacent grounds are called the farmer's *town place*; for, as to that essential appendage, a regular farm yard, it is a convenience not often met with, even at this day, in any part of the county.

The modern farm houses are built upon a more liberal plan, the walls of stone, and the roofs of slate. The farm offices also now assume a more regular mode in their arrangement and construction; the plan adopted in the latter buildings, is to throw every convenience possible under one roof, particularly in what is called a *chall barn*; the ox and cow challs, being under the chamber for threshing the corn.

Cottages, Carriages, and Implements.

Of the cottages in this county it is observed, the meanest generally, has that source of comfort,

fort, a garden attached to it. Respecting carriages, no county affords a greater variety of wheel and other vehicles than this. In most parts the waggon, the wain, one and two horse carts, the ox butt, gurry butt, slide and sledge, may be met with. Their construction varies according to their intended use. A waggon peculiar to Cornwall is a light and really elegant carriage used for carrying hay and corn in harvest time, faggot wood, &c. The body is open, a lade of five bars fixed before and behind, gives it great length, and an arch over the hind wheels, gives it breadth; the fore wheels turn clear under the body, so that it can sweep round in a very narrow compass; the load is secured by two ropes tightened by a winch fixed behind the waggon; it carries about 300 sheaves of corn. A tongue (or middle) tree, or shafts, are alternately fixed to the axle of the fore wheels, as it is meant to be drawn by oxen or horses. Another simple carriage is the *sledge* or dray, to be met with on most farms, shod with thick rough pieces of timber; to some two low wheels are fixed. The *ox-butt* is a kind of cart, of long standing in Cornwall; its body is nearly an oblong square; many of them have a heavy iron axle fixed to one wheel, the other one turning round upon it by which the draught is very much increased; lately most farmers have adopted the wooden axles with iron arms, on which both wheels go round. The slide butt, is merely a strong oblong box, holding about three or four common wheel-barrows of earth or compost. Some of these with wheels, are called

gurry

gurry butts. Another vehicle called *dung pots* is in use here for carrying dressing a short distance; they are slung over a horse, mule or ass, having wooden pack saddles at their sides; the contents drop through a falling door at the bottom, on each side the animal. These are indispensable conveyances on the hilly ground. Long and short *crooks* as they are termed, are also used for carrying of sheaf corn, hay, faggot, billet wood, slate, &c. Besides hand-barrows, grass barrows are used on a few farms, where they adopt the economical, and highly to be commended practice of soiling cattle in the houses and yards; they are so constructed as to hold a large quantity, the weight of which bearing upon the wheel or wheels, requires only the exertion of pushing it forward. As to ploughs, some few wheel, foot, and other country ploughs have been introduced, and trials made with them; but the old Cornish plough still maintains its ground. Harrows being either single or double, and of the old-fashioned form, are of all implements here the most defective. Some few gentlemen have the improved harrows of other counties. The implement called a *tormentor* is in general use here. *Cook's cultivator* is coming into use; and *thrashing machines* are become very general, mostly worked by horses, a few by water or steam. The prices vary from 30l. to 100l.; and a thrashing machine to be wrought by hand, has been invented by a Cornish gentleman, but not answering, a horse and horse tackle have been applied to it. The usual manner of thrashing corn in the lower parts
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of Cornwall, is upon a frame which they call *barn boards*, formed of four or five sycamore or ash plank, or three ledges, or transverse beams; this frame is about seven feet by four, and about ten inches in height, care is taken that each plank is set about the third of an inch from its neighbour, that the grain may fall through. By this mode, little or no corn is bruised or wasted. Wheat in some places, is beat out on a barrel, or in an inclined plane, by women.

Cattle.

The celebrated Mr. Bakewell visiting this county, candidly observed to Sir Harry Tre-lawny, who had introduced some of the Dishley breed, that he had no occasion to send so far for neat cattle, while he could have as good as Devonshire produced. But it is only among the more enlightened and spirited breeders, that the genuine North Devon are to be met with. Still the larger breed of cattle, of which there are great numbers in Cornwall, are annually sold to graziers, &c. There are many fine models of these, dispersed over the county. Lord Falmouth's bull in 1808, was equal, if not superior to most. To Mr. J. Peters of Creemurrian, the county is indebted for his various and excellent exhibitions of cattle and sheep at the different meetings of the Cornwall Agricultural Society. The Rev. H. Tremayne, and the Rev. R. Walker, as well as Messrs. Jefferies and Pike, have excellent cattle for proportion and symmetry. Some farmers however still prefer the bony system, "give me," says the still prejudiced farmer, "a snug tight bullock, with a stout

stout frame of bone, to build my flesh and fat upon, and a good thick hide to keep out the cold and wet; they be strong and hardy, Sir, cost little or nothing in keep, range the moors, live and thrive on furze and heath in summer, and in winter too with a little straw; get as fat as moles when put on turnips; the butcher likes them; they tallow well, and hide tells in the tanners' scale." Such is the colloquial information from the more rustic sows of agriculture.

The late Lord Elliot introduced a large long horned breed from Gloucestershire; some of them yet remain about St. Germain's. The Irish cattle in Cornwall are remarkable for thickness of hide, are bad provers, and coarse flesh; the Scotch thrive well, and make excellent beef. The native cattle are very small, of a black colour, short horned, coarse boned and large offal; very hardy black cows and bulls, of a small size have been met with, weighing from three to four hundred.

In no county does the ox stand in higher estimation for all kinds of work than in Cornwall. Oxen are every where to be met with drawing the butt, the wain, and the waggon, on the road; or the plough and harrow in the fields. They are shod, or as it is provincially termed *cued*, and are extremely docile and active, going at a full trot with the empty carriages in the bustling seasons of hay time and harvest, and driven by a little boy, who cheers and excites them by the song and the goad. Cattle in Cornwall are pretty healthy, and it is well
well

well they are so, as there are no very skilful farmers, and there is a disease called the *head flay*, which will soon kill the animals, as the head swells to an enormous size, unless two deep incisions are made under the tongue and filled with salt; these effect a cure almost immediately. Under this head it must be observed, that from the general deficiency of house room, and comfortable farm yards, as also of more extensive winter green crops, all cattle, particularly young stock, sustain much injury for want of more generous food, and warm shelter, and not one quarter of the dung is raised, that might be. Gentlemen, and some superior farmers, however, house all their cattle, giving their cows, cabbage, rape, the tops of turnips, and ruta бага, with straw and hay.

Horses.

Few horses in Cornwall are kept for ostentation, or to live in idleness and luxury. The gentleman's horse is often put to the cart or the plough, when not wanted for the coach or chariot. The farm horses are excellently adapted to the hilly surface of the county; they are rather small, but hardy and active, and it may be truly said, they "eat no idle oats." Most farmers keep up their stock, by breeding a colt or two annually; but one eighth of the horses, for saddle and draught, are supposed to be brought into the county by eastern dealers.

Cornish Sheep.

Mr. Worgan observes, that curiosity induced him to see what they still call the true Cornish breed of sheep; "the animals pointed out to

me as such, have grey faces and legs, coarse short thick necks, stand lower before than behind, narrow backs, flattish sides, a fleece of coarse wool, weighing about two or three pounds of eight ounces, and their mutton seldom fat, from eight to ten pounds per quarter." From the various crosses which have been made by rams introduced into this county, a pure Cornish sheep is now a rare animal, nor from its properties, need the total extinction be lamented. With respect to the wool, it is a pretty general opinion, that the climate and soil of Cornwall are particularly favourable for the finest fleeces; but for the want of a wool fair, and the wool dealers giving no better price for fine than for coarse wools, the object of the wool grower has been weight, and not fineness of fleece, for this reason the gentlemen here first turned their attention to a wool fair.

Mr. Worgan further observes, that "the mongrel flocks, that live upon the downs, heaths, and moors, summer and winter, are a hardy race, weighing 10 or 12lbs. per quarter; the mutton very good; bearing fleeces from 2 to 4lbs. each, of moderate quality. Some have horns; they are not nice in feeding, for I have seen them cropping the furze and the heath as well as depasturing the grasses; they are as active as deer, and if they cannot leap over a fence, they will contrive to creep through it, so that they are a great nuisance to enclosures, near the commons particularly, when they have got the shab, or skab." On the *towans*, or sand hillocks on some parts of the north coast, they

they have a small compact sheep, the mutton of which is of a particularly superior flavour, weighing about eight pounds per quarter; the fleece of finer wool approaching the South down, may weigh two or three pounds. The grass of the *towans* is of a short thick and sweet nature; but in the mornings and evenings, innumerable small turbinated snails come out from the sand, on which these sheep seem to make a delicious repast, and on which it is said they get fat. "I saw them myself eating these snails."

A number of mules are also bred in this county, and employed in the mining district, conveying away the produce and carrying supplies to the mines. Troops of fifty at a time of these sure-footed animals are frequently to be met on the roads in the mining country, loaded with copper or tin ore, particularly between Redruth and the Heyl copper-works.

In the Mining District Mr. Marshall saw many goats. At every cottage door are two or three of these useful animals, with the hind and fore leg tied together, to prevent their escaping to the summit of the mountains, or wandering from home.---A much greater number of these animals is to be seen in Cornwall than in any part of South Wales.

Tithes.

The great and sheaf tithes here, are for the most part the property of laymen, and are by them farmed out to persons called proctors. The small tithes, which comprise all titheable things, are in the hands of the clergy, who in

general compound at 1s. to 1s. 6d. in the pound of the rent for Vicarages; and for Rectories, where the great tithes also belong to the clergyman, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. in the pound. In general, it may be observed, they are compounded for on very moderate terms when held by the clergy; when held by a layman, they are sometimes taken in kind, but generally valued and agreed for in the field, about the time of harvest.

Provisions.

The most common food of the labouring class is barley bread, with tea and salted fish. The pilchards which are caught in great abundance on this coast, and cured for foreign markets, supply the poor also with wholesome and nutritious food. Being salted, they give a relish to the tea and are eaten with potatoes at other meals. Many labourers who gain better wages, or are not burthened with large families, use wheaten bread, and are able to indulge in some meat for their pasties, as well as for their suppers; and the poor are in general better fed and clothed than in other counties.

Fuel.

The principal articles of fuel in the western parts of Cornwall, are turf, furze, and Welsh coals; in the eastern part, hedge and coppice-wood, and coals. This necessary article of comfort, it is owned, is so scarce, that many of the poor are obliged to take a great deal of pains to collect a scanty burthen of miserable short Cornish furze from the commons.

Weights

Weights and Measures.

It is necessary to observe, that divers weights and measures prevail throughout Cornwall, to a mischievous and vexatious degree, and are productive of much inconvenience, perplexity and error, as a snare to the ignorant, and a handle to the artful. Corn, for instance, is sold in the eastern parts of Cornwall by the double Winchester of 16 gallons, and in the western parts by the treble Winchester of 24 gallons; oats by the hogshead of 9 Winchesters: but with some farmers, the double Winchester will run 17 or $17\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Again, if a farmer in the eastern part buys a bushel of seed wheat from the western farmers, it will run short a gallon or two by the eastern measure. Butter is generally sold at eighteen ounces to the pound. The customary perch for land measure is also 18 feet; but this is giving way to the statute perch of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet. As there is a statute with a penalty against selling corn by any but the Winchester bushel of 8 gallons, and a legal pound of meat or butter must weigh 16 ounces, it is hoped the remedy will be applied to these evils by an enforcement of the laws already existing.

Roads.

The two great post entrances into Cornwall, are by Launceston and Tor Point; if you enter by the latter, you have to cross the harbour of Hamoaze, which at times is rough and turbulent. Mr. Worgan has noticed with due reprehension, the straw traps which the farmers lay in some of the cross roads, and which, conceal-

ing the deep ruts, endanger their horses and gigs, and their own necks. The quartz stone, so abundant in most parts of Cornwall, is an admirable material for repairing the roads, which are very much in want of it between Devonshire and Budehaven.

The parochial roads are numerous, narrow and intricate; some of them mere gullies, worn by torrents; their high banks and tall overhanging hedge-wood render many of them dark labyrinths. Guide posts in this county still remain a desideratum among travellers.

A bill is now before parliament for making a road from Truro to Falmouth, by way of Flushing. It is intended to have a flying bridge over the creek, which runs up to Penryn. There is a turnpike road branching off from the Plymouth road, near Crofthole, which passes through Milbrook and Maker, commonly called Creble passage. Here, though the horse boats are sometimes (though never for an entire day) delayed during the strong gales of wind, the foot boats pass constantly without interruption; the accommodations of the ferry at Torpoint are peculiarly good, particularly as to the embarkation and disembarkation on both sides.

Bridges.

These are numerous in Cornwall, both for foot and horse travellers; those for the former, to cross the rivulets and deep gullies, consist only of one flat stone: if there was a rail to lay hold of, and this painted white, they would be better. On the whole, they are kept in good repair. The largest in the county is, Wade
3 Bridge,

Bridge, consisting of sixteen Gothic arches over the Camel and Alan united.

It is in contemplation to make a turnpike road from Redruth over the head of the river Hayle to Penzance, and also to shorten and improve the road from Catchfrench to Torpoint.

Commerce and Manufactures.

The principal places of trade in Cornwall are Padstow, Boscastle, and the river Hayle on the north coast; Penzance, Falmouth, Truro, Fowey and Looe, on the south. The three great staple commodities for export, are tin, fish, and copper; the moor-stone, and China-stone for porcelain; barley, oats, potatoes, and some wheat. The imports are goods and consist of groceries from London, Bristol, and Manchester; coals, balk, iron, and various other articles. Great quantities of flour are annually imported at Falmouth and Penryn, chiefly for the miners. A great many neat cattle, pigs, and some sheep are driven annually out of the county. The manufactures are few and inconsiderable, some coarse woollen, several paper, and a carpet manufactory, make up the principal. A wool-fair, it was justly observed in "The General View of the Agriculture of the County of Cornwall," is much wanted; and one of this description has since been established at St. Mitchel's.

The Manner in which Land is possessed.

In ancient times the whole of the mountainous and waste lands in Cornwall in which tin was found, belonged to the King; this territory was anciently reputed a duchy, but a little before the Norman conquest was an earldom. By Edward

ward III. it was again constituted a duchy; the first that was created in England after the conquest, and conferred on Edward the Black Prince, with the special limitation to the first-begotten son and heirs apparent of him and his heirs Kings of England for ever.

A very great part of these wastes and moors still are parcels of the said duchy, to which also other manors, lands, and hereditaments, have been added by subsequent acts of parliament, in lieu of other lands in other counties taken from the same by act of parliament with the obvious intention of preserving the value of the duchy entire.

The duchy lands are still by far the most extensive of those belonging to any proprietor in the county. The lands of the other proprietors are much intermixed with the duchy lands and with each other. Property is very much divided, there are very few who possess of landed rental within the county more than 3000*l.* per annum exclusive of the produce of the mines.

The duchy lands are in general occupied in very small farms. In the eastern and more fertile parts rents in general do not exceed thirty or forty pounds per annum; the greater part not above 10 or 15 pounds per annum; some few are as high as 100*l.* and from that to 200*l.* per annum. All the farms are on leases for lives. In the western and mining district they are very small indeed, chiefly cottage holdings.

Mr. Fraser gives the following list of duchy lands in Cornwall, as granted by charter 11 of Edward III.

1. The

1. The Castle, Manor, and Park and Borough of Launceston, with its appurtenances.

2. The Castle and Manor of Tremarton, and the Borough of Saltash, and the Park there, with the appurtenances.

3. The Castle, Borough, and Manor of Tynstagell, which is supposed to be the place of birth and seat of King Arthur.

4. The Castle and Manor of Restormel, and the Park there.

5. The Manor of Clymesland, and Park of Kerry Bollock.

6. The Manor of Tibesta, with the Bailiwick of Powdershire.

7. The Manor of Tevwynton, with the appurtenances.

8. The Manor and Borough of Helston in Kerrier, with the appurtenances.

9. The Manor of Moresk, with the appurtenances.

10. The Manor of Penkneth, with the appurtenances.

11. The Manor of Penlyn, with the Park there.

12. The Manor of Relaton also Rillaton, with the Beadlery of Eastwyvelshire.

13. The Manor of Helston in Trigshire with the appurtenances, and the Park of Hellesbury.

14. The Manor and Borough of Liskeard and the Park there.

15. The Manor of Kallestock, with the Fishery there, and its other appurtenances.

16. The Manor of Talskydo, with the appurtenances in the said county of Cornwall.

17. The Borough or Town of Lestwithiel, together with the Mills.

King Henry VIII. at his parliament holden at Westminster the thirty-first year of his reign, and prorogued on divers occasions until the twenty-fourth

fourth day of July, in the thirty-second year of his reign, in lieu of other lands severed from the duchy, did annex to the said dukedom the manors of Westanton, Port Lew, North-hill, Port Pigham, Laudren, Treloweia, Tregoroe, Trelagan, Crosthore, Trevithern, Courtney, Landulph. Leigh Durant, and Tinton, and all other his land in the said places, which came to the said King by the attainder of treason of Henry Courtney, Marquis of Exeter; also the manors of Austel, Fentregan, Tremeynalls, Tremagwon, Fowey, Cudgrave, and Port Neaprior, in the county of Cornwall, which came to the King's hands by the dissolution of the Priory of Trewardreth, in that county; also all the manors of Breadford, Caverton, Clymesland, Pryor, Treworgy, Stratton, Eastway, Bowyton, Bradissey, Bucklaurue and Bonyalvey, which came into the king's hands by the surrender and suppression of the priory of Launceston.

By the above, and other accounts and records, it appears that the said duchy of Cornwall consisted formerly of ten several castles, which in ancient times were places of great consequence and strength; they are now all in ruins and gone to decay. There were in ancient times nine parks, and one chase or forest, all of large extent, and replenished with deer. They have long been deforrested, and by various incroachments are rendered of little or no value to the Prince. The duchy also contained fifty-three manors, many of which were of great yearly rent of assize. Of ancient boroughs and towns there are within the said duchy 13 in number, formerly

formerly of great power and influence. There are nine several hundreds, parcels of the said duchy, besides extensive tracts of waste and moory grounds included in or adjoining to the various manors.

At present what remains of the extensive possessions are farmed in leases for lives, subject to small annual quit rents, and renewable for fines, in some instances certain, and others arbitrary. The revenues of the duchy of Cornwall, as appears from the accounts of the receiver of it, in the fifteenth year of King Henry VIII. amounted of clear yearly value to 10,095l. 11s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. This is a large sum for those days; and this without the casual revenues from reprises, &c. The coinage dues, which form part of it, amounted to 2,771l. 3s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. so that the clear revenue from the duchy lands amounted to 7,324l. 8s. In the reign of James I. the revenues belonging to the Prince of Wales, from the duchy of Cornwall, the principality of Wales, earldom of Chester, and various other lands, amounted to 100,000l. per annum, *being a clear rent from lands*. In the troubles that followed, and afterwards from the various necessities of the crown, the whole of these lands, in the principality of Wales and earldom of Chester, were alienated, and the duchy lands of Cornwall are the only part of these valuable hereditary revenues which now remain to the heir apparent.

The lands of the duchy of Cornwall being formed on leases of lives renewable, some for a fine certain, others upon a calculation of the improved value, it is not easy to ascertain the yearly

ly value which depends upon the falling in of lives. The great number of small rents are expensive in the management and collecting. The fines also to be calculated upon improvements, operate directly against all improvements on so precarious a tenure as that of lives. It has therefore happened that the value of the duchy has not been improved, in an equal degree, with the land around belonging to private proprietors, unless in situations favourable to improvement. The chief and greatly-improved part of the revenues of the duchy, is not that which arises from the lands, but that part which arises from the duty upon the coinage of tin, which is under the direction and management of the officers of the Stannaries, a distinct branch of his Royal Highness's establishment from that under which is the management of the lands. On account of the exportation of this metal to the East Indies and China, this trade has been restored to a very flourishing state: and the revenues arising from the coinage, are likely not only to be more steady than formerly, but in all probability will be considerably increased. To give therefore an idea of the revenues of the duchy, the coinage dues cannot be stated higher than 10,000*l.* on the average. The landed revenue may amount to 5,000*l.* per annum.

Besides some censures upon tenures held upon lives and estates during that time, racked unmercifully, Mr. Worgan observes, in respect to *entailed estates*, that he was in hopes he had been the only sufferer in Cornwall from this kind of deceptive tenure. In many of his excursions

cursions, he had met with fellow sufferers, and with others who are likely to become so; he therefore thought it behoved every man about to occupy a farm by lease, to make enquiry whether it be an *entailed* estate or not; because the possessor having the power of letting it for his own life only; in case of his death, the occupier is left entirely at the mercy of his successors.

MINES AND MINERALS.

There cannot be a more important object of enquiry to the curious traveller, or more worthy of particular notice in the history of this county than its numerous mines, which have for time immemorial been the source of employment to a great portion of its whole population, and furnished an article which for ages has been the chief staple of the commerce of Great Britain. "In a narrow slip of barren country," says the Author of the General View of Cornwall, "where the purposes of agriculture would not employ above a few thousand people, the mines alone support a population estimated at nearly 60,000, exclusive of the artizans, tradesmen, and merchants, in the towns of St. Austel, Truro, Penryn, Falmouth, Redruth, Penzance, and some others." The number of men, women, and children, deriving their whole subsistence from the mines, by raising the ore, washing, stamping, and carrying it, has been estimated at 14,000.

The mines of Cornwall consist chiefly of tin, copper, and some lead. The strata in which these metals are found, extend from the Land's

End, Cornwall, in a direction from West to East, a very considerable distance into Devon, to the furthest part of Dartmore Hills. These strata consist chiefly of the various species of the *Schistus*, here called *Killas*, and of the *Granite* or *Growan*. This extensive range forms the high ground, in the middle of Cornwall, from which the winds, rain, and storms, have washed much of the vegetable earth to enrich the vallies, and in which they have been aided by the operation of the miners.

The high lands on the east of the county, bordering upon Devon, particularly the parish of Linkinhorn, and Hengsten or Hingston Downs, were famous for tins in the earliest times, and from St. Austel westward, to Kemyn, Gwenap, Stythians, Wendron, and Breage on the south, and to St. Agnes, Redruth, Illogan, Cambourne, Gwinear, in a straight line through Lelant Senior, and Morvas, to the parish of St. Just on the north, the mining grounds maintain a breadth of about seven miles at a medium

In some creeks of Falmouth harbour tin is found among the *slime and sands*; and in Mount's Bay, it is sometimes thrown up by the sea, in a pulverized state.—Tin disseminated in the sides of hills, in single stones, are called *shodes*: such stones found together in great numbers, making a continual course from one to ten feet deep, are called a stream.*

The Romans not only traded to this part of Britain for tin, but they also, after fixing their military stations at Danmonium, became miners

* Polwhele's History of Cornwall.

themselves.

themselves. The Jews very early worked the Cornish mines ; but when they came hither cannot be exactly ascertained. Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, says, “ Albeit the tynne lay couched at first in certain strakes amongst the rockes, like a tree or the veines of a man’s body, from the depth whereof the maine *lode*, spreadeth out his branches, until they approach the open ayre ; yet they have now two kinds of tynne workes, stream and lode ; for (say they) the floud, carried together with the moved rocks and earth, so much of the lode as was inclosed therein, and at the asswaging, left the same scattered here and there in the vallies and rivers where it passed ; which being sought and digged is called stream work : under this title they comprise also the moor works, growing from the like occasion. They maintain these works to have been very ancient, and first wrought by the *Jewes* with pickaxes of Holme box and hartshornes, they prove this by the name of those places yet enduring, to wit *Attal Sarazin*, in English the Jewes offcast ; and by those tools daily found among the rubbish of such works. And it may well be that as acorns made good bread before Ceres taught the use of corn ; and sharp stones served the Indians for knives, until the Spaniards brought them iron : so, in the infancy of knowledge, these poore instruments for want of better did supply a turn. There are also taken up in such works certain little tooles, heads of brass, which some terme thunder axes, but they make small shew of any profitable use. Neither were the Romans igno-

rant of this trade, as may appear by a brass coyne of Domitian's, found in one of these works, and fallen into my hands, and perhaps under one of those *Flavians*, the *Jewish* workmen made here their first arrival."

Tin Mines.

Formerly immense quantities of this metal were found, in the eastern parts of this county, where the remains of innumerable ancient workings are still to be observed.

The tin of Cornwall, of the adjacent isles of Scilly, and of Devon, has from time immemorial constituted a great branch of foreign commerce. Some years before the Invasion of Julius Cæsar, a Roman merchant, of the name of Publius Crassus, stimulated the Cornish Britons to improve their mines, and increase their traffic with the continent, and persuaded them to export their tin to the neighbouring shores of France. His advice was taken, and even the islanders of Scilly, are spoken of by Festus Avuenus, in the fourth century, for men of high minds, great prudence as merchants, and for great skill as pilots, in steering their vessels of skins with dexterity through the vast ocean.

The working of the mines was entirely neglected during the period of the Saxon dominion, and the constant state of warfare in which the British were afterwards involved with the Danes allowed them no opportunity of attending to peaceful employments.—It does not appear that the Romans derived any great advantage from the Cornish mines, and in the reign of King John they produced so inconsiderable a revenue
that

that the tin farm amounted to no more than 100 marks, and the king, to whom the rights of working the mines then belonged, was so sensible of their low state that he bestowed some valuable privileges on the county, relieving it from the operations of the arbitrary forest laws, and granting a charter to the tanners.

On the contrary, in the time of Richard, King of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall, the produce of the tin mines was immense. In the reign of Edward I. the mines were again neglected, till the gentlemen of Blackmoor, proprietors of the seven tythings, affording the greatest quantity of tin, got a charter from Edmund Earl of Cornwall, containing "more explicit grants of the privileges of keeping a court of judicature, holding pleas of actions, managing and deciding all Stannary causes, of holding parliaments at their discretion, and of receiving, as their own due and proportion, the toll tin; that is the one fifteenth of all tin raised." Regulations were also made respecting the right of bounding or dividing tin grounds into separate portions, for the encouragement of searching for tin. By these regulations the labouring tinner became entitled to a certain property in the soil of waste and unclosed lands, in which he discovered tin, and upon giving proper notice in the Stannary Court to the proprietor, was enabled to register the intended boundaries without opposition. The bounds confine the particular portions of ground to the extent of the claim, and are made by digging a small pit at each angle of the lot and circumscribing it by a line drawn from each

pit : this is the present practice, and the person making these boundaries is obliged to keep the pits in repair, by preventing the growth of the turf, and removing any dirt or rubbish that might fill up his land-marks.

To the charter granted by Edmund, Carew says, in his survey, that there was affixed “a seal with a pick-axe and shovel in saltire.” It was again confirmed towards the latter end of the reign of Edward I. and the tinmen of Cornwall were made a distinct body from those of Devonshire ; having before been accustomed to assemble on Hengston Hill every seventh or eighth year, in order to concert the necessary measures for securing their respective interests. The laws and privileges of the Cornish miners were further explained in the reign of Edward III. and confirmed and enlarged by several acts of parliament passed under Richard II. and Edward IV. These acts divided the tinmen into four divisions, under the superintendence of one warden, and reserving an appeal from his decisions in all suits of law and equity to the Duke of Cornwall in council ; or, in case this title should be in abeyance, to the crown.

A vice-warden is appointed every month by the lord warden to determine all stannary disputes ; he also constitutes four stewards (one for each precinct) who hold their courts (called stannary courts from the Latin word *Stannum*, tin) every three weeks, and decide by juries of six persons, with a progressive appeal to the vice-warden, lord-warden, and lords of the Prince of Wales’s council.—Five towns were
appointed

appointed in the most convenient parts of the county, to which the tanners were to bring their tin every quarter of the year. The original towns for this purpose were Launceston, Lestwithiel, Truro, and Helston. In the reign of Charles II. Penzance was added, for the accommodation of the western tanners. In the time of Henry VIII. there were only two coinages, at Midsummer and Michaelmas; two more have been since added, held at Lady-day and Christmas, for which the tanners pay an acknowledgment of 4d. for every cast of white tin then coined. There are officers appointed to assay it; and, if well purified, it is stamped with the dutchy seal, viz. the arms of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, a lion rampant, gules, crowned, or with a border of bezant silver, and this is a licence to the coiner to sell, and is called coining the tin. The Duke of Cornwall receives for every cast of white tin so coined 4s. and the annual produce at present of the tin mines is estimated at about 25,000 blocks; which, after deducting the duties, may be valued at 260,000*l*. According to this calculation the income of the Duchy of Cornwall, arising from the tin mines, is not less than 10,000*l*. annually.

One of the most considerable of the tin mines in the county lies about two miles south-west of St. Austel; produced upon an average about 2,500 blocks per annum for many years. In the parish of St. Agnes, and its adjoining parish Peranzaboloë, there are a great number of mines, the joint produce of which is very great.

Kenwin, Kea, and Gwennap, afford considerable

able quantities of tin. In Gwennap is the mine called Poldice, very ancient and deep. It has yielded sometimes 1000 blocks yearly. It may now be denominated with more propriety a copper mine. In this, and many other tin mines, when they get to a great depth, the tin wears out and leaves a lode or vein of copper

In Wendron, north east of Helston, the tin mines are numerous and productive. Between Helston and Marazion are the tin parishes of Sithney, Breage, Germoe, &c.

Immediately beyond Penzance there was, until within these few years, a tin mine worked under the sea. The shaft, through which the miners went down to work, was situated nearly one hundred yards below water-mark. This was the famous *wherry mine*, which was wholly given up in the year 1798. "The opening of this mine," says Dr. Maton, "was an astonishingly adventurous undertaking. Imagine the descent into a mine through the sea, the miners working at the depth of seventeen fathoms below the waves; the rod of a steam-engine, extending from the shore to the shaft, a distance of nearly 120 fathoms; and a great number of men momentarily menaced with an inundation of the sea, which continually drains, in no small quantity, through the roof of the mine, and roars loud enough to be distinctly heard in it." This mine not only produced a great quantity of rich tin stuff, but also some cobalt; the latter was chiefly mixed with pyrites and nickel. Cobalt when purified is used in the potteries and porcelain manufactories, in printing and painting the
blue

blue colour so much admired: from this substance zaffar and smalts are prepared. The great expence incurred in working this mine, and the danger the miners were constantly exposed to, occasioned it to be discontinued.

Westward from Penzance there are only a few scattered mines. In the parish of St. Just, in which stands Cape Cornwall, one of the western promontories, there are several mines, the produce of which is considerable. North and north-east of Penzance, to St. Ives Bay, are many mines very productive.

The principal stream works are in the parishes of Lanlivery, Luxilvan, St. Blazy, St. Austel, St. Mewan, St. Stephens, St. Columb, St. Enoden, and Ladbroke, east and north-east of Truro, from five to twenty miles. The principal stream work in the county is at Carnon, about half-way between Truro and Penryn; west of this place there are but few stream works.

Copper Mines.

Copper ores are found in great abundance and variety in Cornwall; and native copper is not unfrequently found within the fissures of rocks, in thin films, deposited by the impregnated water that runs from the lodes, or horizontal layers, of the copper ore. Veins of copper are also frequently discovered in cliffs that are left bare by the sea; but the most certain sign of a rich ore is the gossan, an earthly ochreous stone, of a ruddy colour, which crumbles like the rust of iron. The presence of copper is further indicated when the ground is inclinable to an easy free-working blue *Killas*, intermixed

mixed with white clay. A white crystalline stone is also found to contain a great proportion of yellow copper. The lodes of copper ore generally lie deeper than those of tin, and its ores are chiefly of the pyritous and sulphurated kinds, with a small proportion of arsenic. "The lodes both of tin and copper, appear most frequently to have granite for their *country*, and to make an angle of 60° to 76° with the horizon." The matrices of copper ore are found in great number and variety. Among the blue ores there is one of an extremely fine blue earth. The grey ore is often spotted yellow and purple; but this ore is deemed the most rich when of an uniform lead colour throughout. Octahedral crystals of red vitreous copper ore are found in one of Gwennap mines, called Cahanaek, which also produces the arsenic of copper.

The ore is cleansed and dressed by the same process as employed for tin; but requires less washing, from being generally raised in large masses. In the smelting-houses they use reverberating furnaces, and those for the process of roasting will contain about three tons and a half of ore, broken into small pieces, at one time. After the ore has been wasted twelve hours, it is removed into a smaller furnace, and melted by the aid of slacked lime in a crude state, and occasionally, powdered coal. The scoria is removed every three or four hours, and the same quantity of the mixture added. After twelve hours, it is let out by a trough, from a hole near the bottom of the furnace,
into

into a tub of wood sunk into a pit full of water, by which operation it is forced into small grains; in this form it is again roasted in a third furnace, once more in a fourth, and at length cast into quadrangular moulds. To be further refined it must pass through successive roastings and meltings, until its being fit to be finally laded off, has been ascertained by the refiner, by the following method: viz. half a pound of the liquid metal is taken out and immersed in water, this is afterwards hammered and cut, and the grain examined; when it has arrived at the proper degree of refinement, the scoria is removed, and with ladles, coated with clay, the metal is taken out of the furnace, and poured into oblong moulds, also coated with clay, each containing about 150lbs. weight. The annual produce of the copper mines has been calculated to amount to 4,700 tons of copper, worth, upon a moderate computation 350,000*l*.

The most productive copper mines now working, are at Huel Alfred, near Hayle; Crennis, near St. Austel; Dolcoath, in Camborne, Huel Unity, United Mines, Huel Damsel, and Treskerby, in Gwennap; Huel Abraham, in Crowan; Huel Towan, in St. Agnes; and Gunnis Lake, in Calstock. These mines, however, owing to the low price of copper, and the great expence of working them, yield little profit to the adventurers, Crennis, and Huel Alfred, excepted.

There are but few lead mines in Cornwall, though the ore has frequently been found incorporated

porated with silver. The kind of ore most frequently found is that denominated *Galena*, or pure sulphuret of lead, both in crystalizations and in masses, generally of a blueish grey colour, and foliated texture.

Lead, when refined, is the softest of all metals, and its uses are multifarious. Its oxydes or calxes are employed in painting and dying, and likewise for medicinal purposes. The principal lead mines are Huel Pool, and Huel Rooe, near Helston. Mr. Fraser mentions a few small ones on the British Channel, in Perran, Cubert, &c. and on the same coast, north-east of Padstow, on St. Minver, St. Cue, and Endillion, in which last parish was also the most considerable mine of antimony which this country has produced.

Although gold has certainly been found in this county, yet it has been in such small quantities, that it can hardly be mentioned as one of its productions. The largest mass of it ever discovered, of which Dr. Borlase gives an account, weighed fifteen penny-weights and sixteen grains. Extremely minute particles of gold are very often discovered among the stream tin, and some specimens have been met with incorporated with tin crystals in streaks. The miners carry about them a quill, in which they put the grains of gold found, and when the quill is filled they sell it to a goldsmith.

Several years ago a lode of silver was discovered near the sea, between St. Agnes and St. Michael, and the mine which is called Huel Mexico has been worked to much advantage.

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The lode runs in a direction, almost perpendicular, from north to south, and the depth of the mine is about thirty fathoms. Since the discovery of Huel Mexico, silver has been got out of the Herland copper mine in the parish of Gwinear. A particular account of this discovery, given by the Rev. Malachi Hitchins, was published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, for 1801, in which he observes that the numerous veins of lead in Cornwall are richly impregnated with silver, and occasionally yield small quantities of silver ore, and even some specimens of native silver; yet hitherto no instance had been known of their yielding this precious metal in such abundance (as in this instance); nor had any circumstance, in the natural history of the mineral veins of this county, borne any analogy to those which accompanied the discovery of the presence of silver, in the Herland copper mine.

The Herland mine is of considerable extent, and described, by Mr. Hitchins, to commence in a valley on the west, and passing through a hill, which is first of steep and then of moderate ascent, for upwards of half a mile eastward; when the principal copper lodes which follow this direction, meet with a cross lode, by which, and by other cross courses, and *flookans*, which intersect them in their further progress, they are repeatedly heaved, and so disordered by these heaves in their form and position, and so changed by them in respect to their composition, as hardly to be recognized. It is about twenty years since the first discovery of

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the silver ore in a particular part of the mine, in the neighbourhood of one of the intersected copper lodes, at a distance of 110 fathoms from the surface.

Iron.

There is abundance of iron ore in many parts of the county; but there are no iron mines which have been much worked. Many tons indeed were sent to Wales, which the proprietors are said to have found to be so rich, that they had not been able to discover a proper flux for it.

The Sulphuret of Iron, or Pyrites, called *Mundic* by the Cornish miners is found in great abundance, intermixed with both tin and copper ore; also the semi-metals Bismuth, Zinc, Antimony, Cobalt, Arsenic, Wolfram, Menachanite, and Molybdena, and the Lapis Calaminaris, an ore of Zinc.

Mr. Fraser, after some judicious observations upon the value and importance of the business of mining, not only to the county of Cornwall, but also to the nation at large, mentions that it had been remarked to him by a gentleman of much discernment, and thoroughly acquainted with the county, as well as with most parts of England, "that there are more men, who possess fortunes, sprung from the mines, of five and from that to twenty thousand pounds, than there are in any other county of England, excepting the metropolis and its vicinity; and there are some instances of individuals acquiring from fifty to two hundred thousand

thousand pounds, from the mines, and by a fortunate course of trade."

The county of Cornwall abounds in several other mineralogical substances of a value comparatively little inferior to those we have already described: of these the moor-stone or granite*, is the first in consequence. It is found in greater quantity and variety here than in any other part of South Britain. The whole chain of mountains, commencing at Dartmoor, and running through the county to the sea at Land's End, are entirely composed of this stone, in an infinite variety, both with respect to the size and colour of its component parts. The variety of this stone, which bears the Cornish name of *Moor-stone*, is applied to many useful purposes, and the most white is a beautiful material for building. "The method of splitting it is by applying several wedges to holes cut (or *pooled*) in the surface of the stone, at the distance of three or four inches from each other, according to its size and supposed hardness. The harder the mass, the easier it may be cut into the required form, the softer the less regularly it separates.—We saw some pieces used for posts, instead of wood, 14 or 15 feet in length, and not more than six inches thick.—*Dr. Maton's Observations.*

In the parish of St. Stephen, near St. Austel, is found a fossil, called the *China* stone, from the circumstance of its being used by the potteries in Staffordshire, as an ingredient in the earthenware manufacture there. It is supposed

* Granite is an aggregate of Felspar, Quartz, and Mica.

to be a decomposed granite. Great quantities after being carefully washed and cleansed from all discolouring particles, packed in hogsheads, are sent from Charlestown every year. Excellent retorts and crucibles are manufactured from this stone at Truro.

There are several varieties of the granite free from schoerl or metallic particles, which alone might be advantageously used in the manufacture of porcelain; the proportion of the component parts being properly attended to.

There are many varieties of clay found in this county serviceable for every purpose of manufacture. In the parish of St. Kevran there is a yellow clay, considered equal to any other for casting in silver, brass, or lead. The clay dug near Lenant is excellent for building furnaces, the bricks made with it being capable of enduring a more intense heat, for a greater length of time without alteration, than any other.

In a copper mine near Redruth is a curious production, called the swimming stones. It consists of quartz, in right lined laminæ, as thin as paper, intersecting each other in all directions and leaving cavities between them. The stone is rendered so light by this cellular structure that it swims on water, and thence obtains its name.

At the Lizard Point, in the parish of Landwednock, the rocks are entirely of the *Serpentine* stone and hornblend, of the most beautiful colours, particularly at Kynance Cove. "These rocks are extremely interesting to a mineralogist; here the gradations and transitions of
various

various substances into each other will employ his speculation; for, besides those already mentioned, asbestos appears in small portions, and veins of steatites may be traced in numerous directions. Native copper, in a thread-like form, as well as in lumps, is found also in the fissures of the serpentine stone. The latter is a very beautiful stone, and would be very ornamental for chimney-pieces, slabs, &c. being scarcely distinguishable from marble. Among the fragments on the shore, polished by the attrition of the waves, there were some of an olive green, variegated with black, and others red with waving stripes of purple. Two colours seem necessary to constitute a serpentine, which indeed the name implies, being taken from the undulated marks on a serpent's back."—*Dr. Maton.*

De Costa, in his history of fossils, correctly describes the situation of the soap-rock in this neighbourhood.—“The new soap-rock lately discovered is at *Gew Grez* or *Cres Cove*, in the tenement of *Kynance*, in *Mullion* parish; it is about three miles from *Mullion* town, and about a mile from the old soap-rock or cove, which lies farther southward. The entrance into the creek or cove is very steep, craggy, and horrid; at the right hand (on descending into the creek) the hills are crested with naked rocks or caverns, as the *Cornish* people call them; the sides have also many, but they are small. About half way down the cove a small current of water traverses it in a serpentine manner, and discharges itself near the *lode* or

principal vein of *Steatites*. On the right hand, as you descend the cove, it grows more craggy, and much narrower; and a few yards lower, on the same side, lies the main vein or lode of *steatites*; the various sorts are all blended together in spots, sometimes in greater quantities in one place than another.*" He then goes on to observe, that, according to Monsieur Reaumur, no true porcelain can be made only of clays, but that other necessary substances are needful to hinder their perfect vitrification: and for such substances we must have recourse to the Talc class, the fossils of which class almost evade the force of fire, and of these none can be

* The Soap Earth or *Steatites* of De Costa is thus described by him: "This is a fine and beautiful clay, of a firm, compact, and regular texture, considerably weighty and hard, of a smooth and unctuous surface, much more so than any other clays; from whence these clays have obtained the name of Soap Earth.

"It does not colour the fingers; but drawn along a board, &c. marks a white line. It does not adhere to the tongue, nor does it melt in the mouth; but when chewed has an unctuous softness, and is quite pure and free from all grittiness; it is not at all diffusible in water. The finest is generally white, sometimes with a yellowish hue, elegantly veined and spotted with different degrees of purple, from the slightest cast of that colour to near black; at other times it is as elegantly veined with red, and sometimes, though rarely, has veins and spots of green; at other times the ground is red or purple, variegated with white; but in all these appearances it so greatly resembles hard soap, that it has from thence more particularly obtained its English name of Soap Earth or Soap Stone, and that of *Steatites* from the Greek word *Stear*, suet; from its resemblance to the hard fat of animals. In the fire it acquires a stony texture, and grows whiter."—*De Costa's Natural History of Fossils*.

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finer or fitter for the making of porcelain than the steatites of Cornwall.

“The obvious scarcity of spar in this county is absolutely proved in the almost total absence of limestone, whence it is mineralized.” The Cornish, however, denominate every species of quartz and crystal indiscriminately, except the pseudo-adamantes, spar. Beautiful specimens of quartz are frequently found in every part of the mining strata, crystallized in hexagonal pyramids of a fine pellucid water, becoming the pseudo-adamantes of the pure kind, and are thence called Cornish diamonds, reckoned superior to the Bristol stone, and every other diaphanous crystallization in Great Britain.

Lime-stone is only to be found at Mount Edgcumbe and the immediate neighbourhood.

FISHERIES.

“The sea,” says Dr. Borlase, “is the great storehouse of Cornwall, which offers not its treasures by piecemeal, nor all at once, but in succession, all in plenty in their several seasons, and in such variety, as if nature was solicitous to prevent any excess or superfluity of the same kind.”—And in his very excellent work upon the natural history of the county, he describes at large the numerous species of fish that are taken upon the coast: of these the pilchard is almost peculiar to the county, and, being the source of great commercial advantages to a numerous portion of its inhabitants, will demand our particular notice.

“The Cornish,” says Camden, make a gainful trade of those little fish called pilchards,
which

which are seen upon the sea-coast, as it were in great swarms, from July to November. These they catch, garbage, salt, smoke, barrel, and press ; and so send them in great numbers to France, Spain, and Italy, where they are a welcome commodity, and are named *Fumados*."

The Pilchard in size and form very much resembles the common herring, except that it is somewhat smaller, and not so flat-sided. "The dorsal fin of the pilchard (observes Dr. Maton) is placed exactly in the centre of gravity ; so that the ordinary mode of distinguishing it from the herring is, to try whether, when taken up by the fin, it preserves an equilibrium or not. The body of the herring dips towards the head, and the scales are also observed to drop off, whereas those of the pilchard adhere very closely."—They come from the North Seas, in great quantities, during the summer months, and about the middle of July reach the islands of Scilly and the Land's End of Cornwall ; shifting their situation as the season prompts and the food allures them. The pilchards are sometimes taken in prodigious quantities at Mevagissy, in the creeks of Falmouth and Helford Havens, in the creeks of St. Kevran and in Mount's Bay ; and there are other fisheries at Mullion Cove, St. Mawes, Charles Town, Polkerris, East and West Looe, and Polgarrow. On the northern side the principal fishing is at St. Ives. The pilchards are taken in what they call sean or drift nets, and the fishermen are directed to the shoals of fish by persons posted on the high lands near the shore, who discover them by the colour of
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the water, and make signs to the boats where to cast their nets. The nets are managed by three boats, containing about eighteen persons. The seans are 220 fathoms long, 16 fathoms deep in the middle, and 14 at each end.

The fish, immediately upon being brought on shore, are taken to the storehouses or cellars, where they are laid up in broad piles, and salted as they are piled up with bay-salt. All the small and the broken fish, and such as have been bitten by the dog-fish, being picked out by women, and taken away to be dressed. In this manner they lie soaking twenty or thirty days, during which time a great quantity of blood, dirty pickle, and bittern, drains from the fish.—When taken out of the pile, there remains a great deal of salt, &c. at the bottom, which, with the addition of fresh salt, serves for another pile. The next process is to wash them in seawater, to clear off the dirt and blood; and, when dry, they put them into hogsheads, pressing them down hard to squeeze out the oil, which issues through a hole at the bottom of the cask; and in this state they are sent to market.

This fishing is of the greatest advantage to the county of Cornwall, affording employment to great numbers of fishermen in catching the fish, and many more, besides women and children, are employed in the various processes of washing, salting, pressing, and cleaning; in building boats, making nets, ropes, casks, &c. The poor are fed with such fish as are not fit to be packed up, and the waste and damaged fish and salt enrich the land. It has been calculated, that upon

an average of seven years, one sean will take about 400 hogsheads of fish: the number of pilchards in each hogshead is 3000.

The quantity of salt used yearly is about 50,000 bushels, at 84lb. to the bushel; half this quantity is used in curing the fish, one half the residue is spoilt and sold for manure, and the remainder is left in stock to be used a second time. The price of the spoilt salt is 10d. per bushel; price of broken fish, 1d. per gallon; garbage sold to the soap-boilers at 6d. per gallon; dregs are bought by the curriers at 10d. per gallon. Each hogshead requires ten women to salt the fish, at 20d. per hogshead; each cask for the fish costs about 3s. Seventeen men employed on each sean, at 8s. per week; the tythe of each sean 1l. 13s. 4d. yearly.

Forty-eight hogsheads of pilchards generally yield a tun or 252 gallons of oil, the price of which is about 28l. per ton, perhaps, or dearer during war, in peace the price is not so high.

One hogshead of fish takes 420lb. of salt; upon which there is an import duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel of 84lb. The total expences of taking, curing, and packing an hogshead of fish is about twenty shillings, out of which nearly six shillings is paid for salt only. Upon every hogshead of fish taken Government allows a bounty of 8s. 6d. and we have been informed that it is calculated that this bounty and the value of the oil in general nearly reimburses the whole of the expence the fisheries incur.

The craft necessary for an undertaking in this fishery are as follow:—A *stop sean*, or net, with lead

lead weights at bottom and corks at top, the cost of which is about 350l.; an open boat for carrying the sean, about 15 tons burthen, costs 70l.; another open boat of the same tonnage, to assist in enclosing the fish, of the same value as the last; a smaller boat, to carry the men to and from the shore, and for any occasional use, costs about 12l.; a boat for carrying the fish to the shore, cost 70l.; a truck sean, made similar to the stop sean, 108 fathoms low and 10 deep, costs 120l. Some other necessary articles will increase this calculation to about 1200l.

The number of persons employed in this fishery cannot be estimated at less than 12,000, men, women, and children. In salting, packing, pressing, and preparing the fish for exportation, there are at least 5,000 persons employed; about four-fifths are women, the rest men. The rope-makers, blacksmiths, shipwrights, sail-makers, &c. are upwards of 400. The twine-spinners are women, about 150 in number. The makers and menders of nets are chiefly women and children, employed by the twine-manufacturers, in all about 600. Nets are also made, during the winter seasons, by the fishermen and their families.

The capital engaged in the pilchard fishery cannot be estimated at less than 350,000l. and this is increasing every season, by new adventures in the trade; the speculation being very popular in the county.

The season for fishing commences towards the middle of July, and continues about ten weeks, when the pilchards disappear. The quantity
taken

taken is very uncertain. There have been instances of one sean taking and curing from 1,000 to 1,500 hogsheads and upwards in a season; when, at the same time, other neighbouring fisheries have not taken a single fish. It has been calculated, that there are about 60,000 hogsheads, of 40 gallons each, and 3,000 fish in each cask, taken in a season.

Among other fish visiting the Cornish coasts, are frequently seen :

The Blower, or Fin-fish (the *Physeta* of the ancients.)

The Grampus.

The Blue Shark.

The Monk, or Angel Fish.

The Sea Adder, and the Sun Fish.

In summer and autumn turbot are caught in great plenty. In Mount's Bay, particularly, there have been instances of thirty of them being taken in an evening, with a hook and line. Upon the southern coast, mackarel are also caught in great abundance ; upon the southern coast, and upon the whole of the coast westward of Plymouth, those delicious fish, *Red Mulletts* and John Dory. The Conger Eel, of a very large size, is frequently met with near the shores.

All sorts of shell-fish are extremely plentiful, particularly oysters, the best of which are found in the creeks in Constantine parish, on the river Heyl.

In addition to the advantages derived from the fisheries, the inhabitants of Cornwall find in the sands of their sea-shores another source of profit and employment for the industrious; and we
have

have already mentioned what immense quantities of this article are used for manure. Of these sands there is, perhaps, a greater variety than can be found in any other of the maritime counties of England; the sands of every creek or bay being different. "The sands of Ch'andour Creek, near Penzance, and thence to Marazion, are of a pale blue colour, like the rocks at Ch'andour, and the shingle on the strand; on the Isles of Scilly it is a bright-coloured shining sand, composed, for the most part, of the mica and crystals of the granite, commonly called Moorstone, which edges all these islands. The same may be said of most other parts of Cornwall, where the sands are reddish, yellow, bright, and blue, according as the stones of each particular hue prevail in the lands adjoining." The sands chiefly valued for manure, are those which appear to be composed of broken shells, and are found on the shores near Falmouth, in Kynance Cove, Trereen Cove, Whitesand Bay, and upon considerable tracts of the Northern Coast.

Among the sub-marine plants found on the Cornish coast, are the *Fucoides purpureum eleganter plumosum*, and the *Fucoides rubens vario dissectum* of Ray, which are extremely beautiful, and of the finest lake colour. There is also found another variety of this genus of plants, called the Sensitive *Fucus*, on account of its shrinking from the touch of the fingers, after its edges have been warped by being exposed to a slight heat before the fire. Sponges are frequently found on the rocks, upon which a great variety

of beautiful white and red corralimes are also to be met with.

HINTS TO THE CAPITALIST,

And to Persons disposed to enter into beneficial Speculations.

Upon taking a retrospective view of our account of the commerce, mineralogy, fisheries, and agriculture of this county, it cannot but occur to the reader how many opportunities are presented for the advantageous exercise of capital. Perhaps there is no other county in the kingdom affording so much scope for speculation. The number of adventurers in the mining concern are daily increasing: shares are to be continually purchased to any extent, in the most established and profitable works, or divided into very inconsiderable subscriptions towards new undertakings.

The multitude of mineral productions will afford another almost boundless field for speculation, which may in this instance be exerted and pursued, as much to individual profit as national advantage.

With respect to the fisheries, it must be obvious to every one that there can be no limits fixed to this important concern; and there is very little wanting beyond capital to carry it on to any extent. The success that has universally attended this branch of business, renders it very popular in Cornwall; perhaps more so than mining, where the advantages are in some degree precarious.

Although the article of fuel is not so cheap here as in the manufacturing counties, still it is not so dear as to present an insurmountable obstacle

stacle to the success of manufactures in general ; and we are of opinion that there might be some advantageously established.

Here are innumerable streams of water, affording all the facilities imaginable for the erection and use of machinery, to be rented upon the most moderate terms.

The manufacture of paper and of porcelain, in particular, might be conducted with almost certain success ; for, although the latter requires a great expenditure of fuel, the advantage of having all the raw material for the manufacture upon the spot with other advantages of situation, would probably more than counterbalance the extra price of fuel.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The first of these is to be found at large under the General Description of the County :—With respect to the latter, Cornwall is in the diocese of Exeter, in the province of Canterbury. It is an arch-deanery comprehending the Deaneries of East, West Trigg Major, Trigg Minor, Pider, Powder, Kerrier, Pensith. Within it are thirty-two parishes of exempt jurisdiction.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

In our Topographical Survey of the County of Cornwall, we shall pursue the route of the great roads, as they are laid down in the Itinerary prefixed to this work ; that our description of the country, over which the traveller must necessarily pass, may the more agreeably accompany and inform him.

In performing these journies, we shall some-

times have occasion to pass through the same towns we have before described ; in such case, we shall beg leave to refer to the page containing our former description. In pursuance of this plan, our first journey will be from FALMOUTH to LAUNCESTON, through *Penryn*, *Truro*, *St. Michael*, or *Mitchel*, and *Bodmin*; a distance of 53 miles.

Falmouth.

So called from its situation at the mouth of the river Fal, is in the hundred of *Kerrier*, and distant from London 269 miles. The principal street runs parallel with the sea-beach, for upwards of a mile in length, below the eminence that commands the harbour ; and at the entrance of the town from *Penryn*, there is a terrace or row of very respectable private houses, delightfully situated.

The town is governed by a mayor and aldermen, but is not a parliamentary borough, although, in every point of view, it is a place of the most consequence in Cornwall. The establishment of the packet boats here, for Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies, and the facilities these vessels afford to commerce, have tended very much to improve the town, which is now become the residence of many opulent families. The pilchard fishery, and the import of iron and timber, for the use of the mines, are also great sources of the present prosperity of Falmouth.

The harbour is unquestionably the finest in the kingdom, and so commodious that ships of the greatest burthen may come close to the quay: it was surveyed by Commissioner Bowen, for the purpose

purpose of ascertaining its capability of accommodating part of the Channel fleet during the winter months, and buoys laid down for the reception of sixteen sail of the line at one time. A communication was constantly kept up with the remainder of the fleet off Ushant, by which means our ships were enabled to pursue the enemy escaping from Brest, without loss of time. A depôt of naval stores were formed at Falmouth, and a store-keeper, a master shipwright, and a master attendant, with proper officers under their directions, were appointed. This improvement was intended to obviate the necessity of ships going to Plymouth to refit. The town of Falmouth derived an infinite advantage from the arrangement. Leland, in his Itinerary, describes this place as "a haven very notable and famous, and in a manner the most principal of al Brytaine." The town itself is large, and more populous than any borough in the county. The number of inhabitants returned under the population act, was, in 1811, 3933. The church is a modern building, dedicated to King Charles; the parish having been taken out of St. Gluvias, by act of parliament, during the reign of Charles II.

About a mile from Falmouth, at the extremity of a peninsula which constitutes the southwest boundary of the bay, stands *Pendennis Castle*, a most magnificent fortress, defending the west entrance of the harbour. The fortifications were originally erected by Henry VIII. but were improved to their present degree of strength in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They

extend nearly a mile in circumference. On the opposite side of the harbour is the castle of St. Mawes, which in every respect is inferior to Pendennis. The little town of St. Mawes, however, is a borough town, and has sent members to parliament ever since the year 1562, though the inhabitants were mostly fishermen, and the place itself without church, chapel, or meeting-house, till the year 1811, when a chapel was erected here at the expence of the Marquis of Buckingham. Dr. Maton found the shore about Falmouth abounding with shells, some of uncommon species.

The market at Falmouth is on Thursday, very large, and well supplied with all sorts of provisions.

The packets for the West Indies sail twice a month from Falmouth, soon after the arrival of the mails from London, on the Saturday evening; and for Lisbon every Saturday morning, if a packet be in the harbour.

There is also a packet which sails from Falmouth soon after the arrival of the mails on the Saturday evening, for Halifax, Quebec, and New York, and goes and returns by way of Halifax, to and from New York, every month, except November, December, January, and February.

Penryn

is about two miles from Falmouth, in the same hundred of Kerrier, 267 miles from London. This town is very finely situated, surrounded by a bold and varied country, at the head of a branch or creek, running from Falmouth harbour, of which there is a fine view from hence.

Penryn is a large town, with a pretty good trade; it is remarkable for its markets, having no less than three: Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It stands in the two parishes of St. Gluvias and Roskrow; the church is at Gluvias, a small village about half a mile from the town. Penryn is a borough town, incorporated by James I.; the corporation consists of the mayor, eight aldermen, twelve common councilmen, a recorder, and inferior officers. The mayor and aldermen, and all the inhabitants paying scot and lot, in the whole about 140 voters, possess the right of parliamentary election.

Penryn was an ancient manor belonging to the see of Exeter, confirmed in its privileges by charter from Henry III. to William Brewer, bishop of Exon, then lord thereof. Walter Branscombe, bishop of Exeter, in consequence of a dream, built a collegiate church at Penryn, which he named *Glasnith* or *Glasseny*, for thirteen prebendaries, sometime before the year 1280. It was a magnificent building and had strong walls and towers to support it; but they are now all fallen to decay, and there are hardly any remains of the fabric.

The church of St. Gluvias is a spacious and handsome building, surrounded by groves of wood; its situation and accompaniments will repay the admirer of picturesque beauty for deviating from the main road to observe them.

The road for two miles from Penryn towards Truro passes through a well-cultivated and picturesque country, finely broken, and tolerably well covered with wood. About four miles from

Penryn, is Perran Wharf, at the head of a fine cove running down to the sea: there is a beautiful villa here belonging to Mr. Fox, who is one of the company proprietors of the wharf. There is no spot in Cornwall more improved than this, and hardly any more beautiful. The eminences surrounding the cove to a large extent are covered with thriving plantations of the pineaster. At the wharf there is an iron foundery.

Sir William Lemou's seat, CARCLEW, is situated on an eminence rising from the valley through which the Carnon stream-works are conducted. This place has been highly improved by the present possessor, and forms, with the grounds of Mr. Fox, above Perran Wharf, a beautiful and interesting contrast to the dreary and uncultivated mining country adjacent.

Within about a mile and a half from *Truro*, there is a large smelting-house for tin, which contains ten reverberating furnaces, and employs about twenty men. Culin coal is used as the flux in the proportion of one-eighth to the ore. They smelt within six hours about six hundred weight of the latter, which yields about three hundred and fifty of tin. The furnaces are nearly six feet in height, about as many in length, and three feet or more in breadth.

Truro,

(from *Truru*, three streets, as the word in Cornish signifies), is very pleasantly situated in a valley at the conflux of two small rivers, the Kenwyn and St. Allen, which, with the branch of the Fal, running up from Falmouth, form a fine body of water, sufficient to bring up ships

of upwards of one hundred tons burthen. There was, in very early times, a castle here, described by Leland, to have been a quarter of a mile west of Truro, belonging to the Earls of Cornwall, in his time "clean down." From this castle the town is supposed to have derived its origin. The site of the castle is still to be distinguished. By an extraordinary ancient grant, the mayor of this town was also mayor of Falmouth, a circumstance recognised in Queen Elizabeth's time; but, in the last century, successfully resisted by the inhabitants of Falmouth, who now enjoy the advantages arising from the jurisdiction of their own port.

In point of situation, extent, and the regularity of its buildings, this town is well entitled to be denominated the metropolis of the county.—The streets are well paved and lighted; the expense is defrayed by a moderate assessment on each house. A literary society and county library have been established here, ever since the year 1792, by the Cornish noblemen and gentry. A county infirmary, erected under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, was opened in Kenwyn parish, a few years ago, and since supported by voluntary subscription: every department of this establishment is admirably conducted, and it amply fulfils the beneficent intentions of the founders. In that part of the town called High Cross there is a theatre and an assembly-room.

Truro is situated almost in the centre of the mining country, in the Powder Hundred, 267 miles from London. It has two markets, Wed-

nesday and Saturday; this last very large, and well supplied with all sorts of provisions. This town was originally incorporated by Reginald Fitz-Roy, natural son of King Henry, by the name of a mayor and burgesses. The present corporation consists of the mayor, four aldermen, and twenty capital burgesses; and in these 25 persons is vested the right of returning the representatives in parliament for the borough. Upon the election of the mayor, it is the custom to deliver the town-mace to the lord of the manor, who keeps it until he is paid sixpence for every house, for an acknowledgment.

Truro is situated in three parishes; the centre being in the parish of St. Mary, and the east and west ends in the parishes of St. Clement and Kenwyn. St. Mary's church is a handsome fabric, of a light and elegant style of gothic architecture, built of the moor-stone, or white granite, of the county. There are two aisles of uniform size, and one smaller. The steeple is modern, and not corresponding with the body of the church. The following curious inscription is on a monument in the chancel on the north side:

- To the pious and well-deserved memory of Owen Penals Phippen, who travelled over many parts of the world, and on the 24th March, 1620, was taken by the Turks, and made captive in Algiers. He projected sundry plots for his liberty; and on the 17th of June, 1627, with 10 other Christian captives, Dutch and French (persuaded by his counsel and courage) he began a cruel fight with 65 Turks, in their own ship, which lasted three hours, in which five of his companions were slain.

Yet God made him conquer; and so he brought the ship into Cartegina, being of 400 tons and 22 ordnance. The King sent for him to Madrid to see him: he was offered a captain's place and the King's favour if he would turn Papist, which he refused. He sold all for 6,000*l.* returned into England, and died at Lanerom, 17th March, 1636.

Melcombe in Dorset was his place of birth,

Aged 54; and here lies earth on earth.

George Fitz Penals Phippen.—*Ipsius frater et hujus Ecclesia Rectri.*"

Of late years the coinage of tin has been performed only at this place and Penzance, except in a few instances at Helston, and more tin is exported from Truro than from any other port in Cornwall. The blocks of tin, about 18 inches long, 12 broad, and three inches thick, lie in heaps about the streets unguarded, their great weight being a sufficient protection.

Block tin is here converted into ingots and bars; the weight of the former being from 60 to 70*lbs.* of the latter from eight ounces to one pound. The bars are for the Mediterranean and Baltic; the ingots go to the East Indies. There are also considerable quantities of copper exported from Truro to Swansea and Neath, in South Wales. The crucibles made at Truro are supposed to be the best to be got any where, they are composed of the china-stone mentioned in our account of the minerals of this county. The number of inhabitants returned under the population act was 2482, houses 381. Government have extensive barracks here, very beautifully situated. The celebrated Samuel Foote,

Esq. was a native of this town, and born at the house now the Red Lion Inn.

The road from Truro to St. Michael, for the first two or three miles, passes through a well-cultivated and fertile country, but for the residue of the stage the whole is moor and common, the chief production of which is dwarf furze.—The use of lime, (if this article could be attained at a moderate rate,) and inclosures, would very much improve the waste lands in this district.

Saint Michael,

or St. Mitchell, as it is commonly called, is at present, as indeed it has been for some years, a very inconsiderable place, consisting of not more than 13 houses. It is, however, a borough town, and returns two members to parliament. The inhabitants paying scot and lot have the right of voting. One side of this town is in the parish of Newlin, the other in the parish of St. Ene-dore. There is neither church or meeting-house at St. Michael.

The face of the country from St. Michael to Bodmin presents very little interesting to the traveller. The road, which is very good, passes over large tracts of moor-land, chiefly covered with grass and furze. About three miles before we reach Bodmin, we pass through *Lanhivet*, a small village, where, in a narrow valley, on the banks of a rivulet, are the ruins of a religious house, called St. Bennet's, formerly attached to the priory at Bodmin. A square tower, part of the chapel, and some stained glass in the windows, are all that remain to mark the spot.

Some

Some ornamented cloisters belonging to the original fabric, were removed about thirty years ago by the proprietor. There are two high stone crosses in Lanhivet church-yard.

Bodmin

is a considerable town, situated between two hills, nearly in the centre of the county, about 12 miles from each of the two channels. It is built upon the northern side of one of the hills, and principally consists of one long street, running east and west, rather badly paved.

This town formerly contained a priory, a cathedral, and thirteen churches or free chapels, of which the foundations and sites of some are still to be distinguished. The present church is reckoned the largest in the county, and is certainly very handsome within, but externally irregularly built. Before the see was removed to St. Germans, this was the cathedral of the diocese, and it belonged, as the conventual church, to the adjoining monastery of St. Petroc. Its spire was blown down by a violent storm of wind in 1699. Bodmin is a vicarage, valued in Liber Regis 13l. 6s. 8d.

By a charter obtained in 1799, the municipal government is vested in twelve aldermen, twenty-four common councilmen, and a town-clerk. Bodmin must have been very early constituted a borough; for in an ancient record we find "the burgesses of Bodmin were fined 100s. anno 26 Henry II. for setting up a guild without warrant." The right of returning the representatives in Parliament is confined to the corporation. There are about 2050 inhabitants and

253 houses. There is a good grammar school in this town founded by Queen Elizabeth, with a small endowment annexed, to which is added a stipend from the corporation. A commodious county gaol, built about forty years ago according to the plans recommended by the late Mr. Howard, is situated very advantageously for air and salubrity about half a mile north-west of the town.

The county meetings are generally held here. The registry and court of the archdeacon of Cornwall are kept here. It was formerly a flourishing and extensive place, and famous for its manufactures.

In the month of July, on the Monday after St. Becket's day, there is a curious festival still celebrated at Bodmin, called *Bodmin Riding*. The common people ride out into the country, and, returning, proceed to the priory with garlands of flowers, which they there present according to immemorial usage. It is supposed that, originally, this offering of flowers was at the shrine of Thomas a Becket, and that the saint had the honour of superseding some Pagan deity.

From Bodmin we shall make a digression, in order to visit the towns of Lestwithiel and Fowey. The road, for the most part, passes through a beautiful and cultivated country, particularly as we approach Lestwithiel. About three miles from Bodmin, half a mile from the road, is *Lanhydroc*, a fine seat, now belonging to Mrs. Bagnal Agar. It is a venerable mansion, and
has

has been considerably improved. It is beautifully surrounded by a finely-wooded park.

Lestwithiel,

In Powder hundred, 245 miles from London, is supposed, by Camden and Dr. Borlase, to be upon the site, or nearly so of the ancient *Uzella*; but there has hitherto been no actual discovery of any Roman remains to support the conjecture.

Camden says, "The town stood on the high hill, where is now the ancient castle of Lestormin (Restormel,) but is now removed into the valley. Vechel, in British, signifys high and lofty, whence Wuxellodunum, in Gaul, has its name."

—But of this ancient town, in the situation Camden places it, no remains of walls or buildings have been discovered to confirm his conjectures; and its occupation by the Romans, as a military station, cannot, by any known evidence, be correctly ascertained. In Leland's Itinerary we find, "Lostwithiel having a market, is the shire-town of Cornwall; for there the shire is kept by the shrive once in the month: also at this town ys quynag (coinage) of tynne twyce a year, and by the shire-hawl appere aun-cyent buyldings."

The town at present consists of about 132 houses, disposed in two parallel streets, narrow and roughly paved, running from the river to the bottom of a steep hill. Here are 825 inhabitants. All the buildings are of stone, and covered with slate, which is got at little expence and in great plenty in the neighbourhood. The church is small, consisting of one large and two small aisles, with a tower of slate-stone, about

50 feet high at the west end, and on it an elegant gothic lantern, nine feet high, above which is a handsome spire. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and there is to be seen in it a curious octangular font, composed of one large block of freestone, supported on five clustered columns, and covered with rude and ill-executed carved work, representing a huntsman strangely accoutred, two lions, an ape's head, with a snake twirled round it, a dog seizing a rabbit, a bishop's head, and the crucifixion, with a figure standing on each side.

The external walls of an ancient building, called the Palace, being formerly the residence of the Dukes of Cornwall, are to be seen near the church, on the south side. The building is now converted into a place of security for prisoners brought here for trial at the sessions holden at Christmas and Midsummer.

Lestwithiel is a very ancient corporation, and has enjoyed for many centuries considerable privileges, conferred upon it by Richard, king of the Romans, who by charter constituted this town and Pinknek, a place adjoining, into one free borough, granting its burgesses the liberty of a guild mercatory. The anchorage dues of Fowey harbour, and various duties on coal, salt, corn, malt, and other commodities, brought into that port, belong to the burgesses of Lestwithiel. The corporation consists of a mayor, six capital burgesses, and seventeen assistants, or common-councilmen, who are chosen annually by the mayor and burgesses. The right of electing

electing the members of parliament belongs to these twenty-four persons.

About a mile north of Lestwithiel, upon the summit of a high hill, are the magnificent ruins of *Restormel Castle*, in very early times the principal residence of the Earls of Cornwall. Richard, king of the Romans, and his son Edmund, kept their court here. It is impossible to view these venerable remains, surrounded as they are by the most beautiful scenery, without feeling the mind strongly impressed with the idea of the former grandeur of this ancient seat of royalty.

The castle and manor of Restormel, with its demesne, were part of the inheritance of the Dukes and Earls of Cornwall, annexed to it by Edward the Third. A mansion, formerly part of the estate named Trinity House, has since become the property of Lord Mount Edgecumbe, and is occupied by his tenant.

Leland, in his account of Restormel, says, "The park of Restormel is hard by the north side of the town of Lostwithiel. Tynne-works and good wood in this park. There is a castle on an hill in this park, where, sometymes, the Erls of Cornwall lay. The base court is sore defaced; the fair large dungeon yet standeth. A chapel, cast out of it, is a newer work than it, and now unrofid. A chapel of the Trinite, in the park, not far from the castelle. The little round castelle of Lostermel standyth in the King's Park, ny to Loswithiel."

In the neighbourhood of Lestwithiel is *Boconoc House*, the seat of the late Lord Camelford. The house is more remarkable for its convenience

than its magnificence. The furniture is rare and valuable; among which the following articles are particularly entitled to notice, viz. a beautiful antique cabinet of tortoise-shell, inlaid with silver, representing all the principal subjects of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; a small table, and a pair of carved chairs of ebony, made out of the cradle belonging to the children of James the First; and a very elegant assemblage of curious old china.

Among the paintings are several good portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Peter Lely, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The house stands upon a lawn of nearly 100 acres, adjoining the park, in which are the traces of very ancient lead-mines, one of which is said to have been worked in the reign of Charles I. and again in 1750; but soon after relinquished, it not being rich enough to defray the expences. The grounds in the neighbourhood of the house are varied, well wooded and watered, and the rides through them, to the extent of about six miles, are very pleasant.

The parish of Boconoc is but small; the church appears to have been built in the time of Henry VI. and formerly contained many ancient monuments; but almost all of them were destroyed when the church was repaired and new paved.

The number of houses in this parish are computed to be 47, and the inhabitants about 236.

Trewardreth.

Between Lestwithiel and Fowey is Trewardreth, or Tywardreath, or *House on the Sands*, within about five miles of the latter place, on the border of St. Austel Bay. At this place

there was a Benedictine monastery, which was dissolved by Henry VIII. Its revenues then amounted to 123l. 9s. 3d. per annum. In the church here are some ancient oak seats, curiously carved. Numerous Roman coins, chiefly of the lower empire, have been found at Trewardreth, and many of them are to be seen in the cabinet at Menabilly, hereafter mentioned.

Fowey.

Fowey, or Fawey, is a borough town, situated on the western bank of the river of the same name. In the hundred of Powder, and distant 239 miles from London. The houses extend, along the bank of the river, for nearly a mile; the streets are very irregular, narrow, and full of angles, almost impassable for carriages.

The market-house is spacious, and the town-hall is over it.

The borough of Fowey has returned members to parliament ever since the 13th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the number of the voters, being the Prince's tenants, and inhabitants paying scot and lot, is estimated at 60.

The government of the town is vested in a mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and two assistants. The mayor and aldermen are justices of the peace. Under a charter granted by James II. the office of recorder was appointed; before this the chief magistrate was called the portreeve.

Fowey, and the neighbouring country, suffered much during the civil wars between Charles I. and his parliament; and in 1644 the parliament general, the Earl of Essex, was compelled to embark at Fowey, leaving the
greatest

greatest part of his army to surrender at discretion; himself escaping with Lord Roberts and some other officers to Plymouth.

The manor of Fowey formerly belonged to the priory of Trewardreth; on the suppression of religious houses it was annexed, by Henry VIII. to the duchy of Cornwall, and now held by the corporation at a small quit rent.

There are two good free-schools belonging to the town, and an alms-house for eight decayed widows. The church is a handsome lofty building, consisting of one large aisle and two smaller; at the west end is the tower, ornamented by rich carved work, and supported by buttresses terminated by pinnacles. It appears from the stile of architecture to have been built about the time of Edward IV. and is dedicated to Fimbarras, an Irish saint, said to have been a bishop of Cork in the 5th century.

Fowey is a vicarage, and valued in *Liber Regis* at 10l.

Place or Treffry House, on the north side of the church is thus mentioned by Leland: "The Frenchmen divers times assailed this town, and last most notably, about Henry the VI. tyme, when the wife of Thomas Treury (Treffry) the II. with her men, repelled the French out of her house in her husband's absence; whereupon Thomas Truery builded a right faire and strongly embattled tower in his house, and embattling all the walls of the house, in the manner of a castelle, and unto this day it is the glorie of the town building in Fowey."

Leland further says of Fowey, "When Car-
dinham

dinham gave Fawey to Tywartrarth Priorie, it was but a small fischar town. The glorie of Fawey rose by the warres in King Edward I. and III. and Henry the Vth's day, partly by piracy, and so waxing rich fell al to merchandize, so that the town was haunted with shippes of diverse nations, and their shippes went to all nations. The shippes of Fawey sailing by Rhy and Winchelsey, about Edward the III^d. tyme, would vale no bonet being required, whereupon Rhy and Winchelsey men and they fought, when Fawey men had victorie, and thereupon bare their arms mixt with the arms of Rhy and Winchelsey, and then rose the name of the gallants of Fawey.

“When warre in Edward the IVth's. days seased bytwene the French men and Englisch, the men of Fawey, usid to pray (*prey*,) kept their shippes, and assailed the French men in the sea, agaynst King Edwardes commandment; whereupon the captaines of the shippes of Fawey were taken and sent to London, and Dartmouth men commanded to fetch their shippes away; at whyche time Dartmouth men toke away, as it is sayde, the great chayne that was made to be drawn over the haven from the towr to towr.” Carew mentions in his survey “that it is reported 60 tall ships did at one time belong to the harbour, and that they furnished 37 sail for the siege of Calais.” These extracts are made to shew the former consequence of the town of Fowey.

The harbour of Fowey is spacious and commodious, and had formerly a strong fort on each
side

side of the entrance, built by Edward IV. The remains of the forts are still visible. At present the harbour is defended by two small batteries of modern construction, and by St. Catherine's fort, built by the town in the time of Henry VIII. upon the summit of a most magnificent hill of rocks bounding one of the creeks of the river.

The scenery of Fowey Harbour, and in the immediate neighbourhood, is particularly grand; on the Polwan side of the river, to which there is a ferry for foot passengers, the cliffs and projecting fragments of the broken rocks are of the boldest character. Upon the summit of one of the highest are the ruins of St. Saviour's chapel, which may be seen a great distance: on the Fowey side the landscape is equally pleasing.

The greatest part of the inhabitants of Fowey are concerned, either directly or indirectly, with some branch of the pilchard fishery: it is computed that upwards of 28,000 hogsheads of fish are brought into the port every year. Upon the approach of fish there are people called *Huers*, stationed on the rocks, to watch the course of the shoals for the information of the fishermen.

About three miles west of Fowey is *Menabilly*, the seat of W. Rashleigh, Esq. one of the members of the present parliament for this borough, a gentleman universally respected throughout the county. It is a handsome stone building, situated on an eminence at a small distance from the sea, commanding an extensive view over the British Channel. Mr. Philip Rashleigh
favoured

favoured the public with a valuable work, entitled "Specimens of British Minerals," from the magnificent collection at this house, which was shewn, with great liberality, to every person of science by Mr. Rashleigh himself. It is supposed to be the finest collection of minerals of any in Cornwall, or perhaps in the whole kingdom. Of its extent some idea may be formed, when it is told that there are in it 1000 varieties of copper ore. Among the most remarkable specimens of Cornish mineralogy in this cabinet, "are green carbonate of lead and apatite, with quartz from near Helstone; blende in twenty-sided crystals, and green fluor in crystals of twenty-four sides, from St. Agnes; crystallized antimony, with red blende on quartz, from Huel Boys, near Port Isaac; yellow copper ore with opal, from Roskeir; and arseniate of copper, in cubes of a bright green colour, from Huel Carpenter."

The traveller of taste will also be delighted with the elegant grotto, built by Mr. Rashleigh in a beautiful secluded situation, near the sea side, in the little cove of Polredmouth. The grotto is constructed of crystals, pebbles, and shells, in the form of an octagon; two of the sides of which are appropriated to the door and the window, which front each other. The six remaining sides form receptacles, four of which contain specimens of ores found in the county, and two are filled by organic fossils, polished agates, jaspers, &c. shells, coralloides, specimens of quartz, fluors, and various other substances occupy the intermediate spaces. In this grotto
are

are preserved two links of the chain found in Fowey Harbour, of a triangular form, incrustated with shells, corals, &c. supposed to be a part of the chain which extended from tower to tower for the ancient defence of the harbour: the diameter of each link is sixteen inches. Among the mineralogical specimens, one of Chalcedony deserves particular notice, for its beauty and magnitude. In the middle of the grotto is a table inlaid with thirty-two polished specimens of granite, all found in the county of Cornwall.

Returning to Bodmin, we proceed on our journey to Launceston, a distance of twenty miles, over a very good road. The greatest part of the country is open, and chiefly moors, covered with gorse, and on the higher parts some good grass; which, however, suffers much deterioration from the practice of paring the surface, and gathering the dung for fuel.

Launceston.

The town of Launceston, in East Hundred, 213 miles from London, is pleasantly situated on a steep hill; at the foot of which is the river Attery, a little above its junction with the Tamar. The ancient name of this place was *Dunheved*, the swelling hill; it was also called *Lanstephadon*, or *Stephen-Church-Town*; but its present appellation is no doubt derived from *Lan cester ton*, or Church-castle town. The ruins now remaining of the ancient castle surround and cover a very considerable extent of ground. Borlase, who examined this building
with

with great attention, thus describes it:—"The principal entrance is on the north-east, the gate-way 120 feet long; whence, turning to the right, you mount a terrace, running parallel to the rampart till you come to the angle, on which there is a round tower, now called the Witches' Tower, from which the terrace runs away to the left at right angles, and continues on a level parallel to the rampart, which is nearly of the thickness of 12 feet, till you come to a semi-circular tower, and, as I suppose, a guard-room and gate. From this the ground rises very quick, and, through a passage of seven feet wide, you ascend the covered way betwixt two walls, which are pierced with narrow windows for observation, and yet cover the communication between the base-court and the keep or dungeon. The whole keep is 93 feet diameter; it consisted of three wards: the wall of the first ward was not quite three feet thick; and therefore, I think, could only be a parapet for soldiers to fight from, and defend the brow of the hill. Six feet within it stands the second wall, which is twelve feet thick, and has a staircase three feet wide, at the left hand of the entrance, running up to the top of the rampart: the entrance of this stair-case has a round arch of stone over it. Passing on to the left, you find the entrance into the innermost ward, and on the left of that entrance a winding staircase conducts you to the top of the innermost rampart; the wall of which is 10 feet thick, and 32 feet high from the floor; the inner room is 18 feet 6 inches diameter; it was divided by a planking into

two rooms. The upper room had to the east and west two large openings, which were both windows and (as I am inclined to think) doors, also in time of action to pass from this dungeon out upon the principal rampart, from which the chief defence was to be made; for it must be observed, that the second ward was covered with a flat roof, at the height of that rampart, which made the area very roomy and convenient for numbers. These openings, therefore, upon occasion, served as passages for the soldiers to go from one rampart to the other. In the upper room of the innermost building there was a chimney to the north; underneath there was a dungeon, which had no lights. The lofty taper hill, on which this strong keep is built, is partly natural and partly artificial. It spread farther in the town antiently than it does now; and, by the radius of it, was 320 feet diameter, and very high."

Borlase supposes this castle to be older than the year 900, and says it is not improbable that this spot might have been fortified by the Romans. There was, undoubtedly, a castle here before the Conquest, of which Othamarus de Knivet was hereditary constable, and displaced by the Conqueror, who gave both it and the town to Roger, Earl of Moreton, with the earldom of Cornwall, and many other manors and estates. William, his son and heir, kept his court here, and, probably, made so many alterations and additions, that he has by some been considered as the founder. From him it fell to the crown, with his other lands, and was at length

length made, and still continues, a parcel of the estates of the dutchy of Cornwall. Leland, mentioning this castle, says, "the hill on which the keep stands, is large and of a terrible height, and the arx (i. e. keep) of it, having three several wards, is the strongest, but not the biggest, that I ever saw in any ancient work in England." Two of the ancient town-gates are still standing; and in Leland's time, the wall which surrounded the town was entire. At the entrance of the White Hart Inn, Dr. Maton observed a noble Saxon arch.

By charter of Philip and Mary (granted in 1555, since confirmed under several subsequent reigns,) the government of the town was vested in a mayor, recorder, and eight aldermen, who, with the free burgesses, have the right of electing the representatives in parliament. The borough made its first return in the 23d of Edward I. and had a mayor as early as the time of Edward IV.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and is a very handsome structure; the body built with square blocks of the moor-stone, or granite, ornamented with curious carved work. At the west end are two or three tenements, which completely separate the body of the church from the tower, which is built of different materials, and appears to be of much greater antiquity. At the east end of the building there is a figure of the Magdalen, in a recumbent posture, of very rude workmanship.

It is an extraordinary circumstance, that the

mayor for the time being is vicar of this church, and appoints a curate for the year.

Some parts of the old wall that surrounded the town still remain ; the houses are in general well built, but the streets are narrow, and badly paved. There are two charity-schools, maintained by voluntary subscriptions, for the education of the infant-poor, and a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth.

The market at Launceston, on Saturday, is well supplied with all sorts of provisions, at very moderate prices, during the time of peace, but in war-time a multitude of jobbers attend to buy all they can to carry to Plymouth. The inhabitants of Launceston suffer much inconvenience in summer, through a scarcity of spring-water ; their chief supply, in this season, being from the ancient well formerly belonging to the castle. Coals are also an expensive article. Many people used to be employed, at this place and Newport, in the manufacture of serges, for the clothiers at Exeter.

The borough of Newport so immediately joins the town of Launceston that it appears to the traveller like its suburbs, and it was formerly under the same jurisdiction. The right of returning members to parliament for this borough has been exercised ever since the sixth year of Edward VI. The right of election is vested in two officers, called vianders, annually chosen at the court-leet, held by the lord of the manor, and all the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

The

The whole number of voters does not amount to 30.

From Launceston we shall make an excursion towards Plymouth, in order to visit Callington, Saltash, St. Germans, and Ramehead. Between Launceston and Callington the country is pleasant, and as well cultivated, perhaps, as any part of Cornwall; but it affords little to interest the traveller in any respect.

The town of Callington, about 213 miles from London, in point of buildings or situation, is not entitled to much praise; the former being low and unpleasant, the latter rather mean, and principally comprised in one broad street, running north and south. Its woollen manufactory, however, gives it some little importance, and affords employment to some poor people.

This town has no charter of incorporation, but is governed by a portreeve, annually chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor; when all who have lived a year in the town are admitted free burgesses, and vote for the members of parliament; the portreeve being, by prescription, the returning officer. It was first summoned to send representatives to parliament in the year 1585, the 27th of Queen Elizabeth; which it has continued to do ever since. The number of voters are about 50.

Callington is member of the parish of Southill, about two miles distant, and has a large chapel of ease, "a spacious towering fabrick," within the precincts of the town, rebuilt at the sole expense of Nicholas de Asheton, Esq. serjeant at

law, to whose memory there is a fine monument erected in the chancel.

Callington has a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs.

There is a curious mural monument, in the chancel of the church at the village of Llan-dulph, a few miles from Callington, with the following remarkable inscription, in Roman characters, on a brass plate :

“ Here lyeth the body of Theodore Paleologus, of Pesaro, in Italye, descended from the Imperyal Line of the last Christian Emperor of Greece, being the Son of Camilio, the Son of Prosper, the Sonne of Theodore, the Son of John, the Sonne of Thomas, the second Brother of Constantine Paleologus, that raygned in Constantinople, until subdued by the Turks; who married with Mary, the daughter of William Ball, of Hadlye, in Souffolke, Gent. and had issue 5 children; Theodore, John, Ferdinando, Maria, and Dorothy; and deputed this Lyfe, at Clyfton, the 21st of January, 1636.”

Over the inscription is the imperial eagle.

About six miles upon the Tavistock-road, to the left of Callington, the Tamar is crossed, from hence, throughout its southern course, dividing the two counties, the country is extremely beautiful and picturesque. Near the spot first noticed, there are several copper and tin mines.

About three miles southward is *Calstock Church*, a neat Gothic building of granite, with a handsome tower, situated on the top of a very steep woody hill, forming one of the banks of the river.

One mile from hence is *Harewood House*, the seat of Walter Roberts, Esq. an elegant modern building.

building. From Calstock church-yard, and Mr. Foote's grounds, are fine views of some of the most romantic parts of the Tamar, in the neighbourhood of Tavistock, New-bridge, and the Weir-head.

In the parish of Calstock is Cotehele, or Cuttaye House, an ancient mansion belonging to the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, situated on a bold knoll, on the western bank of the river.

The antiquity of the furniture of this mansion will excite much curiosity: it is said to be of the workmanship of the time of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and to have been in the house ever since the reign of the latter sovereign. The hall contains a great collection of ancient armour; and there are many other curiosities, well deserving the traveller's notice.

Cotehele is so surrounded by wood of very fine description, that the Tamar can only be seen from the windows of the higher apartments. The woods between the house and the river contain some fine Spanish chesnuts, of immense size, not inferior in grandeur to the proudest oak, contributing very much to the beauty of the scene, which is rendered still more picturesque, by a small gothic chapel, built upon a rocky eminence, rising abruptly from the Tamar. According to *Carew*, this chapel was built by Sir Richard Edgecumbe, in grateful memory of his escape from the tyranny of Richard III.

About three miles below Cotehele, is Pentilly Castle, beautifully situated on the rising banks of the Tamar: the declivities towards the river luxuriantly clothed with wood, consisting of elm
and

and lime trees of great size and beauty. The building, from its embattled form, has obtained the appellation of castle, but is of modern construction.

In the grounds of this seat is a lofty bank, adorned with a tower, to which is attached a remarkable history, which Mr. Gilpin, in his "Observations on the Western Parts of England," thus narrates: "Mr. Tilly, once the owner of Pentilly House, was a celebrated atheist of the last age. He was a man of wit, and had by rote all the ribaldry and common-place jest against religion and scripture, which are well suited to display pertness and folly, and to unsettle a giddy mind; but are offensive to men of sense, whatever their opinions may be, and are neither intended nor adapted to investigate truth. The brilliancy of Mr. Tilly's wit, however, carried him a degree further than we often meet with in the annals of profaneness. In general, the witty atheist is satisfied with entertaining his contemporaries; but Mr. Tilly wished to have his sprightliness known to posterity. With this view, in ridicule of the resurrection, he obliged his executors to place his dead body, in his usual garb, and in his elbow-chair, upon the top of a hill, and to arrange on a table before him, bottles, glasses, pipes, and tobacco. In this situation he ordered himself to be immured in a tower of such dimensions as he prescribed, where he proposed, he said, patiently to wait the event. All this was done; and the tower, still inclosing its tenant, remains as a monument of his impiety and profaneness. The country people shudder as they go near it."

Saltash.

Saltash.

The borough town of Saltash, which is one of the principal entrances into Cornwall, and about 220 miles from London, is situated upon the side of a steep hill close to the river Tamar, from which the principal street runs at right angles. It is distant about three miles from Plymouth Dock, to which there is a ferry over the Tamar, called the Crimble Passage. The town is built upon a solid rock, and the houses are built of the stone got upon the spot, rising one above another up the hill, at the summit of which stands the chapel and the town-hall, which has been rebuilt about forty years. It is supported by several pillars, and a market is held in the space below.

The streets of Saltash are very narrow, and the houses ill built. A large proportion of the inhabitants are fishermen; the corporation possessing the sole property of the oyster fishery in the whole river, except between Candlemas and Easter. They have also a jurisdiction on the river Tamar, down to the mouth of the port, by virtue of which they demand anchorage and salvage from all foreign ships and vessels that enter; they also raise a considerable yearly revenue on boats and barges passing on the river Tamar. The profits of the Crimble Ferry also form a part of the revenues of the corporation, and the produce in 1802 was 341l.; during the same year they received 325l. for the rent of the oyster fishery, and 15l. for the market tolls.

Saltash is in the parish of St. Stephen's, a little village

village about one mile distant, and was first made a borough by Reginald de Valletort, to whom the manor belonged, in the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. It was incorporated by a charter of King Charles II. and is governed by a mayor and six aldermen, who are styled the council of the borough; and with the burgesses, choose the recorder. Another charter was obtained, during the present reign, upon the same principle as that bestowed by Charles II. reserving to the crown the power of displacing any of the corporation at pleasure. The number of burgage holders, who possess the right of electing the two members is about 70. The first return of representatives was made in the reign of Edward VI.

The church of St. Stephen's is a spacious fabric built of stone in thin layers, and handsomely covered with slate. It has a high tower at the west end, and consists of three aisles: Here all the parochial duty of Saltash is performed. About 300 years ago, it is said, that a leaden coffin was dug up in the chancel containing the body of a very large man, who, from some writing engraved on the lead, appeared to have been one of the ancient Dukes of Cornwall. There is a curious stone in the porch, at the entrance of the church-yard, called a *leach stone*, where they rest the bodies brought for interment. It is nearly the shape of a coffin: the same kind of stone-bearer is found in other Cornish church-yards.

At a small distance from the town of Saltash is the ancient castle of Trematon, occupying the summit of a high hill, westward from St. Stephen's.

phen's. The remains of this once formidable structure, erected either just before or about the time of the Norman conquest, are still very considerable, and more perfect and entire than any other in Cornwall. The gate in particular is in good preservation. The entrance is under a square tower, strongly supported by three arches, between which are grooves for the portcullisses. This leads into a court, at one end of which stands the keep, mounted on the top of a conical hill, which appears on the outside to be of a considerable height, but next the court is not more than 30 feet high. The building is an oval, whose interior conjugate diameter measures nearly 60 feet, its transverse 50. It has no windows, but was probably aired and illuminated by openings made into a small internal area or court in its centre, called by builders a well. The walls of this keep are ten feet thick, and round the top runs a crenellated parapet of two feet thick, the other eight form the terre-plain of the rampart. This castle now belongs to the Prince of Wales, whose officers hold a court here twice a year, for receiving rents and other purposes.

Nearly opposite to Trematon castle is *Anthony House*, the seat of the Right Honourable Reginald Pole Carew. It is a large square modern building, very pleasantly situated on a branch of the Lynker creek. At this house there is a collection of old portraits and some other good paintings.

There is a singular promontory at the south-eastern point of the county, called the Rame, or
Ram

Ram Head, jutting into the British Channel, upon the summit of which are the ruins of a small vaulted chapel, which makes a conspicuous land-mark to seamen navigating the Channel, being visible at many miles distant.

About six miles from Saltash, and 220 from London, is the borough of *St. Germain's*, an inconsiderable town, pleasantly situated near the Lynker creek. The town derives its name from St. Germanus, a bishop of Burgundy, who came over hither to suppress the Pelagian heresy.—The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, and the number, as returned under the last population act, amounts to 2139. There are about 383 houses in all, built upon an irregular rock, in the form of an amphitheatre, washed by the river Tidy. The occupiers of houses, residing one whole year within the town, are nominally invested with the right of returning two members to Parliament; but the proprietors of what are called burgage tenements, of which at present there are not more than twenty, are the real electors. The town is governed by a portreeve, annually elected at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. This officer is also bailiff of the borough, and can make any house in the place the prison of the person he arrests. Here is a small free-school, supported by the Elliot Family.

The parish of *St. Germain's*, is the largest in the whole county; being twenty miles in circumference, containing seventeen villages, and a greater number of gentlemen's seats and lordships than any other parish in the kingdom.

The most remarkable objects worthy of notice

in this town are the remains of the cathedral church, and the seat of Lord Elliot.

The church was originally included within the body of a priory supposed to have been founded by King Athelstan, and dedicated to St. Germaine, bishop of Auxere in France, the St. Germanus before-mentioned, who came over into Britain A. D. 429. Here were at first several canons, and King Athelstan is said to have appointed one canon to the bishopric of their see in 936. But Tamar and Borlase both think it more probable that the episcopal see for Cornwall was not fixed here, till after the burning of the bishop's house and cathedral church at Bodmin in the year 981; after which King Canute more amply endowed this church, and about 1050, Leofric bishop of Crediton, then the only see for the counties of Cornwall and Devon, having united both bishoprics in the church of St. Peter at Exeter, changed the seculars here into regular canons; the yearly revenues of this priory were valued in the 26th of Henry VIII. at 243l. 8s. its site was granted by that monarch to Catherine Champernoun. The great and small tithes of this parish belong to the dean and chapter of Windsor, and the officiating clergymen receive a small salary from them.

The church was originally more extensive than at present; but the necessary repairs having been neglected, the ancient chancel fell suddenly to the ground in the year 1592, only a short time after the celebration of divine service. It now consists of two aisles and a nave; the latter, and the south aisle are of nearly equal

proportions ; but the north aisle is lower and more narrow.

The west front is furnished with two towers, both of which have apparently been once octagonal. The upper part of the south tower is now square, and surmounted with embrazures, though the lower part exactly corresponds with that on the north, which is nearly enveloped with ivy. Between the towers is the ancient entrance door-way, which is a very fine circular receding arch, in the shape and ornament somewhat similar to that at Dunstable. Its whole width is twenty feet ; of this space six feet are allotted to the door, and the remainder to the pillars and sides of the arch. The pillars are four on each side, having plain square bases and capitals, and are contained in semicircular niches. The arch contains seven mouldings : the two innermost are plain and round ; the third and fourth have a zig-zag ornament ; the next is round, the sixth and seventh are zig-zag. A sculptured ornament of leafage surrounds the whole, and is terminated at each end with some rude ornament resting on the capital of the outer pillars. Between the pillars is a zig-zag ornament in alternate succession. The height of the pillars is seven feet six inches ; that of the door ten feet. The whole height of the arch is about sixteen feet. Over the arch is a pediment, with a cross at the top, resembling an heraldic cross patée ; with a circle on each side, is a small pointed window, and above these are three small narrow round-headed windows. The north aisle is divided from the nave by five short thick round columns, each

connected with a half pillar opposite to it in the north-wall, by a low surbased arch. All the capitals of the columns are square and curiously ornamented with Saxon sculpture. The third from the west end is embellished with grotesque figures, having bodies resembling dogs, opposed to each other, with their fore-parts meeting at the angle of the capital in one head; the upper part human, but the lower like a scollop shell. Above these range six plain arches, some of them apparently of the same age and style with those of the nave of St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire. In several windows of this aisle are a few coats of arms, on painted glass. The architecture of the south aisle is very dissimilar from that in the north. Here we discover the ornamented niches, and the pointed arch windows. The six arches which divide it from the nave are pointed: the two western arches are quite plain, and very sharp: the pillars that support them are round, massive and clumsy: the four eastern are higher and less pointed, having round capitals, ornamented with mouldings; the pillars sustaining them are more slender. The windows of this aisle are large and handsome; they are divided into compartments by stone mullions; but all are dissimilar in their tracery. In the south wall, near the middle of the aisle is a niche, ornamented with sculpture, supposed to have belonged to some ancient monument of an abbot; but no particulars to it are now extant. The table of the recess in the wall is covered with a stone, seven feet six inches long, which appears to have had some figure let into it; but the form

of the outline cannot be distinguished. The length of the church within the walls, is 104 feet, six inches ; its breadth, 67 feet, six inches.

“In that part now employed as the chancel is a rude ancient seat, generally called the bishop’s chair ; but more probably nothing more than a stall-seat of one of the monks : several of the same kind being yet preserved in the church at Bodmin. Its height is about three feet. Beneath the seat is carved the figure of a hunter, with game on his shoulder, and accompanied by dogs. The chair is now placed on part of a tessellated pavement, about fifty yards from the present east window : this pavement was about ten feet square. Nearly ten feet east of it was the foundation of a wall, which, from its thickness and materials, seems to have been the original extent of the building.”

Leland, in his account of this church, says, “also upon another creke west of the said river (Tamar) and nearer up, is a town called St. Germans, wherein is now a priori of black canons, and a parochie church, in the body of the same. Beside the high altar of the same priori, in the right hand, is a tumbe in the walle with an image of a bishop ; and over the tumbe a XI bishops, paynted with their names and verses, as token of so many bishops beried there, or that there had been so many bishops of Cornwall that had theyre seet theer : and at this day the bishop of Exeter hath a place called Cuddon Boke, joining hard upon the south-east of the said town.” There are several monuments in the church to the memories
of

of the Elliot's, Scawan's, and Glanville's families, anciently possessing considerable property in this neighbourhood, which is still enjoyed by their descendants. The monument most worthy notice, was executed by the celebrated sculptor, Rysbrack, and erected to the memory of Edward Elliot (the present Lord Elliot's uncle) by his widow.

There is a curious Latin inscription of eight lines, upon a monument belonging to one of the Glanvilles, so contrived that the initial letters of the words at the beginning and middle of the lines, when connected, form the words JOHANNAS GLANVILLE, and the letters at the end of each line MINISTER.

Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, in describing the town of St. Germain's, and the priory, relates, in the following words, the manner in which the site was obtained by Champernoun :

“ The Church Town mustereth many inhabitants and sundry ruins, but little wealth; occasioned either through abandoning their fishing trade, as some conceive, or by their being abandoned by the religious people, as the greater sort imagined : for in former times the Bishop of Cornwall's see was from St. Petrock's, in Bodmyn, removed hither, as from hence, when the Cornish diocese united with Devon, it passed to Crediton. But this first loss received relief through a succeeding priory, which, at the general suppression, changing his note with his coat, is now named Port Elliot; and, by the owner's charity, distributeth pro virili the alms accustomedly expected and expended at such places. Neither will it, I think, much displease you to hear how this gentleman's ancestor, of whom Master Eliot bought it, came by the same.

“ John

“ John Champernoune, sonne and heire apparent to Sir Philip, of Devon, in Henry the Eighth's time, followed the court, and through his pleasant conceits, of which much might be spoken, won some good grace with the king. Now when the golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands rayned well near into every gaper's mouth, some two or three gentlemen, the King's servants, and Master Champernoune's acquaintance, waited at a doore, when the King was to pass forth, with purpose to beg such a matter at his hands. Our gentleman became inquisitive to know their suit; they made strange to inapart. This while out comes the King: they kneel down, so doth Master Champernoune; they prefer their petition, the King graunts; they render humble thanks; and so Champernoune. Afterwards he requireth his share; they deny it: he appeales to the King: the King avoweth his equal meaning in the largesse; whereon the overtaken companions were fayne to allot him his priory for his partage.”

Port Elliot, the seat of Lord Elliot, occupies the site, and a great part consists of what were formerly the lodgings and offices of the priory of St. Germain's. Indeed the refectory actually occupied the space now used as the dining-room. Although the external appearance of this mansion is very irregular, and without any particular characteristic of magnificence, yet the principal apartments are convenient and spacious; and, as a late tourist observes, “ perhaps its simplicity is more correspondent to the scenery by which it is surrounded, and which is rather to be called pleasing than picturesque or grand.” There are among the paintings in this house several good portraits of the ancestors of
the

the family; a small cabinet picture, by Rembrandt, from the apocryphal story of Bel and the Dragon; and an exceeding fine portrait of an old man, which is curious, as being in the opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the production of two artists of great talents: the head was painted by Quintin Matsys, and the drapery and back ground by Rembrandt. There is also, among the portraits, one of the celebrated John Hampden, the champion of liberty, which is said to be the only original portrait of this distinguished character in the kingdom.

Journey from Land's End to St. Austel.

Our next journey will be from the Land's End to *St. Austel*; through *Penzance*, *Marazion*, *Helstone*, and *Grampound*, a total distance of fifty-six miles.

The *Land's End* is the most westerly promontory of England, distant from London about 298 miles. This is the point of land auciently called Bolerium; by the British bards, *Penringhuaed*, or the promontory of blood; and by their historians, *Penwith*, or the promontory to the left. The immense rocks of granite which defend this shore are of the grandest character, and appear providentially placed there to oppose the violent encroachments of the sea, this point being more than any other part of the coast exposed to the rage of the ocean. The Cornish traveller will not fail to remark, that the rocks which are placed on the north and south sides of the county, although adequate to their office, are much inferior in strength to those at the Land's End; which are
composed

composed of granite of the hardest description.

The magnificence of the scene is finely described by Mr. Davy, who is a native of Cornwall, in the following lines on the sea :—

“ The sun-beams tremble, and the purple light
Illumes the dark *Bolerium* ; seat of storms.
High are his granite rocks ; his frowning brow
Hangs o’er the smiling ocean. In his caves,
Where sleep the haggard spirits of the storm,
Wild dreary are the schistose rocks around,
Encircled by the waves, where to the breeze
The haggard cormorant shrieks ; and far beyond,
Where the great ocean mingles with the sky,
Are seen the cloud-like islands, grey in mists.”

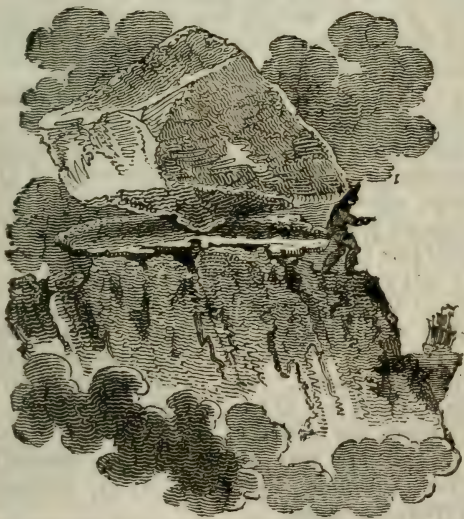
In 1797 there was a light-house erected upon one of the rocks called the Long Ships, which are seen at low water, running from the Land’s End nearly two miles westward, by Mr. Smith ; who obtained a grant from the Trinity-house for that purpose, and he receives a certain rate, by way of compensation, on all ships that pass the Land’s End.

There are several remains of works, called hill castles or fortifications, in this district, monuments of singular curiosity, and supposed to have been formed by the Danes, by some writers ; by others attributed to the ancient British, thence called Castle Chum, and Castle an Dinas.

About three miles to the east of Land’s End is the famous *Loggan Stone*, at a place called Treryn Castle, being the site of an ancient building of that name, of which there are no remains now existing.

The Loggan Stone is an immense block of granite,

granite, upon the summit of three distinct piles of rocks, one above another, rising from the sea. It is estimated to weigh nearly ninety tons ; yet this enormous mass is so balanced upon its supporters, the pile of rocks before-mentioned, that it may be easily *logged* to and fro, or set in a vibratory motion. The engraving below is a correct representation of this extraordinary stone, as seen upon approaching it from the land.



Dr. Maton, after having viewed the *Loggan Stone*, which his guide informed him "*was the greatest wonder in the whole county,*" observes that,

that, "It does not seem possible for any human exertion to have raised it to so great a height. The precipice below us here was so horribly steep that we could not help shuddering as we climbed, and so deep was the roar of the billows between the chasms and irregularities of the rock, that our expressions of astonishment to each other could scarcely be heard.

"It is supposed that loggan stones were made use of by the Druids in their trials, and contrived to answer the purposes of an ordeal. That at Castle Treryn certainly seems to support the conjecture, for unless touched in one particular point it is perfectly immoveable."

Castle Treryn is said to have been an ancient British fortress. The situation must have been grand beyond description, and, by nature alone, impregnable. There is no appearance of art except where the rocks are, in two or three instances, placed regularly one above another in a wall-like form. The foundation of the whole is a vast group of granite rocks, rising to a prodigious altitude and projecting into the sea.

The country about St. Buryens has nothing to recommend it to notice, except what are called Druidical remains,* and, from being wholly bare of every sort of tree, far from picturesque. The roads are formed of the decomposed granite, and are very good, but uncommonly narrow, something like gravel walks, inclosed between stone walls.

* Consisting of *Karns*, or heaps of stones; circles, cromlechs, Loggan Stones and Castles. Karns and Cromlechs were certainly intended to point out a place of burial.

St. Buryens was anciently a town of considerable importance, the seat of a college of prebendaries, founded by King Athelstan, after his return from the conquest of the Scilly Islands. The remains of the college were wantonly destroyed in Cromwell's time, by one Shrubshall, governor of Pendennis castle. The church was dedicated to St. Buriana, a pious Irish woman. It is a spacious building, containing many curious relics of antiquity.

At Boscawen-ûn, between St. Buryens and Sancred, are some Druidical stones, of which there are nineteen very large, set upright in a circle 25 feet diameter, with one stone in the centre.

At Kerris, in the parish of St. Paul, about five miles from Penzance, is an oval inclosure called *Roundago*, composed of stones, some upright, others laid as for walling, but without cement. The largest diameter is about 52 paces from north to south, the shortest 34 from east to west. At the southern extremity stand four rude stone pillars about eight feet high, forming the entrance to the area. At the foot of these four upright stones lie some larger, supposed to have formerly rested on the pillars.

At Kern Boscawen, by the sea-side, about five miles from Penzance, is another curious druidical monument, consisting of two large flat stones, one of which rests upon the natural rock, and the other on three large stones, which form a firm and proper support for the weight of the horizontal stone. The top stone is too nicely supported to be the work of nature, and the opening

ing underneath is supposed to have been the seat of some chief priest among the druids, for the performance of religious ceremonies.

Upon the western side of Mount's Bay is the small fishing town of Newlin, within a mile and a half of Penzance, and the little village of Mousehole, or Modishole, rendered notable by antiquaries for having been the residence of old Dolly Pentreath, the last person known to speak the Cornish language.

About two miles before we reach Penzance, the great road becomes extremely interesting from the fine views we have of St. Michael's Mount and its beautiful bay. The country too becomes improved in every particular necessary to picturesque beauty, abounding in wood, and instances of superior cultivation.

Penzance,

in the hundred of Penwith, 289 miles from London, is thus mentioned by Leland, in his Itinerary :—

“Penzantes, about a myle from Moousehole, standing fast in the shore of Mount Bay, ys the westest market towne of all Cornwall, and no socur for botes or shypes, but a forced pere or key. Ther ys but a chapel yn the sayd towne, as ys yn Newlyn. For theyr parochie chyrches be more than a myle off.”

By some writers the name of this town is supposed to signify the “Saints Head,” and this opinion is supported by the circumstance of “the Baptist's head in a charger” being the corporation arms ; others conceive it to have originated in its situation, and from thence called

Pensavas,

Pensavas, or the Head of the Channel. It is situated on the north side of Mount's Bay, about 10 miles from Land's End. The streets are tolerably well paved, and the houses in general handsome and convenient buildings. There is a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Mary, built within the last thirty or forty years, and a mother church at Madern, or Madron, besides several meeting-houses for dissenters. John Buller, Esq. of Morval, endowed a charity school here in 1711. The walks and rides in the neighbourhood are very agreeable.

Penzance is remarkable in history for being entered and burnt by the Spaniards, in 1595. Since this time it has gradually increased in population and extent; many persons being invited to settle here, on account of the cheapness of provisions, particularly fish (of which there is a great abundance of all sorts,) the mildness of the climate, and the fertility of the neighbouring lands.

In all these respects, it is not to be equalled by any other part of Great Britain. It is somewhat larger, but not so elegant a town as Truro. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-council men.

The great variety of shipping, ships of war, merchantmen, and fishing-boats, constantly lying in Mount's Bay, forms a very interesting scene.

The pilchard fishery is carried on at Penzance upon a very considerable scale, and another source of employment for the poor, is the manufacture of yarn and coarse woollen cloths. The traveller, when at Penzance, should see Lanoyne-

quoit, Carn Boxancen, Lamorna Cove, and the Land's End.

The road from Penzance to Marazion is over the sands, along Mount's Bay.

Marazion,

or, as it is generally called, Market Jew, is a small town, about eight miles west of Helston, and 286 from London. It is built partly at the bottom, and partly on the side of a hill, which rises towards the north, sheltering the town from the cold winds. The town contains about 200 houses, and 1000 inhabitants. The parish-church, dedicated to St. Hilary, is about two miles distant; there is, however, a chapel of ease in the town, and a lecturer, supported by private subscription.

This place is said to have derived its name from having been much frequented by Jews, trading here several centuries ago, and who held an annual market for selling various commodities. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it obtained a charter, vesting the government of the town in a mayor, eight aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses, with power to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs.

The situation of Marazion, and the mildness of the climate, occasions its being much visited by valetudinarians; and, indeed, if it were not for the frequent rains which fall in this part of the county, no spot could be found, either in Italy or the south of France, possessing a more mild, a more generally pleasing, or salubrious atmosphere.

From Marazion, at low-water, there is a causeway, not more than a furlong in length, to St.

Michael's

Michael's Mount; a place that well deserves the attention of the curious traveller. At high tides it is completely insulated by the sea; but at low-water it may be approached, over the causeway just mentioned, which is formed of sand and rocks, connecting the mount with the shore. The rock itself is composed of hard granite.

The rock of which St. Michael's Mount is composed is nearly bare of soil, and extremely steep and craggy. The height from low water-mark to the top of the chapel-tower is about 240 feet; in circumference at the base it measures about three quarters of a mile.

In 1471 John de Vue, Earl of Oxford, fortified himself here against Edward IV. and bravely defended the place for some time. During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. it was reduced, after considerable resistance, by Colonel Hammond. There was formerly a monastery here, first noticed by a charter of Edward the Confessor. William the Conqueror constituted it a cell to the Abbey of St. Michael deperiento maris in France. In the reign of Henry VIII. the Mount came into the possession of Humphry Arundell. It belongs at this time to Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. A number of curious figures, escutcheons, emblems, and cyphers, occur in the different apartments.

The Mount gradually diminishes in size from the base, and is terminated in a very curious manner by the tower of a chapel upon its summit, making a complete pyramid. On the side next Marazion there are a few houses, with a pier and small harbour for shipping.

There is a tradition that the Mount was formerly surrounded by a wood, which was part of the main-land, and its Cornish name *Carak-ludgh* or *luz*, signifying *the grey or hoary rock in the wood*, gives this tradition some degree of credibility. Leland also remarks that "In the baye betwixt the Mount and Pensans, he found neere the low water marke rootes of trees yn dyvers places." And Borlase relates, in a paper published in the 15th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, the discovery of roots and trunks of trees, some of them embedded in the natural soil, covered with sand, and twelve feet below the water.

On the right of the road, between Marazion and Helston, near the village of Pengerswick, are the remains of an ancient building, called Pengerswick Castle, consisting of a square tower of three stories, a small one annexed, and some ruins of walls.

From the top of the building, to which you ascend by a flight of winding stone steps, the view is very pleasing. The neighbouring farmers make use of the rooms that remain for storing their corn. On one of the pannels of the wainscot of the room, on the ground floor, is the following poetical inscription, under a rude representation of water dropping from a rock, with the title, Perseverance—

"What thing is harder than a rock ?

What softer is than water clear ?

Yet will the same, with often drop,

The hard rock pierce ; which doth appear

Even so there's nothing so hard to attayne,

But may be had with labour and pain."

There

There is a story that this place belonged, in the time of Henry VIII. to one Milliton, who having slain a man privately, purchased the place in the name of his son, and immured himself in a secret chamber in the tower.

On the left, about five miles from Helstone, is Godolphin Park, an estate belonging to the Duke of Leeds. The mansion-house is a handsome quadrangular building, embosomed in wood. It is now fallen to decay, and inhabited only by some farmers, tenants of the Duke.

The manor of Godolphin, formerly was the property of the Godolphin family, who resided here in the time of William the Conqueror. Sir Francis Godolphin, a descendant of this family, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, employed 900 men daily in the mines in this neighbourhood with very great success. The Godolphin estates are now become the property of the Osborne family. One of the highest hills in this part of the county is called Godolphin, anciently spelt Godalehun, signifying a white eagle.

A Roman work, being the entrenchment of a camp, is to be seen at Bogrens, near Godolphin, in the parish of St. Erth, and various articles, such as coins, patera, and pottery, have been found at different times, identifying its Roman origin.

About four miles from Helston is *Mén Amber*, a pile of stones, the uppermost of which measures eleven feet in length, six in width, and four in thickness. It is called the Great Rock by Carew, "advanced upon some others of a meaner

size with so equall a counterpoyse that the push of a finger will move it to and fro, but farther to remove it the united forces of many shoulders are over weak."

Helston, in the hundred of Kerrier, 274 miles from London, is thus noticed by Leland:—

"Heylstonn, alias Hellas, standeth on a hill, a good market-town, having a mayor and privileges, wythin the which there is a court for the coynage of tynne, kept twys yn the year. Yn the town is both a chapel and a paroch (church) and vestegia castelli, and a ryver runnyng under the same vestegia of the castel, issueth towards the south sea, stopped ther, yn the west part, with S. E. wyndes, casting up sandes, maketh a poole, cawled Loo, of an arrow-shot in breadt, and two myles yn cumpas yn the somer. In the wynter, by reason of fluddes, men be constrayned to cut the sandy banke between the mouth of the poole and the sea, by the whych gut the sea floweth and ebbeth ynto the poole. Lo Poole is a two mile in length, and betwixt it and the mayn sea is but a barre of sand, and ons yn three or four yeer, what by the wait of the fresch watier and rage of the sea, it bubketh out, and then the fresch and salt water meeting, maketh a wonderful noise. If this barre be always kept open it would be a good haven up to Hailston."

Helston is now one of the most respectable towns in Cornwall; it is built in the form of a cross, forming four streets, and is situated on the side of a hill, which slopes gradually to the little river Cober. The country around *Helston*

is picturesque and fertile, the neighbourhood genteel, and the town the residence of several opulent families.

In the middle of the principal street is the market-house and town-hall, and upon an eminence, on the north side of the town, stands the church, erected within the last 60 years, a handsome building with a lofty tower, forming a fine object from the valley below.

Helston has returned members to parliament ever since the 23d Edward I. being one of the five ancient boroughs of Cornwall, but was not incorporated until the 27th Elizabeth, who vested its government in a mayor, four aldermen, and 24 assistants. A charter obtained during the present reign, in 1774, defined the corporation to consist of a mayor, five aldermen, a recorder, and the whole body of freemen. The authority of this charter, however, with respect to the return of representatives, was afterwards contested, and disallowed by the House of Commons in favour of the surviving members of the old corporation; and again confirmed in a case where the return was made by one person only, the last of the old corporation; since which the charter of 1774 is the only one recognised. The number of voters is about 36, and, according to the public return, there appears to be 313 houses in the borough, and 2,248 inhabitants.

We cannot omit noticing what is called "The Furry," at Helston; the word, supposed by Mr. Polwhele, to be derived from the old Cornish word *fer*, a fair or jubilee. On the 8th of May, the morning is ushered in by the music of drums
and

and kettles, and other accompaniments of a song, a great part of which is inserted in Mr. Polwhele's history, where this circumstance is noticed. So strict is the observance of this day, as a general holiday, that should any person be found at work, he is instantly seized, set astride on a pole, and hurried on men's shoulders to the river, where he is sentenced to leap over a wide place, which, if he fail in attempting, he of course leaps into the water.—A small contribution towards the good cheer of the day easily compounds for the leap. About nine o'clock the revellers appear before the grammar-school, and demand a holiday for the school-boys. After which they collect contributions from house to house. They then *fadé* into the country (*fadé* being an old English word for *go*,) and, about the middle of the day, return with flowers and oak branches in their hats and caps. From this time they dance, hand in hand, through the streets, to the sound of the fiddle, playing a particular tune, running into every house they pass, without opposition. In the afternoon, a select party of the ladies and gentlemen make a progress through the street, and very late in the evening quickly repair to the ball-room. A stranger visiting the town, on the 8th of May, would really think the people mad; so apparently wild and thoughtless is the merriment of the day. There is no doubt of "the Furry" originating in the ancient festival of Flora, on the 1st of May.

About two miles from Helston is Penrose, the seat of John Rogers, Esq. rendered more particularly

cularly remarkable by the curious piece of water, called *the Loo Pool*, mentioned by Leland. This is one of the most considerable lakes in the county, covering a space of ground nearly seven miles in circumference, and formed by a natural operation of the sea, in raising a very thick and high bank of sand and pebbles against the mouth of the river Loo, which consequently impedes its outfall, and occasions it to spread over the valley. When the waters are thus held up, to an extent that interrupts the working of the mills above, the millers present the lord of the manor with two leathern purses, each containing three halfpence, and solicit his permission to open the bar; and this being of course granted, the mayor of Helston employs workmen to cut a passage through the bank, and the water rushes out with surprising force and impetuosity, affording in the conflict between the waters of the river and the opposing waves of the sea, an extraordinary spectacle.

In a few days, however, the bank of pebbles is again formed as before.

The admirers of landscape scenery will be particularly delighted with the views about the Looe Pool, which are peculiarly fine and picturesque. Rocks, wood, and water, here unite every characteristic excellence, to form a truly pleasing picture.

From Helston we shall make an excursion to the Lizard Point, a distance of about 14 miles. The road, as far as *Mullion Church Town*, passes through a pleasing and well-cultivated country; picturesque, from being finely broken into hill
and

and dale, and well wooded. This "*Church Town*" is very small, and has nothing to recommend it to the notice of the traveller. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen; and at Mullion Cove, about three miles from the town, there is a pilchard fishery, of about four *seans*, which has been very successful, and is in an improving state. Between Mullion and Landwadnock are the Goonhilly Downs, over which is the nearest road.

The little village of Lanwadnock is also a church-town, and a very romantic cove, near the Lizard Point, which is fast improving into a fishery, by the spirited and liberal proprietor of the lordship. Cellars have been built, and the rocks excavated, in order to render the cove more commodious. Nothing can exceed the grandeur and beauty of the range of rocks for several miles to the right and left of the Lizard Point: they are entirely of the serpentine stone, in all its varieties.

At the *Lizard Point* there are two lighthouses, to warn vessels from coming too close to the shore. About a mile north-west of the Lizard Point is *Kynance Cove*.

On the left of the road from Helston to Penryn, in the parish of Constantine, is a massy rock, called a Tolmen, or vast stone, poised on two natural rocks, 33 feet long, by $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, 18 feet high, and 97 feet in circumference; supposed to contain 750 tons of stone: the surface wrought all over with rock basons, or shallow excavations. These excavations are most probably effected by the decomposition of the
rock

rock in those places upon which water remains for any length of time.

Having already visited Penryn, we now proceed to *Probus*, a small village, about 3 miles west of Grampound, remarkable for the beautiful tower of its church, considered to be the finest piece of architecture in Cornwall. It is wholly built of granite, and beautifully covered with moss. It is 108 feet high to the battlements, and richly ornamented by buttresses, embrasures, and pinnacles. The church is situated on the brow of a hill, and the tower is at the west end.

About three miles south of *Probus* is the ancient town of Tregony, situated on the river Fal, and is supposed by some to have been the Roman Cenio; the harbour being called Cennius. Traces of Roman architecture are still discovered; but none sufficient to establish it a military station. The name and situation agree with the itinerary of Richard of Cirencester.

This place was formerly of some consequence; but began to decay upon the trade and population being removed to Truro. It was incorporated by charter granted in the reign of James I. and the government of the town vested in a mayor and eight burgesses. The right of election is in all the householders that boil a pot, from whence the voters are called pot-wallopers; their number has been decreasing of late years, and at present does not exceed 100. The town consists chiefly of one street, and the greatest part of the borough belongs to Richard Barwell,

Barwell, Esq. of Sanstead Park in Sussex, and Sir Christopher Hawkins.

The seats in this neighbourhood are, *Trewarthenick*, belonging to Francis Gregor, Esq. the Rev. Mr. Whitaker's, at Ruan Lanyhorn; and *Tregothnan House*, the seat of Lord Viscount Falmouth, which stands on a rising ground, near the river Fal, over which, and the harbour of Falmouth, it commands several fine views.

About six miles from Tregony is *Mevagissy*, a populous fishing town, on the western shores of St. Austel's Bay, chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the pilchard fishery, which has been very successfully prosecuted here. In 1769 the tythe of the fish taken amounted to 485l. 1s. 8d. Much business has been done here in the ship-building line; but upon the whole the town is not in an improving state. The church is a small building, at the north entrance of the town; the tower of which fell down some years ago, and is not yet rebuilt. Mevagissy is a vicarage, and in *Liber Regis* is valued 6l. 4s.

In the neighbourhood of Mevagissy is *Heligan*, the elegant residence of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne; the grounds are extremely fine, and the surrounding scenery very beautiful.

Returning to the high road to St. Austel between Probus and Grampound, is *Trewithian*, the seat of M. G. Cregoe, Esq. commanding, from its elevated situation, some very extensive and beautiful prospects towards the north and east.

The

The borough of Grampond is about 260 miles from London, and situated on the river Fal, in the parishes of Creed and St. Probus.

The corporation consists of a mayor, eight aldermen, or magistrates, a recorder, and a town-clerk; and the representatives in parliament are elected by the magistrates, and all the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The number of voters amounting to 25 only.

St. Austel,

in the Hundred of Powder, has of late years very much increased in consequence and population, through its vicinity to the great tin-mine of Polgooth, and from the Blackmore court (the most considerable of the Stannery courts) being held here. The high road from Plymouth to the Land's End runs through this town. The streets are very narrow, and at present ill paved. The church is a fine old fabric, dedicated to St. Austin; the burial ground is some distance from the church: the tower is curiously ornamented with fanciful gothic sculpture. The living is a vicarage formerly appendant to St. Austel manor, as parcel of the dutchy of Cornwall; but at present, from long exercise of the right, the gift is now considered as belonging to the King, and valued in the Liber Regis 21*l*.

St. Austel is a market but not a borough town. The charter whereby they hold the weekly market was granted by Queen Elizabeth, and said to have been afterwards confirmed by Oliver Cromwell. An annual market or fair is also held here on Holy Thursday, which is well attended. The inhabitants of the town are chiefly
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employed

employed in the pilchard fishery, mining, and in a small manufactory of serges. The population of St. Austel, as returned under the late population act, appears to amount to 3,888 persons: the number of houses 707. The distance from London 254 miles.

The country between St. Austel and West Looe is of the most pleasing description.

East and West Looe, so called from their situation on the east side of the river Looe, are inconsiderable places, supported chiefly by the pilchard fishery.

West Looe, which is also called Port Pigham, holds the manor of the duchy at the rent of 24s. per annum. It formerly had a chapel of ease to the parish of *Talland*, but this has been converted into a town-hall, and the inhabitants go to *Talland* to church. In West Looe there is about 100 houses; and the population of both towns about 1000.

Sir Harry Trelawney has a small tract of land opposite the mouth of the river Looe, called Looe Island, chiefly inhabited by various kind of sea-fowl, who come there in the spring to breed in the rocks. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. George, upon this island, of which the foundations only remain.

The seats in this neighbourhood worthy of notice are, Colonel Lemon's at Polvellan, to the north of West Looe, commanding a beautiful view over the confluence of the Looe and Trelawny rivers, whose winding and picturesque course, for a considerable distance, is seen from the house. Trelawny-House, about three miles
from

from the river Looe, is a venerable mansion, probably built in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and belonging to the Trelawney family. The scenes about this seat, particularly the valley of Trelawn Mill, are, perhaps, the most beautiful in Cornwall.

Between East Looe and St Germain's is *Bake*, the seat of Sir Lionel Copley, Bart. pleasantly situated about three miles from the sea. There is also in this neighbourhood a fine old seat of the Buller family, called Morval, which is said to have been the birth-place of the late Judge Buller.

In the parish of St. Keyne, on the left of the road from East Looe to Leskeard, is St. Keyne's Well, to the waters of which some extraordinary virtues are attributed. It is sheltered from the sun by five trees of different kinds, planted in the place of others decayed from age, by the late Mr. Rashleigh, for Philip Rashleigh, Esq.

Leskeard,

In the hundred of West, 234 miles from London, is very singularly situated, partly on rocky hills, and partly in a bottom. The church is dedicated to St. Martin, and is a handsome ancient building, kept in good repair, and remarkably clean. The tower appears to have been erected, from the date cut in relief over the western door, in the year 1627.

This town was possessed, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Robert, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall; and became a free borough by a charter granted by Richard, brother to Henry

III. dated June 5, 1240. The rents, tolls, and perquisites, of the borough were granted to the townsmen by Edward, Earl of Cornwall, son and successor of Richard, at the reserved annual rent of 18l. The townsmen were again incorporated in the year 1580, by Queen Elizabeth, and the government of the town invested in a mayor, recorder, eight capital burgesses, and fifteen assistants, who, with the other freemen of the borough, were empowered to elect the members of parliament. This charter was surrendered by the corporation in the reign of Charles the Second, with the consent and approbation of the inhabitants; and it was not until after the accession of James the First that a new charter was obtained, by which the Earl of Bath was appointed recorder. The legality of this last charter has been since confirmed at a general assize, held at Launceston; and at the same time, the former was declared null and void, having been fully surrendered, and that surrender actually enrolled.

By one or other of these charters, or by virtue of both, the present corporation, of mayor, burgesses, and recorder, support their rights, and form the municipal government of the town. Leskeard sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I. The corporation and freemen, to the number of about 60, are the electors. The mayor being returning officer.

In the reign of King James the First, when Carew wrote his Survey of Cornwall, it consisted of little else than the ruins of ancient buildings, which sufficiently shewed it had once been
been

been a place of consequence. It had a strong castle, and a large building where the ancient dukes of Cornwall kept their court. Since Mr. Carew's Survey, the town has been very much increased, and has, at present, a population of nearly 2000 inhabitants. The chief business of the town is tanning, which, however, is not carried on to any great extent.

The parish of St. Cleer, a few miles north of Leskeard, is worthy the attention of the curious traveller, on account of the many remains of antiquity to be found within its precincts, and particularly on account of its handsome church and consecrated well, about a quarter of a mile from the church. This appears to have been inclosed within four walls and covered, with two windows or openings, one on each side, and an entrance under two small circular arches. What seems to have been the front of the building is all that now remains. A stone cross, rudely ornamented at the top, stands very near the well.

The other objects of curiosity in this village are, the Hurlers; the Cheese Wring, and "the other Half Stone."

The Hurlers formerly consisted of three circles, which were marked out by stones placed on the periphery, the center being in a right line from each other; but many of the stones are now taken away. The vulgar tradition is, that the stones were once men, but transformed into stones for *hurling* (a common sport in Cornwall) on the sabbath-day.

The *Cheese Wring* is a pile of rocks placed

one upon another to the height of 18 feet ; and from the shape of some of them resembling a large cheese, the group obtained its name. The stones, of which there are eight in number, towards the top are so much larger than those in the middle or nearer the foundation, and projects so far over the middle part, that it has been a matter of wonder how so ill-constructed a pile could, for so many ages, resist the storms it must have sustained in its exposed situation. Some imagine that this enormous pile is the work of art, but the more general opinion is, that it was formed by nature. The other Half Stone seems to be a fragment of a cross erected to commemorate the death of *Dungerth*, king of Cornwall, who was accidentally drowned, about the year 872.

Trevethy Stone, stands on an eminence about one mile and a half north-east of St. Cleer ; from whence may be viewed an extensive tract of country. This monument of antiquity is, by some antiquarians, called a Cromlech, signifying, in the Welch language, any flat incumbent stone. The term Trevede (*Hevethi*) signifies, in the British language, the place of graves.

Four miles west of St. Cleer is the small village of *St. Neot's*, originally denominated *Mo-testor*, from Neotus, who was the reputed brother of Alfred the Great, and died in 890.

The church is a very handsome structure.

According to the Domesday survey, there was a monastery at this place in the time of Edward the Confessor, by whom founded uncertain, whose inmates are called " clerks of St. Neot ;"

but

but they retained at that time no more of their original possessions than one acre of land, so that the monastery fell to ruin and decay, and its name only has descended to the present age.

In the church of St. Neot's, at the east end of the nave, is a stone casket, 18 inches by 14, said to contain so much of the remains of the tutelar saint as were not carried into Huntingdonshire, and upon a wooden tablet inscribed to his honor and memory, are some uncouth rhymes. The windows of this church contain some fine specimens of painted glass, which though much damaged, are still very beautiful; and, according to Bishop Gibson, "they related to the Jew's traditions, which are exactly delivered in a Cornish book, in the Bodleian Library Arch. B. 31. and were probably derived anciently from the Jews themselves, who "were here in great numbers about the tin works." One window exhibits the history of the creation, with a label, in gothic letters, to each representation; another describes the deluge; a third the legend of St. George; a fourth a series of representations from the legendary history of St. Neot. The others appear to have been embellished with figures of the saints.

Journey from St. Ives to Stratton.

Between Land's End we pursue our tour towards St. Ives, and pass over a road adjoining to which "are numerous pits and deserted shafts of mines, which renders a journey over this part of the country in the night extremely dangerous. The moor-stone (granite) lies dispersed in detached blocks, many of them huge
enough

enough for another Stone-henge; scarcely a shrub appears to diversify the prospect, and the only living beings that inhabit the mountainous parts are the goats, which brows the scanty herbage."

St. Ives

is a borough town, situated in the Hundred of Penwith, on the west side of a fine bay on the Irish Sea, 277 miles from London.

St. Ives is a place of great antiquity; deriving its name from *Iia*, a religious woman, who came hither from Ireland about the year 460. It is now a very populous sea-port, containing not less than 3000 inhabitants, very extensively engaged in the pilchard fishery; the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve capital and twenty-four inferior burgesses, deriving their authority from a charter granted by Charles I. The right of election is possessed by the corporation and all the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

Entering St. Ives from Redruth the town has a very respectable and pleasing appearance: all the houses being handsomely covered with slated roofs, and in general well built; but on descending into the town, we found the streets disagreeably narrow, dirty, irregular, and ill paved.

A great trade is carried on at Hayle, a very small town, situated on the eastern side of the river of the same name, in iron, limestone, Bristol-wares, and Welch coal for the steam-engines and smelting-houses. The country immediately about Hayle is exceedingly rocky and mountainous. The operation of smelting the ores, and rolling the metal, is brought to great perfection

perfection at the works erected here: they have, however, a very terrible effect on the constitution of the workmen employed in them. "Nothing," says Dr. Maton, "can be more shocking than the appearance which the workmen in the smelting-houses exhibit. Some of the poor wretches who were lading the liquid metal from the furnaces to the moulds looked more like walking corpses than living beings." The disengaged arsenic in the immediate vicinity of the copper-houses, has also a very uncommon effect upon the horses employed here; which, after two or three years, lose their hoofs.

On the western side of Hayle Harbour, about two miles from St. Ives, is *Trevethoe*, the seat of W. Praed, Esq.; the house and grounds are very beautifully situated.

Between Hayle and Redruth are the Cambourn copper-mines, situated along the bottom of the north side of a ridge of granite hills, terminating abruptly, near the latter town. The different mines have been already mentioned in our account of the mineralogy of the county, under the names of Huel Gons, Stray Park, Dolcouth, Cook's Kitchen, and Tin Croft. Cook's Kitchen was supposed one of the most productive mines in Cornwall. Between 300 and 400 persons were constantly employed in this mine.

Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. has a seat in this neighbourhood called Clowance, in the parish of Crowan, which has been in the possession of the family ever since the time of Richard II. It has been considerably improved by the present owner of the estate. The large park, pleasure-grounds,

grounds, and the great abundance of fine trees which shade its walks, have a striking effect in a country so dreary as that in its immediate neighbourhood. There are some curious and valuable paintings at Clowance, and a collection of rare and choice prints.

Pendarves, the seat of E. W. Stackhouse, Esq. is about three miles from Clowance: a large handsome stone building, erected on an eminence commanding extensive views over the western part of the county. In a field near this house is a cromlech, consisting of three upright stones, and another covering them.

Upon the left of our road to Redruth, and about 4 miles north west of that town, is *Trehiddy Park*, the seat of Francis Basset Lord de Dunstanville. The manor house was built by John Pendarvis Basset, Esq. a relative of the present proprietor, chiefly of Cornish free-stone, and consists of a handsome square dwelling-house in the centre, and four detached pavilions at the angles. On the summit of the house is a statue of the Farnese Flora, executed in Coade's artificial stone. There is a good collection of paintings at *Trehiddy*, among which are several by Vandyke, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Peter Lely, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. The park and grounds contain in the whole about 700 acres, of which the lawn and a sheep-walk compose 150, and 130 are woodland.

About two miles from *Trehiddy* is *Portreath* or Basset's Cove, where a great deal of business is carried on in the import of coal and limestone, and the export of copper ore. This little port
was

was originally improved by a company under a lease from the late Francis Basset, Esq. at an expence of at least 12,000*l.* About the year 1781, Lord de Dunstanville became the sole proprietor of all the shares, and after expending upwards of 3000*l.* in extending and repairing the pier, granted a lease of the whole to Messrs. Foxes of Falmouth: these gentlemen have, at a great expence, improved the port to its present perfection.

Proceeding on our journey towards Redruth, about two miles before we enter this town, we discover *Carn-brèh*, supposed by Dr. Borlase to have been the “grand centre of druidical worship in this county,” where are to be found “bold, stupendous, and multifarious druid monuments of every species; rock basons, circles, stones erect, remains of cromlechs, karns, a grove of oaks, a cave, a religious inclosure, and a *gorsed-dau*, or place of elevation, whence the Druids pronounced their decrees.

At the eastern end of Carnbrèh Hill are the remains of a castle, apparently erected on a ledge of vast rocks, connected by arches turned over the spaces between them. What remains of this ancient fortress appears to have been the work of different ages: one part of it being most probably British, the other of comparatively modern construction.

The views from Carnbrèh Castle are very extensive and interesting, comprehending a great portion of the mining country and the Irish Sea.

From hence is a pleasing walk to Redruth.

Redruth,

Redruth.

The town of Redruth consists of one principal street, of considerable length, situated on an eminence, in the midst of the mining district, surrounded by a bleak and unsheltered country. It is supposed to be the most ancient inhabited spot in the kingdom, and was originally called Dedruith: the discovery, however, of the copper mines has been the source of the late prosperity and increase of the population of the town more than six-fold during the last century. The number of inhabitants is 5903, and the houses 844.

The church is a handsome modern building, about a mile from the town, almost at the foot of Carnbrèh, consisting of a nave only; the ceiling is flat, supported by pillars.

The Gwennap mines are considered as the most valuable in this neighbourhood. These are situated on the east side of Redruth, in a part of the county where the tin and copper lodes are particularly rich.

The road from Redruth to St. Agnes is over the most dreary country imaginable, a distance of about six miles.

St. Agnes or St. Annes.

The small town of St. Agnes is situated on the northern coast, in the hundred of Pyder, 267 miles from London, surrounded by tin and copper mines. It possesses but little importance as a sea port, the harbour being nearly choaked up with sand, and a quay, formerly erected for the accommodation of shipping, demolished by the violence of the waves. The shore, which is de-

fended by immense rocks of killas, is uncommonly grand and picturesque. One of these rocks called *St. Agnes' Beacon*, is very remarkable: it rises pyramidically nearly 600 feet above the level of the water. Borlase particularly describes the extraordinary stratafication of this stupendous mountain, which is deserving the attention of the geologist.

Mr. Opie, the late celebrated painter, was born in this parish.

A circular amphitheatre, with a rampart and fosse surrounding it, is to be seen a few miles east of St. Agnes, called Piran Round; the area of which is about 130 feet, and is supposed to have been originally designed either for a British court of judicature, according to the Rev. Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Polwhele, or for the exhibition of the Cornish interludes, some of which, written in the Cornish tongue and in manuscript, are preserved at Oxford.

St. Columb

is a large market and *church* town, in the Hundred of Pyder, 250 miles from London, very pleasantly situated on an eminence, surrounded by some fine grass land. St. Columb is a rectory, valued in Liber Regis 53l. 6s. 8d. and the living is supposed to be worth nearly 1000l. per annum. The parsonage is very respectable in appearance, and pleasantly situated below the town on the east side. The church is a handsome building. The town principally consists of one street, and the houses in general are well built.

Leland says, "St. Columb is a big parish

and mean market town, subjoining to the lordship and patronage of the Lanhern Arrundels. The house of Lanhern in the adjoining parish of St. Mawgon, with a large scope of land was lately occupied by a few Carmelite nuns, who came over to this country in consequence of the revolution in France.

A very singular mass of rocks are justly entitled to the attention of the curious traveller, in the village of Roach, about five miles south from St. Columb. Upon the highest part of them are the remains of an hermitage or chapel, partly formed by the natural rocks themselves, and partly by stone-walls, inclosing two rooms one above the other.

Padstow,

on the river Camel, was originally called Petrocstow, derived from Petrocus, a British hermit, who resided here in his cell. It is distant from London 242 miles, incorporated and governed by a mayor and other officers.

Padstow is a sea-port town, on the northern coast, in the hundred of Pyder, and the harbour is thought the best upon the north coast, although it suffers the same inconvenience with the rest, of being much obstructed by the sand, which renders the navigation very difficult, except in its very channel; where, however, the water is deep enough for ships of considerable burthen.

A handsome stone bridge, of 17 arches, at Wade bridge, is entitled to the traveller's notice. Which crosses the river Camel, was erected, about the year 1485, through the public-spirited exertions of the then Vicar of Eglesheyl, of the

name of Lovebon or Lonybound. Before that period passengers had to cross the river by a ferry and dangerous ford, frequently interrupted by sudden inundations.

Camelford,

in the Hundred of Lesnewth, is a place of great antiquity, and a borough-town. It is situated rather unfavourably, in the least pleasing part of Cornwall. It has a mayor, eight burgesses, and 10 freemen, who conjointly elect the representatives of the borough in parliament. Camelford is in the parish of Lantegloss, the church being about a mile distant. Lantegloss is a rectory, valued in Liber Regis 34l. 11s. 2½d.

Camelford is a place of little business, and presents no advantages of situation to the manufacturer.

Bossiney,

commonly called Tintagell, and Trevena, is a borough-town, but in point of appearance must rank as a village of the meanest description.—The country around it is bleak and rugged. There are about 140 houses within the borough; but the number of voters is seldom so great: at this time there are five or six only. Their qualifications consist in living in the parish and having land in the borough. The number of inhabitants is 730.

The ruins of Tintagell, or King Arthur's Castle, stand partly on the main land and party on a rock, which is nearly separated from the shore by an immense chasm, over which there was formerly a draw-bridge, which has been since destroyed by the falling of the cliffs on the farther

side, which has filled up the space between the two parts of the town. This ancient castle was the birth-place of King Arthur, and it is conjectured to have been his principal residence.

Bossiney is in the Hundred of Lesnewth, 232 miles distant from London. The parish is a vicarage, valued in Liber Regis 8l. 11s. 2d.

We pass over about two miles of a very rocky road, before we reach a small village, in a most romantic situation, called

Boscastle,

at present a very inconsiderable place, on the northern coast, in the Hundred of Lesnewth, 229 miles from London. The pilchard fishery was commenced here about ten years ago, which has not been so successful as expected. The adventurers, however, have improved the quay, and erected several new buildings. There was formerly a castle here, called Bottereux Castle, of which there are at present no vestiges remaining.

Stratton is a very inconsiderable place, situated in a low cold country, which, however, might be much improved by draining. It was, in former times, one of the most flourishing villages in the county. The church at Kilhampton, four miles to the north of Stratton, is large and handsome, said to have been built by an ancient baron of the Grenville line. It has, among other pieces of antiquity, a fine large font, and a curiously carved pulpit.

About two miles north of Stratton is the small port of Bude, from whence immense quantities of sea-sand are daily taken for agricultural purposes.

NATURAL HISTORY, CURIOSITIES, &c. 161
poses. There is a good inn here, and the place is much visited in the summer as a bathing-place.

Having omitted to visit the little town of Porthmear, whilst upon our journey to St. Austel, we beg leave to insert here a description of this very interesting place.

On the north-west side of St. Austel's Bay is situated Porthmear, or Charlestown, as it is usually called, in honour of Charles Rashleigh, Esq. of St. Austel, to whom is to be attributed its present importance and increasing prosperity. In the year 1790 this was a very inconsiderable place, with no more than nine inhabitants. The improvements since that period have been rapid beyond example; the harbour has been rendered safe and commodious by a pier, an inner bason, and a dry dock; a considerable pilchard fishery established, and many houses, workshops, store-houses, and cellars erected. Several hundred acres of the common and waste lands adjoining the town, have been brought into cultivation, and great quantities of lime burnt for manure. The principal article exported from Charlestown is the *China-stone*, from St. Stephen's, already noticed.

NATURAL HISTORY, CURIOSITIES, AND REMARKABLE PARTICULARS.

Having, under the different titles of the Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Fisheries of the county, and in the course of our several journies, taken notice of almost every thing that could be comprised under the present title, we shall here have but little to add; we will not, however, omit that little.

In this county there are several springs, supposed to have medicinal virtues, viz. one at the village of Madern, or Madron, a little to the north of Penzance; another in the parish of *Sancred*, among the hills, to the west of Penzance; and a third, called the *Holy Well*, about a mile and a half to the north-west of St. Cuthbert's church, which is situated in a small sandy bay, on the north coast, not far from St. Columb. There are many chalybeate springs in this county, particularly at *Ludgvan*, not far from Marazion: the former place was the residence of Dr. Borlase, for the last fifty-two years of his life.

Of fossils, the most remarkable in Cornwall are trees of various kinds and sizes, that are found at considerable depths below the surface of the earth. In the year 1740, several pieces of oak, and one entire stock, about ten feet long, without branches, were found about four feet below the surface of a drained marsh, on the banks of the river Hayle, in the Hundred of Penwith.

In the year 1750, another oak, about twenty feet long and twelve feet diameter, was found at the depth of thirty feet, by a man who was digging for tin near the *Land's End*. The branches of this tree were full of leaves, the impression of which was left in the bed where it was found, which was the same shelly sand with that of the adjacent beach. Near this tree was found the skeleton of an animal, supposed to be a deer. The skeleton was entire, but the horns were imperfect.

In the year 1753, several other pieces of horns, either of the elk or deer, were found in the same place at the depth of twenty feet.

Another sort of fossil tree has been discovered in lakes, bogs, and harbours, whole groves together, standing perpendicularly as they grew. We have already mentioned the tradition in Cornwall, that a large tract of ground on the edge of Mount's Bay, was wood enclosing the mount. On the 10th of January, 1757, after the sands had been drawn off the shore by a violent sea, the remains of the wood appeared. Several trees, with their branches and roots entire, were discovered, though in a horizontal position.—There were oaks, willows, and hazels. The place where these trees were found was 300 yards below full sea-mark, and the water was about twelve feet deep upon them when the tide was in.

The Cornish language was a dialect of that which, before the Saxon invasion, was common to all Britain; it is less guttural, and therefore more pleasing, than the Welch.

ANTIQUITIES.

In our topographical description we included an account of the several monuments of antiquity as presented to our notice in the progress of our journies. Many of these consist of single stones, not only uninscribed, but unhewn; others composed of two, three, or more stones, arranged sometimes in a straight line, and sometimes in a circular one. Stones are also found in heaps, and now and then three or
four

four flags or thin stones standing upright, covered with a much larger stone, under the several denominations of castles, druidical circles, karns, or cromlechs, and have an origin too remote to be ascertained with any degree of satisfaction. It is, however, beyond a doubt, that they belong to the earliest inhabitants of this part of the island.

Of Roman antiquities there have been sufficient found to prove their long and peaceable possession of the county.

Beyond all that we have spoken of, the appearance of the county itself is the most particularly entitled to the attention of the antiquary, who can meet with no gratification on this head equal to what may be found in Messrs. Lyson's *Magne Britannica*, vol. 3.

A GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE OF CORNWALL.

It cannot be denied that "Cornwall is in many respects a highly-interesting county; its inhabitants renowned as a brave, loyal, and public-spirited people, shrewd, sensible, and intelligent. No county has produced more eminent characters, either in the polite arts or learned professions. The women are amiable, for the most part accomplished, and make excellent wives. If Lancashire has its *witches*, Cornwall has its *diamonds*. From the peer to the peasant there is a mildness and complacency of temper, an urbanity and courteousness of manners, a noble frankness and liberality of heart, extremely conciliating to the stranger, and, what is peculiar to the Cornish, morning,
noon,

noon, or night, they greet the traveller with an appropriate gracious salutation. Add to this, that even in the night, the peasantry make no hesitation in rising from their beds to direct or assist the bewildered traveller.—Such persons surely cannot deserve the appellation of *barbarians*; though some practices on that coast towards shipwrecked vessels, not heard of during the present reign, certainly tended to fix a stigma on the many, that only belonged to a few.

The general civilization of the people of Cornwall is no novel character of them, but was attributed, by Diodorus Siculus, in the time of Augustus Cæsar, to that frequent intercourse with merchants of foreign countries, which the traffic for their tin could not but occasion. Of the better sort of people Queen Elizabeth used also to say, “That the Cornish gentlemen were all born courtiers with a becoming confidence.” Favoured at present by the general increase of useful knowledge, the generality must infallibly be superior to their predecessors. Among the many instances of this advancement of science, one, not the least, is a Geological Society which was instituted at Penzance, in the month of February, 1814, on the suggestion of John Ayrton Paris, M.D. of that town, Davies Giddy, Esq. M.P. is president, and Lord de Dunstonville, patron. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having taken the society under his protection, it is now denominated the Royal Geological Society. The county of Cornwall is particularly favourable to the objects of this
institution.

institution. Nor are the lower orders in this distant part of the island by any means neglected. There is a school at Venjan, eleven miles from Truro, which has no benefaction from the society for promoting Christian knowledge; but is connected with, and assisted by, the central school at Truro, founded on Dr. Bell's system, which can never be too highly estimated. There are two Lancastrian schools at Falmouth. A school-house has lately been built at the expence of Mr. Trist, the vicar. The interest of 200*l.* for the purchase of books was given by the late Rev. Richard Thomas and John Kempe, Esq. These books have been procured from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The number of scholars is upwards of eighty. For this and other information we are indebted to the indefatigable investigations of Messrs. Lysons.

The valuable agricultural improvements, incorporated with this description of the county of Cornwall, we have taken from *The General View of the Agriculture of the County of Cornwall, &c. &c.*; by G. B. Worgan, assisted by the Rev. Robert Walker, the Rev. Jeremiah Trist, and Charles Vinicombe Penrose, Esq.

END OF SURVEY OF CORNWALL.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL
AND
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
COUNTY OF DEVON;

Containing an Account of its

| | | |
|------------|---------------|------------------|
| Situation, | Mines, | Agriculture, |
| Extent, | Minerals, | Fairs, |
| Towns, | Fisheries, | Markets, |
| Roads, | Manufactures, | Curiosities, |
| Rivers, | Trade, | Antiquities, |
| Lakes, | Commerce, | Natural History, |

Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, &c.

To which is prefixed,

A COPIOUS TRAVELLING GUIDE;

Exhibiting the Direct and Principal Cross Roads, Inns, and Distances of Stages, and Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats;

WHICH FORM

A COMPLETE COUNTY ITINERARY:

WITH

A LIST OF THE FAIRS,

AND AN INDEX TABLE,

Shewing, at one View, the Distances of all the Towns from London, and of Towns from each other.

BY G. A. COOKE, ESQ.

Illustrated with a Map of the County.

—◆—
THIRD EDITION.
—◆—

London:

Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke,
FOR

SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER-RROW;
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

B. M'Millan, Printer,
Bow-Street, Covent-Garden.

AN INDEX TABLE

OF THE DISTANCES FROM TOWN TO TOWN,

In the County of Devon.

To find the Distance from Axminster to Totness, see Axminster on the top and Totness on the side; carry your sight to the column where both meet, which gives the Distance.

| Ashburton | | distant from London | | Miles, 191 |
|-------------------|----|---------------------------|-------|------------|
| Axminster | 43 | Axminster | ..... | 146 |
| Barnstaple | 50 | Barnstaple | ..... | 195 |
| Bideford | 47 | Bideford | ..... | 204 |
| Chudleigh | 10 | Chudleigh | ..... | 181 |
| Chumleigh | 34 | Chumleigh | ..... | 194 |
| Collumpton | 30 | Collumpton | ..... | 164 |
| Crediton | 21 | Crediton | ..... | 180 |
| Dartmouth | 18 | Dartmouth | ..... | 203 |
| Exeter | 19 | Exeter | ..... | 173 |
| Hatherleigh | 29 | Hatherleigh | ..... | 200 |
| Honiton | 35 | Honiton | ..... | 156 |
| Holsworthy | 42 | Holsworthy | ..... | 213 |
| Ilfracomb | 60 | Ilfracomb | ..... | 205 |
| Kingsbridge | 20 | Kingsbridge | ..... | 206 |
| Modbury | 15 | Modbury | ..... | 207 |
| Moreton Hampstead | 11 | Moreton Hampstead | ..... | 183 |
| Newton Abbot | 8 | Newton Abbot | ..... | 187 |
| Oakhampton | 22 | Oakhampton | ..... | 195 |
| Plymouth | 24 | Plymouth | ..... | 215 |
| South Molton | 42 | South Molton | ..... | 182 |
| Tavistock | 20 | Tavistock | ..... | 205 |
| Tiverton | 32 | Tiverton | ..... | 165 |
| Torrington | 40 | Torrington | ..... | 191 |
| Totness | 8 | Totness | ..... | 195 |

A TABLE

OF THE

PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE COUNTY;

Their Distance from London, Markets, Number of Houses and Inhabitants, with the Time of the Arrival and Departure of the Post.

| Towns. | Dist. | Markets. | Inhab. Houses. | Inhabi- tants | Post Arrives. | Departs. |
|----------------------|-------|----------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| | | | | | H. M. | H. M. |
| Ashburton | 191 | T. S. | 396 | 3403 | 4. 20 f. | 9. 45. a. |
| Axminster | 146 | Sat. | 492 | 2742 | 5. 30. | 8. 30. f. |
| Bampton | 167 | Sat. | 294 | 1633 | | |
| Barnstable | 195 | Frid. | 774 | 5079 | 9. f. | 5. a. |
| Bideford | 204 | Tues. | 683 | 4053 | 11. f. | 4. a. |
| Bow | 189 | Thur. | 162 | 872 | | |
| Bradnich | 170 | Thur. | 285 | 1511 | | |
| Brent | 199 | Sat. | 235 | 1401 | | |
| Chudleigh | 181 | Sat. | 384 | 2053 | 3. f. | 11. 50. a. |
| Chumleigh | 194 | Thur. | 303 | 1506 | | |
| Collumpton | 164 | Sat. | 695 | 3410 | 8. 35. a. | 5. f. |
| Crediton | 180 | Sat. | 1149 | 5515 | 3. f. | 11. a. |
| Colyton | 153 | Thur. | 399 | 1945 | 7. a. | 7. f. |
| Dartmouth | 203 | Frid. | 564 | 4485 | 9. f. | 6. a. |
| Exeter | 173 | T. W. S. | 3256 | 23479 | 8. 50. a. | 5. f. |
| Hartland | 219 | Sat. | 261 | 1968 | | |
| Hatherleigh | 200 | Frid. | 286 | 1499 | 7. f. | 7. a. |
| Holsworthy | 213 | Sat. | 199 | 1449 | | |
| Honiton | 156 | Sat. | 681 | 3296 | 6. 15. a. | 5. 15. f. |
| Ilfracomb | 205 | Sat. | 489 | 2622 | 8. f. | 11. a. |
| Kingsbridge | 206 | Sat. | 158 | 1430 | 10. f. | 4. a. |
| Modbury | 207 | Thur. | 367 | 2194 | 8. f. | 5. a. |
| Moreton Hampstead | 183 | Sat. | 386 | 1932 | | |
| Newton St. Petraes.. | 187 | Wed. | 40 | 278 | | |
| Oakhampton | 195 | Sat. | 326 | 2023 | 4. 10. f. | 4. a. |
| Ottery | 159 | Tues. | 693 | 3522 | | |
| Plymouth | 215 | M. T. | 6248 | 61212 | 8. f. | 6. a. |
| Plympton | 213 | Sat. | 308 | 2044 | 7. 30. f. | 6. 30. a. |
| South Molton | 182 | Sat. | 675 | 3314 | 7. f. | 7. a. |
| Tavistock | 205 | Sat. | 680 | 5483 | 12. noon. | 8. 30. a. |
| Teignmouth | 187 | Sat. | 263 | 1466 | 7. f. | 8. a. |
| Tiverton | 167 | Tues. | 1323 | 8631 | 7. f. | 6. 30. a. |
| Torrington | 191 | Sat. | 445 | 2538 | 12. noon. | 2. 30. a. |
| Totness | 195 | Sat. | 346 | 3128 | 6. f. | 3. a. |

The rate of postage for a single letter, varies from 9d. to 11d. throughout the county.

AN INSPECTION TABLE FOR THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

Devonshire, which is situated in the Diocese of Exeter, and Province of Canterbury, is

| Bounded by | Extends | Contains | Sends to Parliament |
|---|--|---|---|
| Somersetshire, E. Cornwall, W. The British Channel, N. The English Channel, S. | In length 69 miles. In breadth 64 miles. Is about 200 miles in circumference, and contains 1,600,000 acres, or upwards of 2493 square miles. | 33 Hundreds. 1 City. 37 Market Towns. 349 Parishes. 117 Vicarages. 1733 Villages. 43,940 Inhabitants. | 26 Members, viz. 2 for the County. 2 Exeter. 2 Totness. 2 Plymouth. 2 Oakhampton. 2 Barnstaple. 2 Plympton. 2 Honiton. 2 Tavistock. 2 Ashburton. 2 Dartmouth. 2 Bearlstone. 2 Tiverton. |

The principal manufactures of this county consist of hats, woollen cloths, serges, gloves, earthenware, iron and cordage, silk and porcelain, yarn, laces, fishing-nets; and the productions of this county from its minerals and fisheries, are deemed equal to any.

AN ITINERARY

OF ALL THE

DIRECT AND PRINCIPAL CROSS ROADS

IN

DEVONSHIRE:

IN WHICH ARE INCLUDED
THE STAGES, INNS, AND GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

N. B. The first Column contains the Names of Places passed through; the figures that follow, shew the Distances from Place to Place, Town to Town, and Stages; and in the last Column are the Names of Gentlemen's Seats and Inns. The right and left of the Roads are distinguished by the letters R. and L.

LONDON TO EXETER.

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|--|---|
| From Hyde-park- corner, through Sloane-street, to Knightsbridge .. On L. a T. R. to Putney. | | | | |
| Kensington | 1 | 1½ | | The Palace of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, and half a mile further, Holland- house, Lord Holland, R. |
| Hammersmith .. | 2½ | 4 | | Brandenburg-house, L. |
| Turnham-green A little beyond the six M. S., a T. R. to Richmond. | 1 | 5 | | At Chiswick, see Chiswick- house, Duke of Devon- shire; Sutton-court, H. Cavendish, esq.; and Grove-house, Rev. B. Lowth, L. |
| BRENTFORD Cross the Grand | 2 | 7 | | Just before Brentford, on L. see Kew-palace, and a Cha- |

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Junc.-Canal, just before the eight M. S., at T. R. to Twickenham. | | | teau built by his late Majesty. At Brentford, Boston-house, J. Clitherroe, esq. R.; and at the eight M. S. see Sion-house, Duke of Northumberland, L.; and just beyond, Sion-hill, unoccupied, R.; a little farther, Wyke-house, E. Ellice, esq.; and Osterley-park, Earl of Jersey, R. |
| Smalbury-green | 2 | 9 | Inn: The Pigeons. Spring-grove, late Sir Jos. Banks, bart. R.; and Worton-house, Mrs. Scott, L. |
| HOUNSLOW . . . On L. the Mail-coach R. to Poole and Exeter, over Hounslow - heath, now enclosed, to Cranford-bridge | $\frac{3}{4}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ | $9\frac{3}{4}$ $12\frac{1}{4}$ | Inns: The George, King's Head, Red Lion, Rose and Crown. Cranford-park, Countess of Jersey, R.—Inns: Berkley Arms, White Hart. |
| Sipson-green . . | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $13\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Longford Cross the Coln, R. | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $15\frac{1}{4}$ | Near at Stanwell, Stanwell-house, Sir E. B. Stanhope, bart.; Stanwell-place, Sir J. Gibbons, bart.; and Stanwell-cottage, Capt. Drury, L. |
| Colnbrook, Bucks One mile and a half farther, a T. R. to Windsor, by Dutchet, on L. | 2 | $17\frac{1}{4}$ | Riching's-lodge, Right Hon. John Sullivan, R.; $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles beyond Colnbrook, see Ditton-park, Lord Montague, L. At 19th M. S. Langley-park, Sir R. B. Harvey, bart.; near this is Langley-hall, G. B. Long, |

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| | | | esq., R.—Inns: George, White Hart. |
| Slough | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ | See Windsor-castle, His Majesty, and Eton-college, L. Near Slough is Burnham-grove, Sir W. Johnson, bart. L.—Inn: The Crown. |
| <i>A T. R. to Eton, thence across the Thames to Windsor.</i> | | | |
| Salt-hill | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Stoke-park, J. Penn, esq. R. Beyond this is Stoke-farm, Lord Sefton; and Britwell-house, George Irby, esq. R.—Inns: Castle, Windmill. |
| <i>One mile and three quarters farther on R. a T. R. to Great Marlow, through Burnham.</i> | | | |
| Maidenhead-bridge | 4 | 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ | At Taplow, Taplow-house, Pascoe Grenfell, esq.; Berry-hill, Hon. F. J. Needham; Taplow-hill, Miss Chapman; Taplow-lodge, late P. C. Bruce, esq. R.—Inn: King's Arms. |
| <i>Cross the Thames, R.</i> | | | |
| MAIDENHEAD, Berks | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 26 | Isaac Pacock, esq.; the Cottage,—Atkinson, esq.; Lady-place, W. Troughton, esq. R.; Ives'-place, T. Wilson, esq. L.—Inn: Sun. |
| <i>A quarter of a mile farther on R. a T. R. to Great Marlow, Bucks, across the Thames by a ferry</i> | | | |
| Maidenhead-thicket | 2 | 28 | Stubbings, unoccupied; at a distance, see Hall-place, Sir Gilbert East, bart., and Bisham-abbey, George Vansittart, esq. R. On L. see the spire of Shottesbrook-church, near which is Shottesbrook-park, the seat of A. Vansittart, esq. |
| <i>On R. a T. R. to Oxford, by Henley.</i> | | | |

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| Hare-hatch | 4 | 32 | One mile before, see Bear-place, Sir Morris Ximenes; and beyond, Culham-court, Hon. F. West, R.; near Hare-hatch on L. see Scarlets, J. L. Perrott, esq. |
| Twyford | 2 | 34 | At a distance on R. see Ship-lake, Rev. Mr. Horsham; Holm-wood, Lord Mark Ker, and Bell-hatch, J. Huscombe, esq.; before Twyford, on a hill on L. see Ruscombe-house, Lady Sherburn; at 37th M. S. on L. see Woodley-lodge, J. Wheble, esq.; Early-court, Mrs. Townsend; and Early-place, J. Osborne, esq. Near the 38th M. S. White Knights, Duke of Marlborough, L. |
| READING | 5 | 39 | Through the town on a hill on L. see Coley-park, B. Monck, esq.; a little beyond Reading on R. is Prospect-hill, J. E. Liebenrood, esq.—Inns: Bear, Crown, George. |
| Cross the Kennet R. On R. a T. R. to Henley and Wallingford, and on L. to Basingstoke. | | | |
| Calcot-green | 2½ | 41½ | Calcot-house, J. Blagrove, esq., and Tilehurst-place, belonging to the same gentleman. |
| Theal | 2 | 43½ | Just before, at two miles distance on L. see Hill-house, Sir C. S. Hunter, bart.; at Theal, Englefield-house, Mrs. Benyon, R.; beyond Bradefield-hall, Rev. John Connop, |

| | | | |
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| | | | and one mile farther, Benham-house, C. H. Rich, esq. R.—Inn: <i>The Falcon</i> . |
| Puntifield | 1½ | 45 | |
| On R. a T. R. to Wallingford. Three miles farther on L. to Kingsclere and Basingstoke. | | | |
| Woolhampton .. | 4¼ | 49½ | Woolhampton-house, Earl of Falmouth; one mile beyond which, Midgham-house, W. Poyntz, esq. R.; near Woolhampton on L. see Aldermaston-house, W. Congreve, esq.; and Wasling-house, W. Mount. esq. Inn: <i>The Angel</i> . |
| Thatcham | 3¾ | 53 | |
| Speenham Land | 3 | 56 | Shaw-house, Sir Joseph Andrews, bart. R. Inns: <i>The George</i> , <i>Pelican</i> . |
| On R. a T. R. to Oxford. | | | |
| Speen-hill | ½ | 56½ | H. Dixon, esq. R.; Donnington-cottage, G. Monkland, esq. L. Inn: <i>The Castle</i> . |
| Speen | ½ | 57 | See the ruins of Donnington-castle, and Donnington-castle-house, F. S. Stead, esq.; one mile beyond Speen, is Benham-place, A. Bacon, esq. L.; farther on L. Hampstead-lodge, Earl of Craven. |
| Halfway-house .. | 3 | 60 | At 61½ miles, Barton-court, C. Dundas, esq. L. |
| Cross the Kennet, R. | | | |
| HUNGERFORD .. | 4½ | 64½ | Before, see Hungerford-park, J. Willis, esq. L.; |
| On R. a T. R. | | | |

to Oxford; cross
the Kennet, R. and
Avon Canal.

Froxfield, Wilts.

3 67 $\frac{1}{2}$

at Hungerford, Chilton-
lodge, J. Pearce, esq.;
Chilton-house, Fulwar
Craven, esq. R.; beyond
Hungerford, Fosbury-
house, S. Bevan, esq. L.
Inn: The Black Bear.

Half a mile before, is Little-
cot-park, Lieut. Gen. Pop-
ham, R. At seventy miles,
Ramsbury Manor, Sir F.
Burdett, bart. R.

Cross Ford 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69

On L. a T. R. to
Great Bedwin.

Savernake Forest 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 71 $\frac{1}{4}$

The avenue through the Fo-
rest to Tottenham-park,
Marquis of Aylesbury, R.

Inns: The Castle, Marlbo-
rough Arms.

MARLBOROUGH 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 74 $\frac{1}{2}$

On R. a T. R. to
Wotton Bassett and
Swindon on L. to
Andover.

Fifield 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 77

Lockeridge-house, Rev. —
Watkins, L. an ancient
cromlech, called the De-
vil's Den, R.

Overton 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$

Half a mile beyond Kennet-
hall, R. Mathews, esq.

West Kennet . . 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 79 $\frac{3}{4}$

Silbury-hill . . . 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 80 $\frac{1}{2}$

Remains of a stupendous Ro-
man Barrow, R.

Beckampton Inn 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 81 $\frac{1}{4}$

Cherhill 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 84 $\frac{1}{2}$

Before Cherhill on L. see
Bratton-castle hill, on the
summit of which stands
Oldbury Camp; at Cher-
hill is Compton Bassett
house, — Wylde, esq. R.

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| CALNE | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 87 | 1 mile before Calne, see Blackland's, late John Merrewether, esq. L.; at Calne, the Castle-house, Mrs. Bendry; and beyond Bow-wood, Marquis of Lansdown, and Spy-park, Rev. Dr. Starkey; near which is Bowden-park, Mrs. Dickenson, and 1 mile farther, the Abbey, J. R. Grosett, esq. L.—Inns: The Catherine Wheel, White Hart. |
| On L. a T. R. to Devizes, on R. to Wotton Basset. Cross a branch of the Wilts and Berks Canal. | | | |
| Derry-hill, the White Swan . . | 4 | 91 | Studley-hill, J. B. Angell, esq. R. |
| On L. a T. R. to Laycock and Devizes. Cross the Wilts and Berks Canal. | | | |
| CHIPPENHAM . . | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Ivey-house, R. Humphrys, esq. L., and 2 miles distant, Lackham-house, Col. Tuffnell, and Notton-house, T. N. Powlett, esq. — Inns: Angel, White Hart. |
| Cross the Avon, R.; on R. a T. R. to Wotton Basset and Malmesbury; 1 mile farther on L. a T. R. to Melksham. | | | |
| Pickwick | 4 | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Half a mile before Pickwick, Corsham-house, Paul Methuen, esq. L., and Hurtham-park, H. Hull Jay, esq. R.; at Pickwick, Pickwick-lodge, unoccupied, R. |
| On L. a T. R. to Devizes, and half a mile farther to Bradford. | | | |
| Box | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 100 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Bathford, Somerset | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 103 | One mile before Bathford-turnpike, Shockerwick, J. Wiltshire, esq. R. |
| Quarter of a mile farther, a T. R. to London, | | | |

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| <i>through Devizes and to Bradford.</i> | | |
| Bath Easton | 1 | 104 |
| <i>1 mile farther, a T. R. to Gloucester and Cheltenham.</i> | | |
| BATH | 2 | 106 |
| <i>One mile and three quarters farther on R. a T. R. to Keynsham; on L. to Frome.</i> | | |
| <i>Cross the Somerset coal canal.</i> | | |
| Dunkerton | 4 | 110 |
| <i>Before, see Combe Hay, Mrs. Leigh, L.—Inn: Swan.</i> | | |
| Radstoke | 3½ | 113½ |
| <i>On L. a T. R. to Frome; 2½ miles farther to Wells.</i> | | |
| Stratton-on-the-Fosse | 3¾ | 117¾ |
| <i>1 mile before on L. Stratton-house, C. G. Gray, esq.; at Stratton, Mount Pleasant, Gordon Gray, esq.; and 3 miles distant, Stone Easton-park, Sir J. C. Hipplesey, bart. R.</i> | | |
| Oakbill | 3¼ | 120½ |
| <i>Half a mile farther on the Mendip hills, on R. a T. R. to Wells, on L. to Frome.</i> | | |
| SHEPTON MALLET | 2 | 122½ |
| <i>Inns: Bell, George.</i> | | |
| <i>On R. a T. R. to Wells and to Glastonbury, on L. to Frome.</i> | | |

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| Cannard's Grave | | | |
| Inn..... | 1 | 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| On L. a T. R. to Bruton and to Castle Cary. | | | |
| Pylle-street | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 125 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Pylle-house, unoccupied; and beyond, East Pennard- park, G. M. Berkley Na- pier, esq. R. |
| Wraxall | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 127 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Fourfoot | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Lydford Rectory, Rev. Dr. Colston, R. |
| West Lydford .. | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 130 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 miles distant on R. King's Weston-house, William Dickenson, esq. |
| Cross the Bruce, R.; half a mile fur- ther, at Cross Keys Inn a T. R. on L. to Castle Cary; on R. to Somerton and Bridgewater. | | | |
| ILCHESTER..... | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 137 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 miles beyond, at Monta- cute, Montacute-house, T. Phillips, esq. L.—Inn: The Bell. |
| On R. a T. R. to Shepton Mallet; on L. to Yeovil; half a mile before, Pe- therton-bridge, on R. to Somerton, on L. to Crewkerne. | | | |
| Petherton-bridge | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 142 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Cross the Par- ret, R.; on L. a T. R. to Petherton. | | | |
| Sevington | 3 | 145 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Hinton St. George, Earl Powlett, L. |
| White Lackington | 2 | 147 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Beyond Dillington-house, Wm. Hanning, esq. |
| Ilminster | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 149 $\frac{1}{2}$ | About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond, at Horton, Jordan's-house, W. Speke, esq. R.—Inns: George, and Swan. |
| On R. a T. R. to Longport, on L. to Chard; about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |

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| <i>mile farther on R. to Taunton, on L. to Chard.</i> | | | |
| Buckland St. Mary | 6 | 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| <i>Cross the Haven, R. and enter Devon.</i> | | | |
| Heathfield Arms | 2 | 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| <i>One mile and a half farther on R. a T. R. to Taunton; farther on L. to Axminster; 2 miles farther on R. to Taunton, thro' Ottery.</i> | | | |
| HONITON | 7 | 164 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Northcote-house, Rev. A. Coney; Holyshut-cot, D. Garrett, esq.; Ashfield-house, Miss Head; Egland-house, Miss Elliot; Abbots, Col. Thatcher, and Shaugh-house, T. Charles, esq. R.—Inns: Dolphin, Golden Lion. |
| <i>On L. a T. R. to Chard, to Taunton, and to Collumpton; quarter of a mile beyond Honiton on L. a T. R. to Sidmouth.</i> | | | |
| Weston | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Weston-cottage, S. Stevens, esq. R.; 1 mile beyond Weston, Oakfield-house, R. H. Symmonds, esq.; and Deer-park, Major Shouldham, R. |
| Fenny-bridges .. | 2 | 167 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Fenniton-court, G. B. Northcote, esq.; beyond which is Corscombe-house, H. Wright, esq. R. |
| <i>On L. a T. R. to Ottery St. Mary. Cross the Otter, R. about 4 miles beyond on L. a T. R. to Ottery St. Mary.</i> | | | |
| Rockbere | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Beyond Blue Hayes, unoccupied. |

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| Honiton's Clyst | 2 | 176 $\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>Poltimore, Sir C. W. Bampfylde, bart.</i> |
| <i>Cross the Clyst, R.; 2 miles farther on L. a T. R. to Exmouth.</i> | | | |
| Heavitree | 3 | 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Exeter | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 180 $\frac{3}{4}$ | <i>Inns: New London Inn, Old London Inn.</i> |

LAUNCESTON TO AXMINSTER,

THROUGH OAKHAMPTON, EXETER, AND HONITON.

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| LAUNCESTON to | | | <i>Werrington-house, Duke of Northumberland, L.</i> |
| <i>Enter Devonshire.</i> | | | |
| Cadron | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>Endsley-cottage, Duke of Bedford, L.</i> |
| | | | <i>Smallcomb, — Parsons, esq. L.</i> |
| Lyfton | 1 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>Whitley, Mrs. Wollacombe, R.</i> |
| — — — | | | <i>Haine, D. Harris, esq. L.; Castle-park, W. A. Harris, esq. L.</i> |
| Bridestow | 9 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>Leawood, C. P. Hamlyn, esq. R.</i> |
| <i>On R. a T. R. to Plymouth.</i> | | | |
| <i>Cross the Oakment river.</i> | | | |
| OAKHAMPTON | 6 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>Inns: White Hart, White Horse.</i> |
| <i>On L. a T. R. to Hatherleigh, and a little beyond, a T. R. to Bow.</i> | | | |
| Stickle Path | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | |
| <i>Cross the Taw river.</i> | | | |
| South Zeal | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Merrymeet | 3 | 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |

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| Crockern Well .. | 4 | 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ | — Foulkes, esq. L. |
| Cheriton Cross .. | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| — — — | | | Fulford-house, Col. Fulford, R. |
| Tap-house | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Lord Grenville. |
| Lilly-bridge | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Adderwater | 4 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| — — — | | | Hacombe, W. Lee, esq. L.; J. Graves Sawle, esq.; and Cleave-house, Thos. North- more, esq. |
| EXETER | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Inns: Hotel, New London |
| Heavitree | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 42 | Inn, Old London Inn, Half-Moon. |
| On R. a T. R. to Exmouth. | | | |
| — — — | | | Poltimore, Sir Ch. War. |
| Honiton's Clyst .. | 3 | 45 | Bampfylde, bart. L. |
| — — — | | | Blue Hayes, L. |
| Rockbere | 2 | 47 | Rockbere-court, Mrs. Bid- good; and Rockbere-house, Thomas Porter, esq. |
| Cross the Otter river. | | | |
| On R. a T. R. to Ottery St. Mary. | | | |
| Fenny Bridges .. | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Larkbear, Feniton - court, G. B. Northcote, esq. L.; on R. Cadhay, Mrs. Sut- ton. |
| — — — | | | Deer-park House, Major Shuldham, L.; at Weston- cottage, S. Stephens, esq. L.; and on L. Oakfield- house, R. H. Symonds, esq. |
| Weston | 2 | 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Northcote-house, Rev. A. Co- ney; Holyshut - cot, D. Garrett, esq. L. |
| Near Honiton, on R. a T. R. to Sidmouth. | | | Inns: Dolphin, Golden Lion, The Angel, Black Lion. |
| HONITON | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| On L. T. R.'s to Collumpton, to Taunton, and to Chard. | | | |
| Mount Pleasant | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Cross the Coly river. | | | |

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|---------------------------|------|----|-----|--|
| Wilmington | | 2 | 61 | |
| Kilminster | | 4½ | 65½ | Shute-house, Sir W. T. Pole, bart. |
| Cross the Axe river to | | | | |
| — | — | — | | Coryton-house, W. Tucker, esq. L.; Cloakham-house, W. Alexander, esq. L. |
| AXMINSTER | ... | 1½ | 67 | Inn: George. |

PLYMOUTH TO WELLINGTON,

THROUGH ASHBURTON, CHUDLEIGH, EXETER, AND
COLLUMPTON.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|----|-----|---|
| PLYMOUTH to | | | | Inns: <i>Globe, King's Arms,</i> <i>Prince George.</i> |
| — | — | — | | <i>Totehill, Mrs. Culme, R.</i> |
| The Plym river | .. | 3½ | 3½ | |
| — | — | — | | <i>Higher Efford, W. Clark,</i> <i>esq.; and Lower Efford,</i> <i>Col. Nelson, L.</i> |
| Plympton St. Mary | 1 | 4½ | | <i>Saltram, Earl of Morley, R.</i> |
| PLYMPTON EARL | ½ | 5 | | Inn: George. |
| Cross the Yealme river. | | | | |
| Lee Mill | ..... | 4 | 9 | <i>Goodamore, P. Treby, esq.;</i> <i>Beachwood, R. Rosdrew,</i> <i>esq.; and Hamerton-hall,</i> <i>G. Woolcombe, esq. L.</i> |
| Chudleigh | ..... | 1¼ | 10¼ | <i>Blatchford, Sir John Leman</i> |
| Woodland | ..... | ½ | 10¾ | <i>Rogers, bart. L.</i> |
| On L. a T. R. to Tavistock. | | | | |
| Cross the Erme river. | | | | |
| Ivy-bridge | ..... | ¾ | 11½ | <i>Stoford, P. Bowen, esq. L.</i> |
| On R. a T. R. to Totness. | | | | |
| Bideford-bridge | .. | 2 | 13½ | |
| Cherston | ..... | 2½ | 16 | |

Cross the Avon river.

Brent 1 17

Harburton Ford 2 19

Dean Prior $1\frac{1}{2}$ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Buckfastleigh .. $1\frac{1}{2}$ 22*On L. a R. to Holme.**Cross the Dart river.*ASHBURTON $2\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Love-lane 3 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bickington $\frac{1}{2}$ 28*On R. a T. R. to Newton Bushel.**Cross the Teign river.*

Jews Bridge 3 31

Knighton 1 32

— — —

CHUDLEIGH 2 34

— — —

— — —

— — —

Cross the river Ken.

Clopton-bridge .. 5 39

Shillingford 1 40

Alphington $1\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ *On R. T. Rs. to Newton Bushel & Star Cross.*EXETER 2 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ *On R. T. Rs. to Topsham, Bishop's Clyst, and Honiton.*Staffords 2 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Marley-house, Mrs. Palk, R.; Spitchwick, Lord Ashburton, L.; and Buckland, Mrs. Bastard.**Inns: Golden Lion, London Inn.**Holne-park, Sir B. Wray, bart. L.; Ingsdon-house, Capt. Samber, R.; Lewell-house, — Butt, esq. R.**Stover-house, Geo. Templer, esq. R.**Ugbrook, Lord Clifford, R.**Inns: Clifford's Arms, King's Arms.**Whiteway, M. E. Parker, esq. L., and E. Parker, esq.**Haldon-house, Lady Elizabeth Palk, L.**Peamore, Samuel Kekewich, esq. L.**Inns: Hotel, New London Inn, Old London Inn, Half-Moon.*

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| — | — | — | | | Poltimore, Sir Chas. War. Bampfylde, bart. B. |
| Monkaton | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | CombeSackville, Mrs. Brown, |
| Bradninch | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | | L.; and a little farther on L. Killerton-park, Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart. |
| COLLUMPTON | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | Inns: Half-Moon, White Hart. |
| On R. a T. R. to Hiton, on L. to Tiverton. | | | | | Knowle, — Cross, esq. L. |
| Cross the Co- lumb river. | | | | | |
| Welland | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |
| Beyond Welland, on L. a T. R. to Tiverton. | | | | | |
| — | — | — | | | Bridwell-house, R. H. Clarke, esq. R. |
| South Appledore | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 61 | | | |
| Maiden Down . . . | 2 | 63 | | | |
| Bluet's Cross . . . | 1 | 64 | | | |
| Enter Somerset- shire. | | | | | |
| Rockwell-green | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | Inns: Squirrel, and White Hart. |
| WELLINGTON . . . | 1 | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |

SALTASH TO EXETER,

THROUGH MODBURY, TOTNESS, AND NEWTON BUSHEL.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| SALTASH to | 1 | 1 | | |
| Over the Tamer. | | | | |
| Nackershole . . . | 2 | 3 | | |
| — | — | — | | Efford, W. Clarke, esq. R. |
| Plymouth-road . . | 1 | 4 | | Boringdon-park, L. Earl |
| Plympton St. Mary | 1 | 3 | | Morley. |
| PLYMPTON EARL | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Inn: George. |
| — | — | — | | Sherford, Mrs. Rowe, R. |
| Brixton | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | | Coffleet, Rev. R. Lane, R.; |
| Yealmpton | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Kitley, E. P. Bastard, |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|---|--|
| <i>Cross the Yealme river.</i> | | | <i>esq. R.; and a little farther, Purslinch, Rev. J. Yonge.</i> | |
| Sequers-bridge .. | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | | |
| <i>Cross the Erme river.</i> | | | | |
| MODBURY | 2 | 15 | <i>Inn: Exeter Inn.</i> | |
| Brownson | 3 | 18 | <i>Traine, — Andrews, esq. R.</i> | |
| <i>On R. a T. R. to Dartmouth.</i> | | | | |
| Luckbridge | 1 | 19 | | |
| <i>Cross the Aven river.</i> | | | | |
| Ingleburn | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | $24\frac{1}{4}$ | | |
| <i>A little beyond on R. a T. R. to Kingsbridge.</i> | | | | |
| TOTNESS | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 27 | <i>Berry Pomeroy-castle, Duke of Somerset, R.</i> | |
| <i>On L. a T. R. to Ashburton.</i> | | | <i>Dartington, Mrs. Champernour.</i> | |
| <i>Cross the Dart river.</i> | | | | |
| Bow | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | $30\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| Two Mile Oak .. | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 | | |
| NEWTON BUSHEL | 2 | 35 | <i>Ford Ayshford, — Wise, esq.—Inns: Globe, Hotel, Sun.</i> | |
| <i>On L. T. Rs. to Ashburton and Chudleigh.</i> | | | | |
| <i>Cross the Teign river.</i> | | | | |
| Sandy-gate | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | $37\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>Lyndridge, Rev. John Templar, R.; and Ugbrook, Lord Clifford, L.</i> | |
| — — — | | | <i>Mamhead, Earl of Lisburne, L.</i> | |
| Haldon-hill | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 44 | <i>Castle-Lawrence, built in honour of General Lawrence; and Oxton-house, Rev. J. Sweete.</i> | |
| Kenford | 2 | 46 | <i>Powderham-castle, George</i> | |

| | | | |
|--|---|----|---|
| Alpington | 2 | 48 | Clucke, esq.; on L. Haldon-house, Lady Eliz. Palk. |
| On L. a T. R. to Chudleigh; on R. to Star-cross. | | | |
| EXETER | 2 | 50 | Inns: Hotel, New London Inn, Old London Inn, Half-Moon. |

NEWTON ABBOTS TO MODBURY,

THROUGH DARTMOUTH AND MORLEIGH.

| | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|--|
| Newton Abbots to Abbots Kerswell | 2 | 2 | Compton-abbey, — Bishop, esq. |
| On R. a T. R. to Totness. | | | |
| Compton | 3 | 5 | |
| Marldon | 1 | 6 | Berry Pomeroy-castle, Duke of Somerset, L. |
| A mile farther on R. a R. to Totness; on L. to Paington. | | | |
| — — — | | | Walton-court, H. Studdy, esq., and Greenway, J. M. Elton, esq. R.; on L. Lup-ton-house, — Buller, esq. |
| Gampton | 5 | 11 | |
| On L. a R. to Brixham. | | | |
| Kingsweare | 4 | 15 | Kitterey-court, J. L. Fownes; on L. Nethway, J. F. Lut-trell, esq. |
| Cross the Ferry to | | | |
| DARTMOUTH | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $15\frac{1}{2}$ | Inn: Castle. |
| — — — | | | Mount Galpin, A. H. Holdsworth, esq. R. |
| Townstall | | | Norton-house, Mrs. Bond, R. |
| Two miles and a half beyond on L. a T. R. to Kings-bridge. | | | Mount Boon, J. H. Searle, esq. R. |
| Halwell | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | Oldstone, unoccupied. |
| Morleigh | 1 | 23 | Near at Halwell, Stanbo-rough-house, Col. Edmonds, L. |
| On R. a T. R. to Totness; on L. to Kingsbridge. | | | |

Gerah-bridge $2\frac{1}{2}$ | $25\frac{1}{2}$

*Cross the river
Aven.*

*Near Brownson,
on R. a T. R. to
Totness.*

Brownson $1\frac{3}{4}$ | $27\frac{1}{4}$

MODBURY 3 | $30\frac{1}{4}$ Inn: *Exeter Inn.*

HATHERLEIGH TO LYME REGIS,

THROUGH CREDITON AND EXETER.

HATHERLEIGH to
Jacobstow $3\frac{1}{2}$ | $3\frac{1}{2}$

*Cross the Oak-
ment river.*

Exborn $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $4\frac{3}{4}$

Sampford Courte-
nay 2 | $6\frac{3}{4}$

*On R. a R. to
Oakhampton.*

North Tawton . . $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 9

Bow 4 | 13

Colebrook $3\frac{1}{2}$ | $16\frac{1}{2}$

CREDITON 4 | $20\frac{1}{2}$

*On L. T. R. to
Chumleigh and Ti-
verton.*

Newton St. Cyres 3 | $23\frac{1}{2}$

*Cross the river
Exe.*

— — —

Cowley-bridge . . $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 26

EXETER 2 | 28

Heavitree $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $29\frac{1}{4}$

*On L. a T. R. to
Honiton Clyst.*

Bishop's Clyst . . 2 | $31\frac{1}{4}$

St. Mary's Clyst | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $32\frac{3}{4}$

Pascoe, C. Hamlyn, esq. R.

Combe, J. Sillifant, esq. R.

*Inns: Angel, Ship, White
Hart.*

*Newton St. Cyres House, J.
Quick, esq.; Cleave-house,
Rev. I. K. Cleave, R.*

*Pynes, Sir H. Stafford North-
cote, bart. L.*

Cowley-place, Admiral Praed.

*Inns: Hotel, New London
Inn, Old London Inn,
Half-Moon.*

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| Farringdon Cross | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $33\frac{1}{4}$ | Farringdon-house, J. B. Cholwich, esq. |
| White Cross | 1 | $34\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Tipton | 2 | $36\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Newton Poppleford | 1 | $37\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Cross the Otter river. | | | |
| Sidford | 3 | $40\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Colyford | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | $49\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Cross the Axe river. | | | |
| Enter Dorsetshire. | | | |
| LYME REGIS | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | $56\frac{1}{4}$ | Inns: Golden Lion, Three Cups. |

HARTLAND TO WELLINGTON,

THROUGH BIDEFORD, BARNSTAPLE, SOUTH MOLTON, AND TIVERTON.

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| HARTLAND to Harton | 2 | 2 | The Abbey, Mrs. Orchard. Clovelly-court, Sir James Hamlyn Williams, bart. L. Daddon, L. W. Buck, esq. L. |
| — — — | | | Inn: Pack Horse. |
| BIDEFORD | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | $13\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| On R. a T. R. to Torrington. | | | |
| East Leigh | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | Tapley, unoccupied. |
| Hamacot | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $17\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| On R. a T. R. to Torrington. | | | |
| Cross the river Taw. | | | Tawstock, Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart. R. |
| BARNSTAPLE | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 22 | Inns: Exeter Inn, Golden Lion, Union Rooms, and Hotel. |
| On L. Rs. to Ilfracomb and Comb Martin. | | | |
| Newport | 1 | 23 | |
| On R. a T. R. to Chumleigh. | | | |

| | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|--|
| Landkey | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Swimbridge | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Filleigh | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 30 | Castle-hill, Earl Fortescue. |
| South Alla..... | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| <i>On R. a T. R. to Torrington.</i> | | | |
| SOUTH MOLTON | 2 | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Inn: George. |
| <i>On R. a T. R. to Chumleigh; and 2 miles farther, on L. to Dulverton.</i> | | | |
| Rackenford | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Caverleigh | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| TIVERTON | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 52 | Tiverton-castle, Lady Carcw, L.—Inns: Angel, Three Tuns. |
| <i>On L. a T. R. to Bampton; on R. to Exeter and Col-lumpton.</i> | | | |
| Halberton | 3 | 55 | Bridwell-house, R. H. |
| Sampford Peverel | 2 | 57 | Clarke, esq. R. |
| <i>Beyond, on R. a T. R. to Collump-ton.</i> | | | |
| South Appledore | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Inn: White Bull. |
| Maiden Down .. | | | |
| Bluet's Cross..... | 1 | 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| <i>Enter Somerset-shire.</i> | | | |
| Rockwell-green | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| WELLINGTON .. | 1 | 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Inns: Squirrel, and White Hart. |

BARNSTAPLE TO PLYMOUTH,

THROUGH TORRINGTON, HATHERLEIGH, OAKHAMPTON,
AND TAVISTOCK.

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| BARNSTAPLE to | | | Inns: Exeter Inn, Golden |
| Cross the river | | | Lion, Union Rooms, and |
| Taw. | | | Hotel. |
| Roundsbill | 3 | 3 | |
| St. John's Chapel | 1 | 4 | |

Newton Tracy .. 2 6

Alverdiscott 1 7

TORRINGTON $4\frac{1}{2}$ $11\frac{1}{2}$

*On R. a T. R. to
Bideford; on L. to
South Molton.*

*Cross the Tor-
ridge river.*

Little Torrington 1 $12\frac{1}{2}$

*Winscot, T. M. Stevens, esq.
R.*

Heanton-court, Mrs. Tanner.

Petrockstow $5\frac{1}{2}$ 18

HATHERLEIGH .. 4 22

*On R. a R. to
Holsworthy; on L.
to Crediton.*

Five Oaks 5 27

OAKHAMPTON .. 2 29

*Cross the Oak-
ment river.*

*On L. T. Rs. to
Crediton and Exe-
ter; and a mile
farther on R. to
Launceston.*

Sourton $4\frac{1}{2}$ $33\frac{1}{2}$

Downton $2\frac{1}{2}$ 36

*On L. a T. R. to
Horra-bridge.*

Lidford 1 37

*Cross the river
Lid.*

Brent Tor, T. G. $3\frac{1}{2}$ $40\frac{1}{2}$

TAVISTOCK 4 $44\frac{1}{2}$

*Inns: Bedford Inn, London
Inn.*

*On R. a T. R. to
Launceston.*

*On L. to More-
ton Hampstead.*

*Cross the Tavy
river.*

*Tavistock-house, Duke of Bed-
ford.*

| | | |
|-------------------|----|-----|
| Whitechurch..... | 1½ | 46 |
| Horra-bridge..... | | |
| Roborough Inn.. | 5 | 51 |
| New Inn | 2 | 53 |
| Nackershole, T.G. | ½ | 53½ |

*A little beyond
on R. a T. R. to
Plymouth Dock.*

| | | | |
|----------------|---|-----|---|
| PLYMOUTH | 3 | 56½ | Inns: <i>Globe, King's Arms, Prince George.</i> |
|----------------|---|-----|---|

ILFRACOMB TO EXMOUTH,

THROUGH BARNSTAPLE, CHUMLEIGH, CREDITON, AND
EXETER.

| | | | |
|--|----|-----|---|
| ILFRACOMB to | | | Inn: <i>Britannia.</i> |
| Burland | 5 | 5 | |
| Marwood | 2½ | 7½ | <i>Marwood-hill, Rev.—Mules, R.; Ley-house, George Ley, esq. R.</i> |
| Prexford | ½ | 8 | <i>Upcott, Mrs. Harding, R.; Rawleigh, unoccupied, L.</i> |
| Pilton..... | 2 | 10 | <i>Heanton-court, Mrs. Tanner, R.; Pilton-cottage, unoc- cupied, L.</i> |
| <i>On L. a R. to Comb Martin; on R. to Baggy Point.</i> | | | |
| BARNSTAPLE..... | 1 | 11 | <i>Tawstock, Sir Bouch. Wrey, bart. R.</i> |
| <i>Cross the Taw river.</i> | | | |
| New Bridge | 4 | 15 | |
| Atherington | 4 | 19 | |
| <i>On R. a T. R. to Torrington; on L. to South Molton.</i> | | | |
| High Bickington | 2 | 21 | |
| Burrington..... | 3 | 24 | <i>New-place, J. Tanner, esq. L.</i> |
| CHUMLEIGH | 3 | 27 | <i>Colleton, J. D. Ashworth, esq. R.</i> |
| <i>Cross the Little Dart river.</i> | | | <i>Inn: King's Arms.</i> |
| Chawley | 2 | 29 | |
| New Inn | 2¼ | 31¼ | |

On R. a R. to
Bow.

Morchard Bishops $2\frac{1}{4}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$

Oldburrow 1 34 $\frac{1}{2}$

New Buildings . . $2\frac{1}{2}$ 37

— — —

— — —

— — —

CREDITON 4 41

On L. a T. R. to

Tiverton; on R. to

Bow.

Newton St. Cyres 3 44

— — —

— — —

— — —

Cowley-bridge . . $2\frac{1}{2}$ 46 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cross the Exe

river.

On L. a T. R. to

Thorweton.

THORWETON

EXETER 2 48 $\frac{1}{2}$

On R. T. Rs.

to Oakhampton,

Moreton Hamp-

stead, Chudleigh,

and Newton Ab-

bots; on L. to Ho-

niton Clyst.

TOPSHAM $3\frac{1}{2}$ 52

— — —

Exton 2 54

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

Youlston, Sir Arthur Chi-
chester, bart. L.

Creedy, Sir J. Davie, bart. L.

Downs, J. W. Buller, esq. L.

— — —

— — —

— — —

Cleave-house, Rev. J. K.

Cleave; Newton St. Cyres-

house, J. Quick, esq.

Pynes, Sir H. Stafford North-

cote, bart. L.

Cowley-place, Admiral Praed.

— — —

— — —

Duryard-lodge, C. Cross, esq.

L.

Inns: Hotel, New London

Inn, Old London Inn,

Half-Moon.

Radford, H. J. Harris, esq.

L.

— — —

— — —

Inns: Globe, Salutation.

Retreat, Mrs. Hare.

Wear, Lady Duckworth, L.

Mount Ebford, T. H. Lee,

esq. L.

Higher Nutwell, T. Heath-

field, esq. L.

Nutwell-court, Sir T. T. F. E.

Drake, bart. R.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------------|------------------|---|
| Lympstone | .... | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Powderham - castle, George Clacke, esq.; Miss Parminster, L.; Courtland, Sir Walter Roberts, bart. L. |
| Exmouth | ..... | 3 | 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Inns: <i>Globe, London Inn.</i> |

**TAVISTOCK TO EXETER,
THROUGH MORETON HAMPSTEAD.**

| | | | | |
|--|-------|-----------------|------------------|--|
| TAVISTOCK to | | | | Inns: <i>Bedford Inn, London Inn.</i> |
| Two miles beyond on L. a T. R. to Oakhampton, and to Plymouth. | | | | <i>Tavistock-house, Duke of Bedford.</i> |
| Moortown | ..... | 3 | 3 | |
| Merriville-bridge | | 2 | 5 | |
| Dart river | .... | 3 | 8 | |
| New House | .... | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Entrance of | | | | |
| Dartmoor Forest | | 3 | 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Wormhill | ..... | 1 | 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| MORETON | } | 3 | 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Inn: <i>White Hart.</i> |
| HAMPSTEAD .. | | | | |
| Crew | ..... | 7 | 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ | <i>Perridge, J. Williams, esq. R.</i> |
| Longdown End | | 1 | 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Pocomb | ..... | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| EXETER | ..... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Inns: <i>Hotel, New London Inn, Old London Inn, Half-Moon.</i> |

**BIDEFORD TO HONITON,
THROUGH CHUMLEIGH, TIVERTON, AND COLLUMPTON.**

| | | | | |
|--|-------|-----------------|------------------|--|
| BIDEFORD to | | | | Inn: <i>Pack Horse.</i> |
| Cross the Torridge-river. | | | | |
| Hunshaw | ..... | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>Ebberty-house, H. Hole, esq. R.</i> |
| On R. a. T. R. to Torrington; on L. to Barnstaple. | | | | |
| Dipford | ..... | 6 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| On L. a T. R. to Barnstaple. | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Burrington | .... |  |  |  |  |
| CHUMLEIGH | .... | 3 | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Inn: <i>King's Arms.</i> | |
| <i>Cross the Taw-</i> | | | | | |
| <i>river.</i> | | 3 | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| Chawleigh | ..... | 2 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| Thelbridge | .... | 5 | 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| — | — | — | — | | |
| Templeton | .... | 3 | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| Calverleigh | .... | 2 | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Inns: <i>Angel, Three Tuns.</i> | |
| TIVERTON | .... | 4 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>Tiverton-castle, Lady Ca-</i> | |
| | | | | <i>rew, L.</i> | |
| — | — | — | — | <i>Zephyr's-lodge, P. Blundell,</i> | |
| | | | | <i>esq.</i> | |
| — | — | — | — | <i>Colly Priest, unoccupied.</i> | |
| — | — | — | — | <i>Hillersdown.</i> | |
| COLLUMPTON | .. | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 | Inns: <i>Half-Moon, White</i> | |
| <i>Cross the river</i> | | | | <i>Hart.</i> | |
| <i>Culn.</i> | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | <i>Strawberry-hill, Mrs. L.</i> | |
| | | | | <i>Walrond, L.</i> | |
| — | — | — | — | <i>Grange, Wm. Drewe, esq. L.</i> | |
| — | — | — | — | <i>Hembury Fort-house, Admi-</i> | |
| | | | | <i>ral R. Graves, R.</i> | |
| Awliscombe | .... | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>Wolford-lodge, Mrs. Simcoe,</i> | |
| <i>On R. a T. R.</i> | | | | <i>L.</i> | |
| <i>to Exeter.</i> | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | <i>Ivedon, Phil. Gidney, esq. L.</i> | |
| — | — | — | — | <i>Ashfield, Miss Head, L.</i> | |
| — | — | — | — | <i>Eggland, Miss Elliott, L.</i> | |
| — | — | — | — | <i>Weston - cottage, Samuel</i> | |
| | | | | <i>Stevens, esq. R.</i> | |
| <i>Cross the Otter</i> | | | | <i>Tracey-house, Harry Baines</i> | |
| <i>river.</i> | | | | <i>Lott, esq. L.</i> | |
| Honiton | ..... | 2 | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Inns: <i>Dolphin, Golden Lion,</i> | |
| | | | | <i>Angel, Black Lion.</i> | |

TIVERTON TO EXETER,

THROUGH SILVERTON.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| TIVERTON to | | | | Inns: <i>Three Tuns, Angel.</i> | |
| Butterleigh or | | | | | |
| Bickley | ..... | 3 | 3 | <i>Colly Priest, unoccupied, R.</i> | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| Silverton | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart. L. |
| On R. a T. R. to Cadleigh. | | | |
| Rew | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 9 | |
| Stoke Cannon .. | 1 | 10 | |
| — — — | | | Stoke-hill, J. Sanders, esq. |
| Cross the river Ere. | | | |
| EXETER | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | $13\frac{1}{2}$ | Inns: Hotel, New London Inn, Old London Inn, Half-Moon. |

DULVERTON TO TORRINGTON,

THROUGH SOUTH MOLTON.

| | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| DULVERTON to Bounds of this county | 3 | 3 | |
| Durleyford | 3 | 6 | |
| Bush-bridge | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $11\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| On L. a T. R. to Tiverton. | | | |
| Cross the Mole- river. | | | |
| SOUTH MOLTON | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | Inn: George. |
| A mile beyond, on R. a T. R. to Barnstaple; on L. to | | | |
| Chittlehampton | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | $18\frac{1}{2}$ | Hudscot, Lord Rolle, L. |
| On R. a R. to Barnstaple; on L. to Chumleigh. | | | |
| Cross the Taw river. | | | |
| Atherington ... | 3 | $21\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| On R. a T. R. to Barnstaple; on L. to Chumleigh. | | | |
| TORRINGTON .. | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | $28\frac{1}{4}$ | Inn: The Globe. |

SOUTH MOLTON TO EXETER,

THROUGH CREDITON.

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|--|
| SOUTH MOLTON to | | | Inn: <i>George.</i> |
| East Worlington | 9 | 9 | |
| Thelbridge | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Black Dog Inn .. | 2 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Sandford | 5 | 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| — — — | | | <i>Youlston, Sir Arthur Chichester, bart. L.; Creedy, Sir J. Davie, bart. R.</i> |
| On R. a T. R. to Chumleigh. | | | |
| CREDITON | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Inns: <i>Angel, Ship, White Hart.</i> |
| On R. a T. R. to Hatherleigh; on L. to Tiverton. | | | <i>Downs, J. W. Buller. esq. L.</i> |
| Newton St. Cyres | 3 | 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Cowley-bridge .. | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25 | <i>Pynes, Sir H. Stafford Northcote, bart. L.</i> |
| Cross the Exe river. | | | |
| — — — | | | <i>Duryard-lodge, C. Cross, esq. L.</i> |
| EXETER | 2 | 27 | |

TAUNTON TO EXMOUTH,

THROUGH HONITON AND OTTERY ST. MARY.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| TAUNTON to | | | |
| Trull | 2 | 2 | |
| Blagdon | 3 | 5 | |
| Enter this county. | | | |
| Churchingford .. | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Upottery | 3 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>Upottery-house, Lord Sidmouth.</i> |
| Cross the Otter river. | | | |
| Rawridge | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | |
| Haynesyard | 2 | 15 | |
| Monkton, Church | 1 | 16 | <i>Woodbine-hill, Miss Graves, R.</i> |
| HONITON | 2 | 18 | Inns: <i>Dolphin, Golden Lion.</i> |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----|-----|---------------------------------------|
| <i>On L. a T. R.</i> | | | |
| <i>to Chard; on R.</i> | | | |
| <i>to Collumpton.</i> | | | |
| <i>Along the Exe-</i> | | | |
| <i>ter road to near</i> | | | |
| Fenny-bridges .. | 3 | 21 | <i>Feniton-court, G. B. North-</i> |
| <i>Forward to Ex-</i> | | | <i>cote, esq.; beyond which</i> |
| <i>eter; on L. to</i> | | | <i>is Corscombe-house, H.</i> |
| Alphington | 1 | 22 | <i>Wright, esq. R.</i> |
| OTTERY ST. MARY | 2 | 24 | |
| Fen Ottery | 2 | 26 | |
| <i>On L. a T. R.</i> | | | |
| <i>to Harpford.</i> | | | |
| Newton Popple- | | | |
| ford | 1 | 27 | |
| <i>On L. a T. R.</i> | | | |
| <i>to Lyme Regis; on</i> | | | |
| <i>R. to Exeter.</i> | | | |
| Colyton Rawleigh | 2 | 29 | <i>Bicton-lodge, Lord Rolle.</i> |
| East Budleigh .. | 2 | 31 | |
| Knole | 1½ | 32½ | <i>Marpool, W. J. Hull, esq.</i> |
| | | | <i>R.; beyond which is Court-</i> |
| | | | <i>land, Sir Walter Roberts,</i> |
| | | | <i>bart.</i> |
| Exmouth | 3½ | 36 | <i>Inns: London Inn, & Globe.</i> |

END OF ITINERARY.

FAIRS IN DEVONSHIRE.

- Alphington*.—Wednesday after June 20, Wednesday in the first full week after Michaelmas, horses.
- Ashburton*.—First Thursday in March, first Thursday in June, August 10, November 11, cattle of all sorts.
- Ashwater*.—First Tuesday in May, and first Monday after August 1.
- Arminster*.—April 25, Wednesday after June 26, Wednesday after September 29, cattle.
- Bampton*.—Wednesday before March 25, Whitsuntide-Tuesday, last Thursday in October, last Wednesday in November, cattle.
- Barnstaple*.—Friday before April 21, September 19, second Friday in December.
- Bideford*.—February 14, July 18, November 13.
- Bishop's Nympton*.—April 14, October 20.
- Bovey Tracy*.—Easter-Monday, Holy Thursday, first Thursday in July, first Thursday in November, wool.
- Bow*.—Holy Thursday, November 22, cattle.
- Brent*.—May 13, October 10, cattle.
- Bridestow*.—Second Wednesday in June, first Wednesday in October.
- Broadclist*.—May 3, cattle.
- Broadhembury*.—November 30, cattle.
- Broadworthy*.—September 9, cattle.
- Buckfastleigh*.—June 29, August 24, sheep, cattle.
- Buckland*.—Whit. Tuesday, November 2, cattle.
- Chawley*.—May 6, December 11, cattle.
- Chagford*.—Last Thursday in March, last Thursday in September, last Thursday in October, cattle.
- Chumleigh*.—August 1, cattle.
- Chudleigh*.—Easter Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, St. Barnabas, St. Martin, cattle.
- Churchingford*.—January 25, last Friday in March, last Friday in April, bullocks.
- Collumpton*.—First Wednesday in May, first

- Wednesday in November, cattle.
Colyford.—March 1, cattle.
Colyton.—Wednesday, May 1, November 30.
Crediton.—May 11, August 21, September 21, cattle.
Culmstock.—May 22, cattle.
Dawlish.—Easter Monday.
Denbury.—September 3, cheese and soap.
Dolton.—Wednesday before March 25, Thursday before October 1, or on that day, if Thursday, cattle.
Drewsteignton.—First Tuesday after Candlemas, Trinity Tuesday.
Ermington.—February 2, June 23, cattle.
Exeter.—Ash-Wednesday, Whit. Monday, August 1, December 6, cattle and horses.
Exbourn.—Third Monday in April, cattle and pedlary.
Exminster.—First Thursday in May.
Exmouth.—April 26, October 28.
Hartland.—Easter-Wednesday, September 25, cattle.
Hatherleigh.—May 21, June 22, September 7, November 9, cattle.
High Bickington.—May 3, December 21, cattle.
Holsworthy.—April 27, July 10, October 2, cattle.
Honiton.—Wednesday after July 19, cattle.
High Budleigh.—Good-Friday, cattle.
Kilminster.—First Wednesday in September, cattle.
Kingsbridge.—July 20, cloth and shoes.
Liston.—February 2, Holy Thursday, Oct. 28, cattle.
Membury.—August 10, cattle.
Modbury.—May 4, cattle, cloth, and shoes.
Morbath.—Monday after August 24.
Moreton Hampstead.—Saturday before Whit. Sunday, third Thursday in July, last Thursday in November, cattle.
Newton Abbot.—June 24, first Wednesday in September, 6th November when on a Wednesday, or first Wednesday after that day, cattle, cheese, and woollen cloth.
Newton St. Cyres.—Monday, June 23.

Newton Poppleford.—
First Wednesday after
October 18.

North Molton.—Tuesday
after May 11, Novem-
ber 12, cattle.

Northtawton.—Third
Tuesday in April, Oc-
tober 3, December 18.

North Bovey.—Monday
in the next week after
Midsummer-day.

Norton.—March 10, Oc-
tober 10, cattle.

Oakhampton.—Second
Tuesday after March
11, May 14, first Wed-
nesday after July 6,
August 5, first Tuesday
after September 11,
first Wednesday after
October 11. Great
market, Saturday be-
fore Christmas, cattle.

Otterton.—Easter-Wed-
nesday, first Wednes-
day after October 11,
cattle.

Ottery.—Tuesday between
Palm-Sunday, Whit.
Tuesday, August 15,
cattle.

Plymouth.—February 5,
October 3, cattle and
woollen cloth.

Plympton.—February 25,
April 5, August 12, Oc-
tober 28, cattle and
woollen cloth.

Samp. Peverel.—Last

Monday in April, Au-
gust 29, cattle.

Seaton.—March 1, cattle.

Sheepwash.—April 10,
August 12, October 10,
cattle.

Sidmouth.—Easter Tues-
day, third Monday in
September, cattle.

Silverton.—Midsummer-
day, March 11, cattle.

South Molton.—Saturday
after February 13, Sa-
turday before May 1,
Wednesday before June
22, Wednesday after
August 26, Saturday
before October 11, Sa-
turday before Decem-
ber 12, cattle.

Tamerton.—July 26, cat-
tle.

Tavistock.—January 17,
May 6, September 9,
October 10, December
11, cattle.

Tedburn.—First Monday
before Michaelmas-day.

Teignmouth.—Third Tues-
day in January, last
Thursday in February,
September 29, woollen
cloth.

Thorverton.—Monday af-
ter July 13, cattle and
pedlary.

Thorncomb.—Easter Tues-
day, cattle.

Tiverton.—Second Tues-
day after Trinity Sun-

| | |
|--|--|
| day, September 29, cattle. | cattle and woollen cloth. |
| <i>Torrington.</i> — May 4, July 5, Oct. 10, cattle. | <i>Underwood.</i> — July 5, cat- tle. |
| <i>Totness.</i> — Easter-Tues- day, May 12, July 25, October 24, cattle, sheep, and horses. | <i>Up-Ottery.</i> — March 17, October 24, cattle, sheep, and toys. |
| <i>Uffculme.</i> — Wednesday before Good-Friday, June 29, second Wed- nesday in September, | <i>Whimble.</i> — Monday be- fore Michaelmas, cattle. <i>Witheridge.</i> — Wednesday before April 16, June 24, cattle. |

BANKING HOUSES.

| Name and Place. | Firm. | On whom they draw. |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Barnstaple Bank | Cutcliffe, Drake, and Co. | Sir James Esdaile and Co. |
| Do. North Devon Bank | Bury, Pyke, and Co. | Barclay and Co. |
| Bideford Bank | Ley, Willcock, & Co. | Sir James Esdaile and Co. |
| Bideford Com- mercial Bank | Hamlyn & Chan- fer | Jones, Lloyd, and Co. |
| Bideford Com- mercial Bank | Thomas Burnard and Co. | Jones, Lloyd, and Co. |
| Brixham Bank | Hine, Holdswor- thy, & Pomeroy, jun. | Frys & Chapman. |
| Collumpton Bank | Skinner, Brown, and Co. | Frys & Chapman. |
| Dartmouth Bank | Robt. Harris and Co. | Brown, Lang- horn, & Co. |
| Dartmouth Gene- ral Bank | Hine and Holds- worth | Frys & Chapman. |
| Exeter Bank | Sanders, Sons, & Co. | Barclays, Tritton, and Co. |
| Do. City Bank | Milford, Nation, and Co. | Robarts, Curtis, and Co. |
| Do. General Bank | Williams, Cross, Sparkes, and Sparkes | Hankey and Co. |

| Name and Place. | Firm. | On whom they draw. |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Exeter Devon County Bank | Russell, Brooke, and Co. | Curries and Co. |
| Honiton Bank | Flood, Lott, and Co. | Lubbock and Co. |
| Honiton, East Devon Bank | Smith, Brooke, & Co. | Hammersley & Co. |
| Ilfracomb | Lee and Lock | Glynn and Co. |
| Kingsbridge Bank | Prideaux, Square, Hingston, and Prideaux | Masterman & Co. |
| Plymouth Bank | Elford, Herberts, and Co. | Hoare, Hill, and Co. |
| Do. Naval Bank | Harris and Co | Lubbock and Co. |
| Plymouth - Dock Bank | St. Aubyn and Co. | Sir John Perring and Co. |
| Do. Naval and Commercial Bank | Glencross and Co. | Lubbock and Co. |
| Plymouth - Dock General Bank | Thos. Husband, & Thos. Husband, jun. | Sir John Perring and Co. |
| Teignmouth South Devon Bank | Langmead, Hol- land, & Jordan | Masterman, Pe- ters, and Co. |
| Tiverton Bank | Dunsford, Barne, and Boase | Sir John Lubbock. |
| Tavistock Bank | Gill, Rundle, and Co. | Hoare and Co. |
| Torrington, Tor- ridge Bank | Cooke, Kingdon, Slade, Love- baud, & Cooke | Jones, Lloyd, and Co. |
| Totness Bank | Wise, Farwell, & Co. | Sir P. Pole. |
| Totness General Bank. | Prideaux, Bentall, and Farwell | Sir P. Pole. |

TITLES CONFERRED BY THE COUNTY.

This gives the title of Duke and Earl to the Cavendishes;—the city of Exeter, those of Marquis and Earl to the Cecils;—Plymouth, that of Earl to the family of Windsor Hickman;—Tavistock, that of Marquis to the Russells;—Dartmouth, those of Earl and Baron to the Legges;—Ashburton, that of Baron to the Dunnings;—Torrington, that of Viscount to the Bings;—Sidmouth, the same to the Addingtons;—and Chudleigh, the same to the Cliffords;—Mount Edgecumbe, those of Earl, Viscount, and Baron to the Edgecumbe family, &c. &c.—Borrington, that of the latter to the Parkers, &c. &c.



Quarter Sessions for the County of Devon,

Are held at the city of Exeter, as follows :

The first week after Epiphany; the first week after the close of Easter; the first week after the translation of Thomas à Becket, or July 7; and the first week after October 11th.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

BOUNDARIES, SITUATION, AND EXTENT.

THE maritime county of Devon is bounded by the Bristol Channel on the west and north-west; on the west by the river Tamar, and a small rivulet called Marsland-water; on the south and south-east by the British Channel; and by the counties of Dorset and Somerset on the east and south-east. Devon is in its greatest length 69 miles, and its greatest breadth is 64 miles, containing about 1,600,000 acres, 33 hundreds, 349 parishes, 37 market-towns, 71,486 houses, and 439,040 inhabitants. The whole of Devonshire is in the diocese of Exeter and Western Circuit; it sends 26 representatives to Parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for each of the following places: Exeter, Totness, Plymouth, Oakhampton, Barnstaple, Plympton, Honiton, Tavistock, Ashburton, Dartmouth, Bere-Alston, and Tiverton.

NAME.

“The hithermost part of the county of the Danmonii is now commonly called Devonshire; by the Cornish Britons, Deunon; by the Welsh, Deufney, the deep vallies, because the lower parts of it are chiefly inhabited; by the Saxons, Deuonschire, whence comes the Latin name, Devona, and the common contraction, Denshire, and not from the Danes, as the learned Rowe has remarked.”—*Camden*.

CLIMATE.

That of Devonshire is remarkably mild, particularly the southern part, where vegetation suffers very little interruption during the winter season. It is only on the northern coast and in the north-east corner of the county, where any thing like the severity of winter is occasionally felt. On the highest parts of Dartmoor,

the air, though bleak and piercing, is invigorating and salubrious. Even in this elevated region, the snow seldom lays any length of time. In fact, such is the mildness of the climate of the south of Devon and Cornwall, that medical men recommend it to their consumptive patients; and many constitutions broken by a long residence in either of the Indies, are often preserved, and restored here. Another proof of the mildness of this part of the country, is that the Dutch broad-leaved flowering myrtle, as well as the more delicate and narrow-leaved sorts, constantly flourish in the open air, and frequently form a part of the garden hedges.

SOIL.

The heights of this in many parts, especially about Dartmoor, swell into mountains, the altitude of its eminences being from 1500 to 1800 feet. "On approaching this tract from the south and south-east, the eye is bewildered by an extensive waste, exhibiting gigantic tors, large surfaces covered with masses of scattered granite and immense rocks, which seem to have been precipitately thrown into the vallies, as if torn piecemeal by the raging elements. The soils, strictly speaking, are divided into four sorts, but which are most judiciously described by Mr. Charles Vancouver, in his **GENERAL VIEW OF THE AGRICULTURE OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON**: the first, according to Risdon, standeth most in white chalk, on the east side of the county; the second, is the red land, surrounding Exeter, and extending east and west of it; the third, is the peat soil, principally about Dartmoor; the fourth, which pervades the greatest part of the county, though varied in its appearance by casual mixtures, is what has lately obtained the name of *dun land* RIVERS. But the soil most prevalent, is remarkable in two circumstances; "its rapid spontaneous production of grass, when under good management, and its total want of calcareous principle." The general character of the mineralogy of this county, is that of an elevated tract of granite,

running from north to south, and passing into or under a super-stratum of primitive schistus, on its western side, and of alluvial sand-stone and chalk on the eastern limits. The mineral productions are *Tru*; some lodes of Copper, Iron, Zinc, Antimony, Manganese, Wolfram, Arsenic, and Cobalt.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers in this county are the Exe, the Torridge, the Taw, the Oke, the Dart, the Plym, the Otter, and the Axe. The Tamar is also considered as belonging to Devonshire.

The Isk of the Britons, the Isca of the Romans, and the Ex, or Exe, of the Saxons and of the moderns, rises in Exmoor, in Somersetshire, within three miles of the Severn Sea, and, after being joined by several streams, it pursues its course into Devonshire, passing Tiverton, where there is a stone bridge over the river. In its progress towards Exeter, it receives the waters of the Loman, the Creedy from Crediton, commonly called Kirton, and the Culm, or Columbe, from Collumpton and Bradninch. From Exeter the river flows through a fine range of meadows to Topsham; here it meets the tide, and increasing considerably in capacity, becomes navigable for vessels of several hundred tons burthen. It at length falls into the British Channel at Exmouth, after a course from its source of nearly sixty miles.

About 16 miles above Saltash the Tamar receives the water of the Lyd, a small river rising a few miles above Lidford in Devonshire. This little river is particularly remarkable for its course through the midst of rocks and over prodigious precipices. At Lidford-bridge, which is nearly level with the road, the surface of the water is almost eighty feet perpendicular below it, so that it can hardly be seen or heard from above.

About a mile below Lidford-bridge there is a cataract, or fall of water, of more than 100 feet in height. The water passes a mill at some distance, and, after a course upon a descent of near 100 feet from the

level of the mill, it arrives at the brink of the precipice, from whence it falls in a beautiful manner on a projecting part of the cliff, by which it is divided, and falls from thence in a wider cataract to the bottom; when striking the bottom with great violence, acquired by so prodigious a fall, it forms a deep basin covered with foam, in the ground; thence it runs in an easy current to the river Lyd. The Torridge and Tamar have their source from the parish of Wellcomb.

The source of the TORRIDGE is so near that of the Tamar, in the northern part of Cornwall, on the summit of a high moor, that its springs are supposed to be the same, and the difference of their course to rise from some trifling variation in the height of the ground near the place where they issue.

This river becomes navigable at Wear-Gifford, about three miles from Bideford, and in its progress from thence unites with the Taw, and enters the Bristol Channel at Barnstaple Bay.

The TAW rises in Dartmoor, and running northward towards Chumleigh, from thence it winds in a westerly direction towards Barnstaple, receiving in its course the waters of the Moule and several other small streams. About five miles below, it falls into the Torridge, as we have before mentioned.

The river DART has also its source in the mountainous region of Dartmoor, and, according to some writers, derives its name from the velocity of its current, and it certainly appears extremely appropriate.

“Rapidity is its first characteristic, and this quality it retains long after it leaves those mountains which enclose its source, as it descends into the rich plains of the southern part of Devonshire. A little to the west of Ashburton it forms a charming valley, and flows in placid beauty beneath the high hill which is distinguished by the castle and church of Totness.

Soon after, the Dart receiving the tide, rolls in a majestic stream between bold hills, covered with cultivation, woods, and villages, disclosing new beauties at every curve, and presenting a grand object to the adjacent country, varied perpetually both in its form and attendant features. The eminences which enclose the channel of the Dart, become at last almost mountainous, forming on the west a barrier to the southern peninsula of Devonshire, and on the east to the road of Torbay; while the river, winding between these rocky bases, passes the very striking position occupied by the hamlet of Kingswear on its eastern bank, and the singularly irregular town of Dartmouth on its western, the whitened fronts of whose houses, built in stages over each other, and beautifully interspersed with rock and wood, form a curious assemblage of interesting objects. The ivyed walls of Dartmouth-castle, with a rustic spire starting out from beneath a bold rocky hill, close the prospect with great majesty, and strongly mark the proud exit of the Dart towards the British Channel."—*Skrine's History of Rivers.*

The **PLYM** also rises in Dartmoor, in the parish of Lidford, the whole forest being in that parish, and, after a course of about seven miles, is joined by a small stream near Plympton, where it becomes navigable for small vessels, and two miles below, falls into Plymouth Sound, a little below Plymouth.

The **TEIGN** rises among the moors on the eastern side of the forest of Dartmoor, near Gidleigh, commencing with two small springs. Mr. Polwhele, in his history of this county, describes this river as "often pent up in deep and narrow vallies, whence the sound of its waters may be heard at a considerable distance: it is increased at every turn, by brooks descending from those coombs which terminate the heights of Haldon, and the downs of Bradford and Hennock. The country through which it passes is full of rocks till it approaches Bovey Tracy, when it glides over a flat marshy ground, and, rolling under Teign-bridge,

spreads itself into a broader shallow channel, and thus runs on without interruption to the sea. When swelled with rains, its colour is almost black; at other times brown."

The TAVY rises in Dartmoor, and after passing the little villages of Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy, winds through a deep valley to Tavistock. The ruins of the abbey upon the banks of this river, with the contiguous scenery, form a very romantic view. At some distance from Tamerton Foliot, the Tavy falls into the river Tamar.

The YEALM, the ARME, and the AVEN, also take their rise in Dartmoor. The OTTER and the SID enter the county from the borders of Somersetshire; the AXE runs out of Dorsetshire; and all of them flow into the British Channel.

The LYN, which rises in the forest of Exmoor, is a small but very rapid river, pursuing its impetuous course over rocks of immense size, and at length rushes into the Bristol Channel.

CANALS.

The canal from the quay at Exeter, to Cooley-bridge, proceeds from the latter point, east of the church, through the parish of Newton St. Cyres, and terminates at the Four Mills in Crediton parish.

The canal from Tavistock to the Tamar, at the distance of two miles and a half from the former place, strikes the north side of Moorwall Down. Its course is then south and a little westwardly; it is cut eight feet deep, and six wide, having a depth of three feet three inches in water, to answer the purpose of navigating boats 24 feet in length, but not to exceed the burthen of two tons each.

The canal at Teigngrace not only facilitates the exportation of pipe-clay, but supplies water for irrigating the adjoining grounds, and which has raised their value from 500*l.* to 1500*l.* per annum.

The Crediton, the Exeter, and the Tavistock canals are now completed. The Tamar canal, which

only skirts the western edge of the county, was begun nearly nineteen years since.

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

This county is divided into thirty-three hundreds, containing one city, *Exeter*; thirty-seven market-towns, 1733 villages, and a population, according to the returns under the late act, of 383,308. Devonshire is in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Exeter, and has 394 parishes.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

The rivers of Devonshire abound with fish so much, that besides supplying home consumption, great quantities are taken for the London markets. The rivers Tavy and Tamar produce considerable revenues to their proprietors from their salmon. The Otter is famous for its trout and salmon peel or pail. The oyster-beds at Starcross, Topsham, and Lympstone, are extremely productive. The salmon fishery of the Tavy is attached to the lands of Buckland-place, and the weir is a work of considerable magnitude and expence; but the principal part of the produce of this fishery is taken by nets.

The river Tavy, for near a mile below the weir, is broken into rapids and pools, some of them very deep; seven or eight of these are adapted to the *sean* or draw-net, drawn once or twice a day by four men, with horses to carry the net, and with dogs to convey the end of the rope across the water, where it is too deep or inconvenient to be forded.

In the Tavy, the fishing season commences in the middle or latter end of February; but on the Tamar, not till several weeks afterwards, and closes in October or November, when the weir is thrown open, and the fish are suffered to go up to spawn.

The herring-fishery, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, is in a great measure lost, as the herrings have unaccountably forsaken the shores of Devon; a circumstance much to be lamented, being such a one as is entirely out of the reach of human wisdom to supply. A few, however, still frequent

the coast in the fall of the year, but are very small, both in size and quantity. Pilchards also still frequent the southern coasts of Devon, Dorset, and Cornwall.

The weir-house, or trap, for catching the salmon, is constructed on the principle of the vermin-trap, whose entrance is outwardly large, but contracted inwardly, so as to elude or prevent the escape of the animal which has been taken in it. It is remarkable, however, with respect to salmon, that although the entrance is by no means so narrow as to prevent even the largest from returning, it is believed that there is no instance of those which have once entered quitting their confinement, though they may have remained in it several days. A circumstance, perhaps, which can only be accounted for in the natural propensity, or instinct, which directs them against the stream, and will not suffer them to give up any advantage which they may have gained; the ascent into the trap being an effort of difficulty, in this case perhaps too great.

On the higher side of the trap, (which is twelve or fifteen feet square on the inside), opposite to the entrance, is an opening or sluice in the stone-work, or rather the rock, as a passage for the water. This opening has two lifting flood-gates, the one close, to shut out occasionally the whole of the water, the other a grate, to suffer the water to pass, and at the same time to prevent fish of any considerable size from escaping. When the trap is set, the close gate is drawn up with an iron crow, thus suffering the water to pass through the house. On the contrary, to take the fish which have entered, the close gate is let down, and the trap is presently left in a manner dry.

It is observable, that the narrowed entrance of the trap is judiciously placed somewhat above the floor, so that before the salmon are seriously alarmed by the fall of the water, it has sunk below the mouth of the trap, and their retreat the more effectually cut off; for by following the water near the floor, they

are led away beneath the tunnel, which like the open flood-gate, &c. is made of strong wooden bars, open enough to permit the passage of the water, but not the fish. The top or covering of the trap is a floor of planks, nearly level with the top of the wear; on the lower side of which, the trap is of course situated.

AGRICULTURE.

That of Devonshire, with its mines and other productions, this county being next in size to Yorkshire, renders it one of the most valuable in England. So much at least may be inferred from Vancouver and other agriculturists. The external aspect of this county is however extremely varied and irregular; and the heights in many parts, but particularly in Dartmoor and its vicinity, swell into mountains, the altitudes of the principal eminences being from 1500 to 1800 feet. Cultivation is promoted and encouraged by the Devonshire Agricultural Society, first established in 1791; and from its perfection, the district called the South Hams is frequently termed the garden of Devonshire. The area of this district, including the rich valley of the Dart, which extends towards Ashburton, contains nearly 250 square miles. This tract is strikingly diversified by bold swells, winding coombs, and fine vales; and in many parts, particularly towards the north, the scenery is picturesque and highly romantic. The upper grounds of the South Hams are appropriated alternately to pasture and to tillage; the lower grounds are principally cultivated as meadows. All the lands are in a state of permanent enclosure; the fences are chiefly high mounds, surmounted by coppice-wood, which affords a sufficient supply of fuel, and a surplus of poles, cord, wood, faggots, and oak-bark for sale.

An annual meeting of the South Devonshire Agricultural Society has long been held alternately at Totness and Kingsbridge; and that for the North of Devon, at Barnstaple.

WASTE LANDS.

The principal of these lie in and about the forest of Dartmoor, and have occupied the greatest portion of the western district of the county, extending from the Vale of Exeter, nearly to the banks of the Tamar, including between two and three hundred acres of open and uncultivated lands. Of these, Dartmoor alone, before the late enclosure, comprised many thousand acres. These extensive tracts afford little more than a scanty pasturage for a few thousand sheep and cattle. The right of depasture belongs to different interests; the forest itself being the property of the Prince of Wales, as a parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall; but the outskirts and parts of the hills are appurtenances to the surrounding manors, many of which have likewise a prescriptive right of common on the forest, on account of an inconsiderable sum paid annually to the Duchy. In the higher parts of the moor, to the north and west, are vast tracts of wet swampy ground, exceeding dangerous to the pasturing cattle, though they supply the neighbouring inhabitants with peat for fuel. Many of the peat-bogs are of great depth, and in dry summers are covered with a strong succulent grass.

MANURES.

The principal manures employed in this county are lime, sea-sand, and dung. In the southern part of the Hams, being at a considerable distance from lime, they have long been in the habit of making use of sea-sand, as a substitute for it, in the proportion of one or two hundred seams per acre, (each seam contains two bushels). This they mixed with earth, the scrapings of the lanes, mud from ponds, and bottoms of the ditches, but especially with rotten dung, when it could be procured. Most of this, on account of the country being hilly, was carried on horses' backs, till carts and other vehicles equally convenient were brought into more general use.

MANSIONS, FARM-HOUSES, &c.

The ruined state of the former in this county is much lamented, as it is not unfrequent to see two or three apartments in some of these, propped up as the residence of the hind, or bailiff of the estate; and at the same time the elegance, the plan, and comforts of the modern buildings, are in many instances less estimable than in the ancient and hospitable manor-houses.

In some parts the farm-houses are situated just above the reach of the autumnal and winter floods, and in others they are frequently found grouped together in villages, and are sometimes constructed of cob and stone-work. This stone, which is soft and easily worked when first taken from the quarry, becomes hard and durable when exposed to the air, and is very neat in its appearance. The repairs of walls, floors, roofs, and doors, are usually done by the landlord; and all others, except the finding of stuff for gates, rails, and posts, are performed by the tenant.

FARMS AND FARMERS.

With regard to the size of farms in general, the smaller occupants most commonly reside near the borders of Dartmoor, and the larger hold rich tracts of feeding and arable land in the country below.

Many of the minor order that are called farmers, derive a considerable part of their subsistence from digging, and curing peat fuel, upon Dartmoor, and the commons abutting upon that forest, and packing it to the large towns in the South Hams. Another description of farmers, or rather jobbers, are continually upon the watch, ransacking the country for every species of farming stock, whether store, or in a fed condition. The farms of these people are often covered with sheep, hogs, and cattle, collected in this manner; and when Plymouth or Exeter do not afford a satisfactory market, they proceed towards

Taunton with their droves, and keep moving eastward till they find a market that will suit them. This being accomplished, they return home, and resume their former pursuits. The owners of the pastures about Exmoor, in some degree resemble this description; they are said to work equally hard with the common labourers, and live little, if at all better, than the most provident of that class.

LEASES, &c.

With very few exceptions, the landed property in this county seems very much divided. A large portion of it is in the hands of a respectable yeomanry, and other estates belonging to the sees of Exeter, York, and Salisbury, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, the universities, and the Duchy of Cornwall, forming no inconsiderable part of the whole county. Here too the proprietor is commonly advised to grant those life-hold tenures so frequently heard of in Devonshire and in Wales, and which are deemed more injurious than is generally apprehended; but fortunately this species of tenure is become much lessened within the last twenty-five years. The proprietors of the fee-simple used to lease their estates generally for three lives, nominated by the purchaser; or for ninety-nine years, if a nominee survive that term; a circumstance that has happened, reserving, however, a small annual rent. As these lives drop, new ones were generally put in, on payment of an adequate sum. The usual manner of letting farms and estates here, is by what is called a survey or auction. These are often held at a public-house, where the steward has every thing in readiness to stimulate and encourage the bidding; which closed, the landlord, through his steward, names his price, which is offered to the highest bidder downwards, to the last person who would be approved. Should no one accept it, the company disperses, and the farm is disposed of by private contract, no preference being given to the old tenant or his family, whose principal object during the latter period of the term,

is usually to delapidate, pare, and burn, and by every method which can be devised, despoil the farm. On many occasions a per centage is allowed to the steward, for his address in procuring a high bidding at this survey or auction. There are, however, several covenants where these leases do not prevail, which are sold by the same mode for a term of fourteen or twenty-one years; determinable every seven years, on a twelvemonth's notice by either party. What is now called a term of fourteen years absolute, is taking place of the lifehold tenures; and the covenants of the former require, that 60 measures of linn, or 200 horse-loads of sea-sand, seaweed, Plymouth, Exeter, or other rich, rotten dung, shall be applied per acre, and not to have more than two white straw crops in succession; besides being restrained from carrying either hay or straw to market without returning with a corresponding quantity of dung. Many of the farms are very small, varying from 20*l.* per annum to 700*l.* and upwards.

TITHES.

The church property, consisting of tithes and demesnes belonging chiefly to the see of Exeter, are frequently held in perpetuity by the nobility and gentry, renewable with certain or arbitrary fines. These are justly called valuable possessions, though an indulgence is sometimes given, and formerly went to a greater length, enabling the widow of the last surviving tenant to the church lands in possession, to hold over the estate so long as she remained unmarried. However, as intrigues and a loose and disreputable attachment were too frequently the result, great care is now taken by the bishop to prevent them.

The general commutation taken by the Clergy here for great and small tithes, is about two shillings and sixpence in the pound, on the reserved rent, including the parochial disbursements; or about three shillings in the pound on the reserved rent alone. When the great and small tithes are separate, the rector is

generally contented with two shillings in the pound, and for the vicarial tithes not covered by a *modus*, a just and reasonable commutation is paid.

The general commutation for great and small tithes, is two shillings and sixpence, two shillings and ninepence, and three shillings in the pound, including the valuation of the reserved rent and parochial disbursements. In the neighbourhood of Dartington, the commutation is regulated at two shillings and sixpence in the pound rent, when the average price of wheat is below nine shillings per bushel, and three shillings in the pound when above that average.

COTTAGES.

These, or rather the oldest of them, are generally built of stone, and considering that this article is by no means difficult to procure, it was hoped this would have caused a discontinuance of the use of mud-walls, the cob-buildings of which have been remarked as nearly as numerous as those once used by the *Belgæ*, who were the first to introduce this dull, heavy, and deforming material; and when these are not rough-cast, or white-washed, their appearance at a distance resembles a peat-field; from both of which smoke may be sometimes seen to issue. However, there are now very comfortable cottages, with a fireplace and oven in the principal room, about fourteen feet square; two small rooms behind the larger, one for fuel and provisions; the upper story divided into two apartments, for the parents and their children. Such cottages are now built in this county, and decently finished for less than 80*l*. The Rev. Mr. Luxmore, Lord Clifford, Lord Rolle, and several other distinguished proprietors, have exerted themselves very laudably in providing decent habitations for the labouring poor. From cottages attached to farms, Mr. Vancouver has observed, the most substantial benefits have resulted. For these, with a garden, the compensation is various, but is averaged short of 40*s*. per annum; but the rent of the cottage, with a small

patch for pot-herbs only, may be taken at about 30s. per annum.

LABOUR AND LABOURERS.

The wages of the out-door labourer is generally seven shillings per week, winter and summer, and from a quart to three pints of drink daily. Even in hay-time and harvest these wages are not increased, though additional exertions at those seasons are amply compensated by board, and treatings with ale and cider. During the war, the addition to these wages was the standing supply of wheat at six shillings, and barley at three shillings per bushel. A portion of land is also assigned by the farmer to each peasant family for growing potatoes, which enables some of these to keep a pig. Among the small farmers, the men are often content to receive 3s. 6d. per week and their board. It is also no unusual practice in the northern and western part of the county for a man to work at harvesting for one day, only for his drink and board, upon condition that he shall be invited to the harvest frolic at the farmer's house, which continues for some days together.

Near large trading towns the price of labour has occasionally risen with the demand. But the hours of work and stinted labour have long been customary here: the former are from seven to twelve, and from one to between five and six. Even in summer, when at day-work, the labourer may be seen on his way home with his tools at his back: this however is not the result of idleness, but of custom; as having performed his stint, the labourer is no longer detained.

ENCLOSING.

Instances are very rare of enclosures being made in some districts: in others, they have been altogether as large: for instance, adjoining Black-down on the west, in the parish of Loddiswell, about 70 acres of moorland have been enclosed; and amongst others, more considerable, about 1200 acres were enclosed by the late General Simcoe, of Black-down hills.

GARDENS AND ORCHARDS.

It is presumed, that kitchen gardens are in no part of England laid out on a more extensive scale than in the county of Devon; and next to considerable quantities of well-flavoured wall-fruit, the culinary vegetables can no where be surpassed for general excellence. The gardens of the farmers and peasantry, generally afford large quantities of leeks, so much in use among them; and these, with pot-herbs, other kitchen, and a few ornamental plants and flowers, wholly occupy these gardens, whilst potatoes are supplied from larger portions of ground in the fields. Cider being the common beverage of the inhabitants, the cultivation of orchards is of course a material consideration; however the number of orchards in some parts differs materially from others.

IMPLEMENTS.

The common Devonshire plough made by a hedge-row carpenter, seldom exceeding 15s. cost, irons and all, is much used, and its performance is much superior to what may be expected from the rude appearance it makes, either at work or lying upon the ground.

The paring-plough is also used here, to supply the use of the breast-plough, or paring-shovel; as is also the turn-wrest, one-way furrow, or double-sole plough; and Lord Clifford has introduced the double and single Warwickshire ploughs: the Norfolk wheel-plough is also used. Harrows commonly used here, consist of a very heavy drag, usually drawn by four or six oxen; and a lighter kind of harrow, sometimes in one piece, but more commonly divided in the middle, and connected with links. Drill-machines are also attached to the ploughs by various contrivances. Thrashing-machines made by Baker of Exeter, are very prevalent, and cost about forty guineas each; and scarifiers, scufflers, shims, and broad shares, of various constructions, called by the general name of *tormentors*, are much in use here.

ROADS AND PACK-HORSES.

These, upon the whole, are not in the first order

of excellence. The parish roads are extremely various: the fault of the whole seems to result from the black gravel, &c. out of which they are made, which from its excessive coarseness, is soon broken into so many holes, as much to endanger the knees of the horse, and the neck of the rider; but whilst the parish roads are very indifferent, the public roads round Exeter, Axminster, Honiton, and many other large towns in the county, cannot be surpassed by any in England.

Another inconvenience arises from the height of some of the hedge-banks, on each side of the roads, often covered with a rank growth of coppice-wood, which uniting and interlocking with each other overhead, suggests the idea of exploring a labyrinth, rather than that of passing through a much frequented country. But the most unpleasant sensations result from the traveller's meeting with, or being overtaken by a gang of pack-horses. The rapidity with which these animals descend the hills, when not loaded, and the utter impossibility of passing loaded ones, enforce the utmost caution in keeping out of the way of the one, and exertion in keeping a-head of the other. A cross-way fork in the road, or gateway, is eagerly looked for, as a retiring spot to the traveller, until the pursuing squadron, or heavy-loaded brigade, may have passed by. In these roads it is impossible to form any idea of the surrounding country, as the size and depth of the abutting fields are only to be seen through a breach in the mound, over a style, or through a gateway.

HORSES, MULES, &c.

Besides the pack and the larger cart-horses, a small snug breed have been getting much in use, in different parts of the county.

These are out to grass all summer, and are generally wintered upon very coarse hay. When the day's work is over in summer, which is performed in one journey of about eight or nine hours, they are returned to the field; and in winter they are racked

up as before mentioned. But in the horse establishment at Ugbrook, the pleasurable and sporting horses, as well as those devoted to the labours of the farm, are under a very different system: for large quantities of fern being annually mown in the park, and neatly stacked up for use, the horses are kept constantly littered, winter and summer, with a bed of this fern or straw. In summer, tares, clover, or grass mown in the plantations, are given them, with regular stated feeds of dry meat, consisting of the chaff of corn, mixed with the chaff of wheat or barley, or cut hay and straw; an example happily followed by Lord Clifford's tenants in general, where precept alone would have failed. The largest breeds of horses are generally found in the less hilly parts of this county. In the south and western parts, several mules and asses are constantly employed in packing sand, from the sea-side to the distance of several miles in the interior. Both the ass and the mule are extremely hardy and active; and the latter much more so than the horse.

BRIDGES,

Not belonging to public roads, are generally kept in very good repair by the different parishes; the road-surveyor or way-warden of which, always takes care that the bridges shall be sufficiently numerous and safe, to ensure a convenient and ready passage through the country. And this is indispensably necessary in a county abounding with narrow vallies, and occasionally covered with a considerable depth of water, which frequently rises and falls in the course of a few hours.

WAGGONS, CARTS, &c.

In the hilliest parts of the country, horses are used for packing lime, dung, and all other purposes for which wheel-carriages would be used upon a level and unbroken surface. A number of two-horse carts, carrying from 15 to 18 cwt. each, are in very common use, and one-horse carts, or butts, are also much used; they are made to tip up like tumbrils, and will

hold about five seams, or from 10 to 12 bushels each. On low wheels, they are very convenient for loading large stones, or any heavy article. Here are also three-wheel butts, with barrow handles, drawn by one horse, and holding, level full, from five to six bushels.

Few winnowing-machines, excepting a common whisk or fly, are used in this county; and reaping-hooks, with smooth edges, are generally preferred to sickles with sawed ones.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A custom universally prevails, of heaping the fourth peck in measuring a bushel of wheat; and as the diameter of these peck-measures are very various, a difference in the measure of almost every farmer is the natural consequence. This evil, however, is frequently corrected by the common usage of selling wheat by the bag, or what is called two bushels. And as this bag must weigh seven score, this grain is in effect sold by weight in most markets of the county. This is not so generally the case in respect to oats or barley, in which the buyers depend more upon bulk than specific weight. Butter, with few exceptions, is 18 ounces to the pound, throughout the county.

MINERALS.

The mineral productions of this county are, culm, copper, iron-stone, lead, limestone, ochre, umber, grout-stone, &c. Between Appledore and Wear-Gifford on the Torridge, 25 lime-kilns have been employed; which, when at work, have yielded 100 common measures of lime every 24 hours. There are two copper mines working in the vicinity of Tavistock; a lead mine on the west of the Tavy, in the parish of Beer Ferris, and some old stream works have been renewed in the parish of Plympton St. Mary's. The copper mine at Buckland, has also been very successful. The fossil substance, called Bovey coal, lies in several parallel seams, at the distance of six or eight feet from each other, to the depth of 60 feet. This is found in the valley near the western branch

of the Bovey Tracey: it is sometimes taken up for fuel. This coal exhibits a series of gradations, from the most perfect ligneous texture, to a substance nearly approaching the character of pit-coal; and is found diffused in very small pieces through all the beds of potters'-clay in the parishes of Teigngrace and King's Teignton.

Great quantities of granite or moor-stone are found in different parts of the county, and particularly about Dartmoor.

The inflammable substance called *Bovey* coal, is found in the extensive level of Bovey Heathfield; its exterior parts, lying next to the clay, have a mixture of earth, and are generally of a dark brown, or chocolate colour. Much of the finer clays are found about Wear-Gifford, &c. Great quantities of pipe and potters'-clay are annually sent from Teignmouth to the potteries of London, Staffordshire, and other parts. The potteries at Bideford use a red clay brought from Fremington, and manufactured into coarse ware.

Some beautiful quartz crystals are found in the fissures of the rocks in Dartmoor; and good free-stone in Salcombe, Branscombe, and Bere. The tin and copper mines were formerly more numerous than at present, especially about Tavistock, &c.; and the lead mines at Combe Martin were very productive of native silver: gold also was obtained, according to various grants, made in the reigns of Edward the Third and Richard the Second. Much limestone is also found near Chudleigh, Drew-Steignton, Sampson-Peverell, &c. and between Appledore and Wear-Gifford. Most beautiful marbles are procured at Chudleigh and Babbicombe, not inferior to those of Italy.

MANUFACTURES.

The late war inflicted a considerable blow upon the manufactures of this county, in duroys, serges, and other light cloths, and which it has by no means recovered since the peace. Coarse beavers, however,

are still manufactured at Barnstaple, &c. as well as druggets, and dyed scarlet, for the East Indies. The Barnstaple potteries consist mostly of dairy and kitchen utensils. A considerable trade in gloves is still carried on at Tiverton, though the woollen-cloth manufactures there, and at Great Torrington, have declined. Serges are made at Totness, Moreton Hampstead, Chafford, and other places; and the long ells of Devonshire are still known in the county. The activity of the iron and cordage works for the royal dock-yards, only ceased with the late peace. Silk and porcelain have been deemed the principal manufactures of this county; but its productions from the mines, and its fisheries, are very considerable. A considerable quantity of yarn, as well as of laces, are also manufactured; the latter at Honiton, and in its vicinity. A china manufactory was also established at Plymouth about 1810.

Fishing-nets at Barnstaple are wove in a loom. From several of the ports in this county, a good trade has been carried on to Newfoundland, Ireland, the Mediterranean, and most of the ports in the Bristol Channel.

SCENERY.

The high down that overhangs the church and village of Cadbury, is capped with an old circular fortification, called Cadbury-castle: from the mounds of this enclosure, there is one of the richest and most extensive views in the county. The work consists of a deep ditch and rampart, enclosing about two acres of ground in the area.

The forest of Dartmoor rises with a bold and majestic grandeur over all the surrounding heights, which compose an extremely rough and broken region. The summit of this waste is divided by certain meets and bounds, from the commons belonging to the surrounding parishes, into an extended plain, and so much of this stupendous eminence as is called the Forest of Dartmoor; the extreme summit of which, from the level of the sea, is upwards of 2000 feet.

Its whole surface, including the rocks, consists of two kinds; a wet peaty moor, or vegetable mould, affording good pasturage for sheep and bullocks, and an inveterate swamp, absolutely inaccessible to the lightest and most active quadruped, that may safely traverse the sounder parts of the forest.

The bay which the river Dart forms at its mouth, is one of the most beautiful scenes on the coast; both the entrance of the Dart into it, and its exit to the sea, appear from many stations, closed up by the folding of the banks, so that the bay has frequently the form of a lake, only furnished with shipping instead of boats. Its banks are its great beauty; they consist of lofty wooded hills, shelving down in all directions.

The Rev. Mr. Warner, in his "Walk through the Western Counties," observes, "Immediately in the front of Teignmouth, the broad interminable ocean spreads its ever-varying expanse. To the right, a river, wide and majestic, rolling its waters between gently rising and well wooded hills, stretches for several miles, and is terminated by the black sides and rocky summits of Dartmoor; and to the left, a long range of dark arenaceous cliff presents itself, full of rocks and recesses, and finishing in a rocky crag, of a most grotesque and fantastic form."

The banks of the river Teign are most peculiarly attractive. The wildness of the wood and rock, now washed by the Teign, now starting from the sides of the hill, seems the discriminating feature. To instance one of the wildest spots near the village of Crockernwell, where the Teign runs at the base of the "Moving Rock," we descend into the valley amidst vast masses of granite; and looking back, we see them as it were bursting asunder, and only prevented from falling by their chains of ivy. In other places, enormous ledges overshadowed by oaken foliage, appear like the ruins of a castle. This is particularly the case in the vicinity of the Cromlech—where the berry of the mountain-ash, here remarkably luxuriant,

has a beautiful appearance from chasms of rock incrustated with pale moss. The eye reposes with pleasure on the richness of the woods of Whildon, after contemplating precipices that seemed ribbed with iron, and follows the receding hills, wave after wave, till they are lost in azure. Much more of this fascinating kind of scenery so peculiar to Devonshire, will occur in the course of our Topographical Journeys.

SOCIETY AND MANNERS,

As they relate to rustical affairs, are particularly distinguishable during the wheat harvest, when the wheat being ready to cut down, notice is given in the neighbourhood, that a reaping is to be performed on a particular day: as a farmer may be more or less liked in the village, on the morning of the day appointed, a gang, consisting of an indefinite number of men and women, assemble in the field, and the reaping commences after breakfast, which is seldom over till between eight and nine o'clock. This company is open for additional hands to drop in at any time before the twelfth hour, to partake of the frolic of the day. The dinner, consisting of the best meat and vegetables, is carried into the field between twelve and one, and distributed with copious draughts of ale and cider. At two, cutting and binding is resumed; and at five, what is called the drinkings, are taken into the field, accompanied with huns, cakes, &c. When all is over, about the close of the evening, a small sheaf is bound up and set upon the top of one of the ridges, when the reapers retiring to a certain distance, each throws his reap-hook at the sheaf, until one of them strikes it down. This achievement is accompanied with the utmost stretch and power of the voices of the company, uttering the words, *we ha in! we ha in!* The company afterwards retire to the farm-house to sup, after which, they make merry with ale and cider, to a late hour. At the same house, or that of a neighbouring farmer, a similar course is probably renewed between eight

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and nine o'clock on the following morning. The labourers thus employed, it must be observed, receive no wages, but instead of this, receive an invitation to the farmer's home at Christmas, when open house is kept three or four days at least; and if the rudeness of the bear-garden is sometimes exhibited, the opulent, who can command their hours and means of gratification at pleasure, should not envy those of the rustic.

“ Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their humble joys and destiny obscure,
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor.”

Cider is now from 3*l.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per hoghead.

The brewing of what is called *white ale*, is almost exclusively confined to Kingsbridge. It is said to be made by mashing twenty gallons of malt with the same quantity of boiling water: after standing the usual time, the wort is drawn off; when six eggs, four pounds of flour, a quarter of a pound of salt, and a quart of *grout*, are beat up together and mixed with the rest, which after standing twelve hours, is put into a cask, and is ready for use the following day. This beverage is described as having a very intoxicating quality: but that it is of considerable antiquity, is plain from the *terrier* of the advowson of Dodsbrook, which expressly demands the tithe of *white ale*. The present worthy incumbent commutes this claim for half a guinea annually, from each house in the parish.

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A mere list of all the eminent natives of this county, would occupy much more room than a work of this kind would admit. The worthies of Devon, down to the commencement of the 18th century, were collected in a folio volume by the Rev. John Prince. The following are among the most celebrated names: Sir John Fortescue Aland, an able judge, born at Fortescue 1670, died 1746.—Rev. John Barcham, a

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learned antiquary, born at Exeter 1572, died 1642.
—Gervase Barrington, a learned prelate, died 1610.
—Archbishop Baldwin, who accompanied Richard the First to the Holy Land, and died there in 1191, was born at Exeter.—Henry de Bathe, a celebrated judge, died 1261.—Sir John Berry, a naval commander, born at Knowston 1635, was poisoned on board his ship at Portsmouth 1691.—Sir Thomas Bodley, an eminent patron of learning, and founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, was born at Exeter 1544, died 1612.—Thomas Brancker, a celebrated mathematician, born 1636, died 1676.—William Browne, a pastoral poet, born at Tavistock, died 1659.—John Burton, a divine, born at Wemworthy, died 1771.—Sir Simon Baskerville the rich, born at Exeter 1573, died 1641.—The eccentric Bampfylde Moore Carew was born at Bickley 1693, died 1770.—Rev. Dean Carpenter, noted for his skill in mathematics, born at Hatherleigh, died 1635.—Lady Mary Chudleigh, an ingenious poetess of her time, born at Winsland 1656, died 1710.—John Churchill, the immortal Duke of Marlborough, who had no stain on his character but *avarice*, was born at Ashe in 1659, and died in a state of mental derangement at Windsor in 1722.—William Courtney, Archbishop of Canterbury, who condemned the reformer Wickliffe and his followers, was born in 1341, died 1396.—Mrs. Hannah Cowley, an ingenious dramatic writer, born at Tiverton 1733, died 1809.—John Davis the navigator, who discovered the streights bearing his name, was born at Sandridge, and was killed in an engagement with the Japanese, on the coast of Malacca, in 1605.—Sir Francis Drake, one of our most distinguished naval heroes, commanders, and circumnavigators, born near Tavistock 1545, died in the West Indies 1596.—John Dunning, Lord Ashburton, an eminent lawyer and statesman, born at Ashburton 1731, died 1783: he was frequently the unbought advocate of the poor and oppressed.—The Rev. Dr. James Forster, a dissenting clergyman, of uncommon

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oratorical abilities, born at Exeter 1697, died 1753.—Theophilus Gale, another learned dissenting divine, was born at King's Teignton in 1628, died 1678.—John Gay, the poet, was born at Barnstaple in 1688.—Sir John Hawkins, a gallant admiral, born at Plymouth, and died off Porto Rico 1590.—John Hooker, a learned antiquary and chronicler, born at Exeter 1524, died 1601: his nephew Richard, called "The Judicious Hooker," was born at Heavitree in 1553.—William Jackson, a musical composer, and ingenious writer and painter, born at Exeter 1730, died 1803.—John Jewel, a prelate, whose learning and abilities, at his time of day, were celebrated over all Europe, was born at Berry Narber, and died of a complaint brought on by intense study in 1571.—George Lavington, Bishop of Exeter, well known for his "Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared," was born at Heavitree 1683, died 1762.—Sir Walter Raleigh, the illustrious navigator and historian, was born at Budley 1522, and was most unjustly beheaded in 1617.—Dr. Benjamin Kennecott, one of the most learned and industrious biblical critics this country ever produced, was born at Totness, of which place his father was parish-clerk.—Dr. Edward Lye, divine, antiquary, and lexicographer, was also a native of Totness, and born in 1704.—Tristram Risdon, the faithful historian of his county, was born at Winscot 1580, died 1640: a new and very correct edition of his Chorographical Description of Devon was published at Plymouth in 1811, with an introductory view of the county, and numerous additions.—John Shebbeare, M. D. a political writer of great abilities, born at Bideford, 1709, died 1788.—Dr. Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, historian and poet, born at Tallaton 1636, died 1713.—Rev. Dr. Thomas Yalden, a poet, born at Exeter 1671.—Rev. William Tasker, a poet and dramatic writer, born at Iddesleigh 1740, died 1800.—Thomas Rennel, a painter and poet, born at Chudleigh 1718, died 1788.—Rev. Simon Ockley, orientalist and historian, born at

Exeter 1678, died 1720. These, and several others, are the subjects of "The Worthies of Devon," down to the commencement of the 18th century, without including a number of ingenious artists, and naval and military characters, whose eminence will entitle them to be handed down to the latest posterity.

The weekly newspapers printed in this county, are, at Exeter, the *Alfred*, *Flying Post*, the *Exeter Gazette*, and the *Western Luminary*;—at Plymouth, the *Telegraph*, the *Plymouth Gazette*, and *Plymouth Journal*.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

Journey from Launceston to Axminster; through Oakhampton, Exeter, and Honiton.

On leaving Launceston we proceed easterly, and, at the distance of three miles, enter this county at the village of LIFTON; about two miles to the left of which, on the western side of the Tamar, but within the boundaries of Devonshire, is Werrington, a seat of the Duke of Northumberland, not remarkable for its architecture, but it is very advantageously situated, being surrounded by a well-wooded park, and commanding very extensive views of the finest parts of the adjacent country.

About five miles to the north of the village of Werrington is HOLSWORTHY, a small market-town, between two small streams, which soon fall into the Tamar. This small town consists mostly of one long street, through which the road passes from Launceston to Hartland. The houses are ancient, and mostly built of mud, &c. provincially termed cob, and the inhabitants chiefly employed in agriculture. The

Bude and Launceston canal passes at about the distance of five miles to the south.

The manor of Werrington, including three parishes, belongs to the Duke of Bedford,

Resuming our journey, at the distance of fifteen miles from Lifton, we arrive at OAKHAMPTON, an ancient borough, situated near the source of the river Oke, 195 miles from London. It has sent representatives to Parliament ever since the 28th of Edward I. when it made its first return. The second was in the seventh of Edward the Second; we find no more returns until the 16th of Charles the First, when the town began again to exercise the privilege.

The right of election is in the freeholders and freemen, being made free according to the charter and bye-laws. The number of voters is about 200. It is governed by a mayor, eight burgesses, as many common-council men, a recorder, and town-clerk. The Mohuns were lords of Oakhampton till the year 1711, when Charles Lord Mohun was killed in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, and leaving no issue, the honour became extinct.

Oakhampton is several miles from the source of the Ockment, which rises on Dartmoor. There are two streams which join near Oakhampton, viz. the east and west Ockment. A few miles from Oakhampton is Cawsand-hill, the highest point of Dartmoor.

About one mile south-west of the town, on a rocky eminence, are the ruins of a castle, erected by Baldwin de Brionius, and dismantled by Henry the Eighth, on the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter.

The church is situated on a hill at some distance from the town. There is also an ancient chantry chapel in the market-place, at present in use. The town consists of 308 houses, and 1090 inhabitants. The river Ock, or Oke, is but a small river, joining the Torridge about two miles south from Hatherleigh.

On the right, about six miles from Oakhampton, is CHAGFORD, an ancient market-town, situated near the river Teign, almost surrounded by high hills, which have a very picturesque appearance. Chagford is a stannary town, and occasionally the place where mining concerns are transacted. The number of houses is 276, inhabitants 1503.

The country about Chagford and Moreton Hampstead is very romantic; some of the views are very fine, as Fingle-bridge, and Sidleigh-park.

On the banks of the Teign, near Chagford, is a woollen manufactory, one of the largest in the country.

About two miles to the south-east of Chagford is MORETON HAMPSTEAD, a town beautifully situated upon a rising ground, surrounded on every side but the west by high hills. The inhabitants of this place are much engaged in the woollen trade, and the manufacture of serges for the East India Company. The police is managed by a port-reeve and other officers, elected annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The situation of Moreton Hampstead is remarkably recluse, and divided from the rest of the county; so that a stranger can observe a striking difference in the dialect and manners of the inhabitants. The population, as returned in 1821, was persons 1932, houses 386.

Here are vestiges of two castles, and in the neighbourhood may also be seen the ruins of a Druidical temple. The town has a handsome church, and a market on Saturday.

Lustleigh Cleve, near Moreton Hampstead, is one of the most romantic vallies in Devonshire; the river Bovey runs through it, and at one place is lost beneath the rocks.

Near the Exeter road leading from Moreton, is Blackstone Rock, an immense pile of granite; the shape is conical, and it rises to the height of several hundred feet.

The woollen trade has of late much declined. The

roads leading to Moreton Hampstead are very much improved; a new road has been made leading to Exeter for the space of several miles, by which means the hills have been cut off: the town is now more accessible to carriages.

Returning to the Exeter road, we pass on our right, at the distance of nine miles from Oakhampton, DREW-STEIGNTON, a small village, supposed to have been the chief seat of the Druids in Devonshire. Mr. Polwhele determines the name to signify, "The Druids' town upon the Teign." Risdon and Sir William Pole derive the name from *Drogo de Teign*, an ancient proprietor of the manor. In Domesday-book, Drew-Steignton is called Tain-tone. The British remains, which seem to support Mr. Polwhele's opinion, are circles of upright stones, and a cromlech: he describes these in his historical views of the county in the following words: "Somewhat south of the Druid Way, or Via Sacra, at Drew-Steignton, are two curious circles, contiguous to each other, on the descent of the hill. The first circle is marked by a vallum, which on the outer part declines, and is about four feet high. Though the greater part of the stones which were erected on the top of the mound are gone, and the stones that remain are deep sunk in the ground, yet from these relics we can clearly trace out the whole round of the circle. The stones composing its circumference were placed at equal distances: the area is quite clear, and the diameter of the circle is ninety-three feet. Contiguous to this is another circle, nearly of the same size. One vallum, in point of approximation, serves for both."

The only cromlech in this county (which is indisputably such) is situated in Drew-Steignton (the town of the Druids upon the Teign), on a farm called Shilston, in ancient deeds Shelfeston, signifying the shelf-stone, or shelving-stone. With respect to the original name of this cromlech it will be absurd to conjecture; it is at present known in the neighbourhood by the name of Spinster's Rock. This cromlech is of

moor-stone, and Mr. Chapple informs us, that, "like most others, it has only three supporters, flat and irregular in their shape, their surfaces rough and unpolished, and their position not directly upright, but more or less leaning, (two to the northward, and the other to the south-east), and yet so firm as to sustain the very ponderous table-stone which covers them, the whole forming a kind of large irregular tripod, and of such a height as if designed for the Queen of Brobdignag's dwarf, or the foot-stool of Gulliver's nurse; its upper surface being, where highest, near nine feet and a half from the ground, and the whole on an average at least eight feet. The greatest length of its table-stone, between its most distant angles, is about fifteen feet; but taken parallel to its sides, about fourteen, and at a medium not above thirteen and a half; its greatest breadth ten feet; but this measured at right angles, in that part where its two opposite sides are nearly parallel, is at a medium but nine feet ten inches." Mr. Polwhele then pursues his observations and researches into its Druidical origin, to which we shall beg leave to refer the reader.

Near the cromlech is Bradford-pool, a fall of water about half a mile in circumference, surrounded by woods.

The name of rocking or logging-stone is given to a stupendous block of granite, detached and resting at its base on a rising narrow point of another mass, deep grounded in the channel of the river Teign. An equipoise was thus formed, and though, by accounts given in the neighbourhood, its motion has ceased to be so sensible as in former times, it may still be produced by pressing against the stone with some force.

Toland, in his History of the Druids, is of opinion, that these holy jugglers made the multitude (to whom monuments of this kind were sacred) believe that they only could move them. The power of producing any surprising effect from a natural cause, disco-

vered perhaps by accident, was sufficient, with the addition of a few mysterious words or ceremonies, to pass for preternatural endowments. This stone was made the instrument of condemning or acquitting criminals, and also of extorting confession. Its dimensions are ten feet high at the west end, and from the west to the eastern point, its length is about eighteen. The local circumstances of it are almost as extraordinary as the stone itself. The river Teign rolls its waters around, and it is seated among those wild romantic hills, whose shaggy sides are overspread with fragments separated from the craggs above. The following lines are highly applicable to the dale beneath :

“ Along this narrow valley you might see
The wild deer sporting on the upland ground,
And here and there uprise a stunted tree,
Or mossy stone, or rock with ivy crown'd :
Oft did the cliffs reverberate the sound
Of parted fragments tumbling from on high,
And from the summit of a craggy mound,
The perching falcon oft was heard to cry,
Or on resounding wings to shoot athwart the sky.”

About three miles from Drew-Steignton, on the right of our road, is Fulford-house, that of Col. Fulford, to whose ancestors it has belonged since the time of Richard the First. This is one of the most ancient mansions in the county, and yet retains much of its original character, though its appearance was greatly improved a few years since. It stands on rising ground near an extensive sheet of water, and consists of a quadrangle, with a large entrance gateway (surmounted by the family arms), in which is a door leading to a small but neat chapel, still preserved in a perfect state. Here are two good eating-rooms, a very handsome drawing-room, 42 feet long, and of proportionable height and breadth, containing several good paintings ; also a great number of convenient bed-rooms. Fulford-house suffered greatly

during the civil wars, when it was garrisoned for Charles the First; but was afterwards completely repaired by Colonel Francis Fulford: it is described by Westcote and Prince, as being, "without, well accommodated with gardens, fish-ponds, and a park; within, by a beautiful oratory, neatly wainscotted and seated, and richly paved with white polished marble; as is the great hall checquer-wise, with white and black marble. The staircase is a piece of exquisite workmanship, diversified with various kinds of wood, artificially inlaid, the carved ceiling of which is exceedingly well executed, and conducts us to a noble dining or drawing-room, very handsomely furnished. In this drawing-room is to be seen a portrait of Charles the First, seated in his royal robes. This picture was painted by Vandyke, after his Majesty's condemnation, and given to Sir Francis Fulford, Knt. as a testimony of royal approbation. Here too is a very large picture, representing the battle of Gravelines, in 1558, and a numerous variety of other fine paintings. The approach to Fulford-house by the lodge, is about a mile through the park, which abounds with a number of forest trees, and presents a great inequality of surface, rendering the scenery highly diversified."

In the parish of Mancton, near Moreton, is Becky Fall, a fine cataract, in the midst of a wood.

Pursuing our journey at the distance of nine miles from Drew-Steignton, and twenty-one from Oakhampton, we proceed to

EXETER.

This city, the capital of Devonshire, is situated on the river Exe, 172 miles from London, about twenty-four miles from the eastern extremity of Devon, and thirty miles from Cornwall; nine miles from the sea towards the south, and thirty miles from the Bristol Channel.

Exeter is a place of great antiquity, having been a British settlement long previous to the Roman invasion. Camden says, "This city is called by Ptolemy

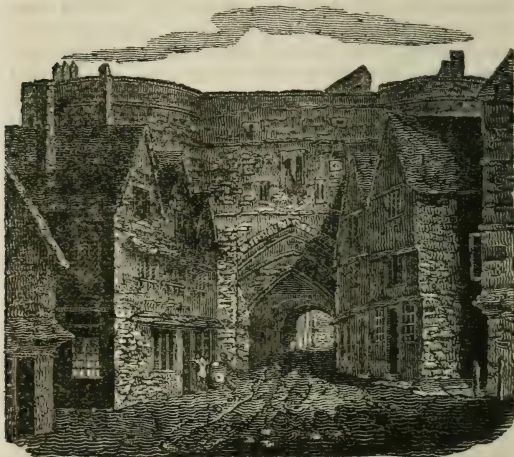
Isca, by Antoninus *Isca Dunmonium*, for *Dammoniorum*; by others, falsely, *Augusta*, as if the Legio. II. Aug. had been stationed there;" by the Saxons *Exancestre*, and *Monketon*, from the Monks; now Exeter, in Latin *Exinia*, in British *Caer-Isca*, *Caerush*, and *Penraer*, *g. d.* a chief city. "This city," says Malmsbury, "though situate in a marshy and dreary soil, which will scarcely yield bad oats, often only producing empty husks without grain, yet by its magnificence, the wealth of its inhabitants, and the resort of strangers, carries on so great a trade, that nothing useful is wanting in it." It stands on the east side of the *Isca*, on a hill gently sloping to the east, but more steep to the west; is defended by stout ditches, and walls with many towers; is in circuit a mile and a half, with several large suburbs; has fifteen parish churches, and in the highest part of it, near the east gate, a castle anciently called *Rougemont*, once the seat of the Saxon kings, afterwards of the Earls of Cornwall, now remarkable only for its antiquity and situation. It commands the city and country below, and a fine view of the sea.

"In the east part of the city is the cathedral church, surrounded with handsome buildings, founded by King Athelstan, in honour of St. Peter, and filled by monks, according to the history of the place. Afterwards Edward the Confessor, the monks being removed to Westminster, placed here a bishop's see, transferring hither the sees of Cornwall and Crediton, and appointing Leofric, a Briton, the first bishop, whose successors enlarged the church with buildings and revenues, and William Bruer, the ninth in succession from him, in 1224, instead of the displaced monks, introduced a dean and 24 prebendaries."

The north and east gates have been removed, in order to widen these entrances into the city. The interior arch of the south gate, Dr. Stukeley supposed to have been Roman workmanship; the west gate is taken down, and the south gate, which contains the

city prison, having been presented as a nuisance, has been accordingly removed.

SOUTH GATE.



The city of Exeter is very pleasantly situated upon a hill on the east side of the river Exe, which flows round the south-west side of the town. The cleanliness and salubrity of the situation is much promoted by the ground being high through the middle of the town, sloping off on every side; the ground again rising to the north and east of the city, to a considerable degree of elevation, from whence the views are particularly beautiful. The principal street has an ancient appearance, but several handsome buildings have been erected within the last twenty or thirty years, and new streets formed, equal in every respect to any others in the kingdom. These streets have been newly paved, and lighted with gas.

Among the ancient buildings of Exeter, the vene-

rable and magnificent cathedral is entitled to our first attention. It was begun by Leofric, the first bishop of Exeter, in the eleventh century, and the work continued until its completion by his immediate successors, particularly by William Warburton, the third bishop, who was a Norman, and had been chaplain to the Conqueror, and his two sons, William and Henry. This prelate considerably enlarged the plan of the cathedral, and laid the foundation of the present choir; to him the towers yet remaining are probably to be ascribed: they are perfectly similar in style to the buildings of Gundulphus, his contemporary; and much more resemble the magnificence of the Normans, than the simplicity of the English Saxons. The building received great damage during the siege of Exeter by King Stephen, in 1138, when it was plundered and burnt. The repairs were finally completed by Henry Marshall, who became bishop in 1194. Bishop Blondy is said to have been a worthy benefactor to this church, contributing very liberally towards the building of the same. Walter Bronescombe, his successor, added a chapel on the south side of the east end, dedicated to St. Gabriel, intended for his place of sepulchre, and his tomb still remains. Bishop Quivil, who succeeded Bronescombe in 1281, perfected the grandeur and beauty of the plan for the present cathedral. It was he who "first began to enlarge and increase his church, from the chancel downwards." And as Sir H. Englefield observes, "the uniformity of the structure, as it at present stands, seems to prove beyond a doubt, that the whole (as the uniform tradition of different writers has delivered down to us) was the fruit of one great design, and its singular elegance does as much honour to the taste, as its noble size does to the munificence of the founder." The two heavy Norman towers were, under the direction of this prelate, converted into transepts, and one side of each tower was taken away, nearly half its height from the ground, in

order to construct an arch of sufficient strength to support the remaining upper part. Windows were opened in the towers to light the newly-formed transept, corresponding in style to those introduced into the upper part of the choir. A building of the dimensions of this cathedral could scarcely be erected in the life of one bishop. We accordingly find that, during the time of Quivil's successor, Button, great sums were in different years expended on the work; and the choir was not finished till the year 1318, in the time of Bishop Stapledon, who adorned it with two images of St. Peter and St. Paul, and filled the windows with stained glass.

Five arches on each side of the nave towards the west, were added to the cathedral by Bishop Grandison, who was consecrated at Rome the 18th of October, 1327, and afterwards preferred to the see of Exeter by Edward III. This prelate also "vaulted the whole roof of the nave," and decorated the west front with a magnificent external skreen, or façade, which is profusely ornamented with niches, tracery, statues, &c.; he also made some additions to the cloisters, and constructed an elegant chapel for himself behind the skreen above mentioned.

In the description of the cathedral, published by the Society of Antiquarians, this beautiful piece of work is thus described:—"It is divided into three parts, separated in some degree by two projecting parts or buttresses; but both of them comprehended in the regular design. In the centre part is the principal entrance into the church; and on the right of it are the small windows of Bishop Grandison's chapel; in the two other divisions are the small entrances, which differ in their form. The angles on each extremity of the skreen are different; the principal parts of it are a plinth with mouldings, on which rises a regular number of divisions, separated by small regular buttresses enriched. Each division contains two tier of niches; the lower one has a pe-

destal of three sides with pannels, and embattled at top, from which issue angels, either placed against, or embracing small clusters of columns; they display an elegant variety of attitudes, &c.

“ On the pedestals of the small windows there is but one column, though there are more capitals, corresponding with the rest of the several capitals, the support and assemblage of royal personages, who are seated, some in their robes, and some in very splendid armour. Those statues on the buttresses, which are standing, are religious; the one that is perfect on the right, a bishop. Over the entrance of the left part of the skreen are three of the cardinal virtues; the fourth destroyed. The first, from the scales, Justice; the second, from the lance and shield, Fortitude; the third, from the religious dress and the heart in her hands, Discipline: they each have a crown on their heads, and are trampling under their feet, prostrate figures, emblematic of their opposite vices.

“ In the spandrils of the arch of the principal entrance are four angels reposing; and in four small niches, on the side of the architraves, are small statues of royal personages seated. Over the entrance of the third part, issue from small ornamented brackets, two royal personages, and between them a griffin. On the returns or sides of the buttress, are four more royal persons. The canopies to the niches differ on the buttresses, and from the four first divisions on the third part. In the second tier all the statues are standing, except in the niche joining the centre small angular buttress, in which is a royal figure seated; in his right hand the remains of a sceptre, and in the other a book, his feet on a globe, which is divided into three parts: below is a shield with the arms of the see quartered with the old Saxon kings', supported by two kneeling angels. The corresponding statue is gone, though the shield with the arms of England and Edward the Confessor, supported likewise with angels, remains.

The five statues on each side, comprehend ten of the Apostles with their attributes. On the buttresses are the four Evangelists, with their symbols at their feet. The rest of the statues which fill the remaining niches, have no particular badge to distinguish them. There are likewise four more statues in this line, on the returns of the buttresses; but they have no distinguishing marks. The statue on the angle at the extremity to the right in this tier, is St. Michael triumphing over Lucifer. The heads of the niches differ also in the buttresses; but those in the third part alter their designs entirely. The line of the entablature continues to the right-hand buttress, and then loses part of its width. The battlements on the first and third parts are of a most uncommon fancy; angels appear between the openings, some playing on musical instruments, and others in attitudes of devotion. The battlements of the centre part, and buttresses, are open and much enriched."

Sir Henry Englefield notices some particular varieties in the architecture, viz. "The northern side door differs extremely from the southern. The former is much plainer than any other part of the skreen, and much resembles, in its decorations, the north porch. The southern door is much richer than any other part; the arch of entrance is singularly beautiful, and the four niches over it are of the most elegant form possible. May it not be suspected that these lateral parts were erected after the central building, and that Bishop Grandison's skreen was terminated by the two projecting buttresses which divide the present fabric into three parts?"

The length of the whole church is 390 feet, and its breadth 75. In the clear it is said to measure as follows, viz. the length of the library is 57 feet, the breadth 24 feet; from the library to the choir aisle door clear $148\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and from thence to the west end 174 feet.

The stones with which the walls of this noble

edifice were principally built, according to Bishop Lyttleton, came from Beer, near Colyton, in Devon; the vaulting stone, of which the roof is composed, from Silverton, in the same county; the pavement of the choir from Caen in Normandy, by sea, to Topsham.—The vestry belonging to St. Mary's Chapel, rebuilt in Henry VIth's time, of Woneford stone, all which appears by the fabric rolls. The thin fine pillars, which are seen in every part of the church, and idly supposed to be an artificial composition, came from the Isle of Purbeck, near Corfe, in Dorset.

The chapter-house is a handsome quadrangular room, supposed to have been built by Bishop Lacy, in 1480. Sir H. Englefield rather thinks this prelate only built the upper part of it; observing, that "the lower part of this elegant room is so different from that of the superstructure, and so much resembling the architecture of the church, that it is highly probable that Bishop Quivil, who is recorded to have begun the cloisters, did also build, or at least begin, the chapter-house."

There are some specimens of painted glass in the windows of the cathedral, which are very large and of uniform shape, but each adorned with differently formed tracery. The east and west windows in particular are remarkably fine; the west window is modern.

The organ is supposed to be one of the finest in England, and is very large; there is one pipe fifteen inches in diameter. It was built by John Loosemore, in 1665, and has since been considerably improved by Jordan and Micheau. This instrument is in very high estimation for its fine tone; the stop called the double diapason, is an octave below the common pitch, and contains pipes supposed to be the largest in the kingdom, which are not within the organ case, but attached to the side columns of the building.

Bishop Courtenay, to whom the church is indebted for a curious astronomical clock under the north tower, also gave the great Peter bell, which was brought from

Landaff, where it went by that name; said by Prince to weigh 12,500 pounds, and is still suspended at the very top of the north tower. The chapels erected at different periods within the cathedral, have in general become the burial places of the bishops who founded them. The library is in St. Mary's; St. Andrew's is used as a vestry by the canons and prebendaries, and St. James's as a vestry for the priest vicars.

Among other curious tombs and monumental inscriptions in this cathedral, are those to the memory of Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex; Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon; Margaret his wife, daughter of the above earl; Philip Courtenay, their son; and of many other illustrious and private persons. There is also an elegant cenotaph, to the memory of the late Lieut.-Gen. Simcoe, C. W. D. executed by Mr. Flaxman.

There are fifteen churches within the walls of Exeter, besides the cathedral, and four in the suburbs: these are small, and do not require particular notice. There are also several Dissenters' meeting-houses, and a Jews' synagogue.

The city and suburbs of Exeter occupy a space of ground about one mile and three quarters in length and one mile in breadth. In the year 1769 the walls were entire, but many parts have been since destroyed.

The remains of Rougemont-castle, once the seat of the West Saxon Kings, and since, of the Dukes of Exeter, are to be seen in the highest part of the city, on the north side. Grafton, in his Chronicle, says this building was the work of Julius Cæsar. Rougemont-castle held out for some time against the conqueror; but a part of the wall falling down, it was surrendered at discretion.

There was a curious ancient building in Waterlane, supposed by Ducarel, in his Anglo-Norman Antiquities, to have been the first Christian church in Exeter. It appeared to be of the same style of architecture, and of equal antiquity, with the south

gate. The old Guildhall is a very confined building, with a portico front, projecting considerably into the street.

Among the many charitable institutions in this city, the Devon and Exeter Hospital, for the benefit of the indigent sick, founded by Dr. Alured Clark, Dean of Exeter, in 1740, deserves particular commendation. It was opened for the reception of patients on New-year's-day, 1747.—For the maintenance and education of the infant poor, there are no less than ten establishments, besides numerous Sunday-schools. Here are also several well-endowed alms-houses, for the decayed and indigent inhabitants of the city. Among these, the principal is Wynard's, or God's House, for the maintenance of twelve poor people; each of whom has a neat habitation, with a small garden annexed, and an allowance of money, both weekly and annually. The founder of this charity was William Wynard, Recorder of Exeter, in the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI., who bequeathed various lands and hereditaments in the city and county of Devon for its support. The charitable institutions are: 1. The West of England Infirmary, for curing diseases of the eye; 2. Humane Society for the recovery of drowned people; 3. Lunatic Asylum; 4. Lying-in Charity; 5. Stranger's Friend Society, for the relief of distressed strangers, &c.; the Institution for promoting Science, Literature, and other Arts, schools on Bell's and Lancaster's plans, &c. &c.

The Bishop of Exeter's palace, on the south-east side of the cathedral, is an ancient and very respectable building, supposed to have been either built or enlarged by Bishop Courtenay, in the reign of Edward IV. This bishop's arms, with those of England, and the badge of St. Anthony, are emblazoned over a curious chimney-piece in the hall, and have been presented to the public in an engraving published by the Society of Antiquaries.

The new County House of Correction at Exeter, completed in 1810, was described by the late J. Nield,

Esq. as an extensive and noble structure, being equally admired for the solidity of its construction, the excellence of its masonry, and its handsome appearance, which will remain a lasting honour to the county of Devon. It stands on somewhat more than an acre and a half of ground, and is situate in a field, on a fine eminence adjoining to the county goal. Its foundation was laid near three years since; and underneath is placed a tin plate, with the following inscription:

“The Foundation-stone of this House of Correction was laid by SAMUEL FREDERICK MILFORD, Esq. Chairman of a Committee of Magistrates of the County of Devon, in the presence of the said Committee, on the 22d day of August, in the year 1807.

“GEO. MONEYPENNY, Architect.”

The prison is encircled by a boundary wall, twenty-two feet high; in the front of which is the keeper's lodge, a handsome stone building, rendered very conspicuous by a noble gate of entrance, sixteen feet high and eight feet wide; adorned with rustic cinctures and arch-stones of uncommon grandeur, adopted from a design of the Earl of Burlington, as executed in the flanks of Burlington-house, Piccadilly. Above the gate is a stone cornice, crowned with a tablet, on which is inscribed:

“THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF DEVON: ERECTED IN THE YEAR 1809.”

On passing the lodge, in which are the turnkey's apartments, amply fitted up with every accommodation, a spacious flag-stone pavement leads through a neat shrubbery to the keeper's house, an octagon building, situate in the centre of the prison; on the ground-floor of which are a committee-room for the magistrates, a parlour for the keeper, an office-room, and a kitchen; and underneath, in the basement story, are large vaulted apartments for domestic purposes.

The House of Correction consists of three wings,

detached from the keeper's house by an area twelve feet wide; each wing containing two prisons totally distinct, so that there are six divisions for as many classes of prisoners, with a spacious court-yard appropriated to each, surrounded by wrought-iron railing, six feet high, which prevents access to the boundary-wall, and preserves a free communication of twelve feet in breadth betwixt the wall and the court-yards.

The entrances to all the court-yards and prison apartments open from the area round the keeper's house, through wrought-iron grated gates opposite the several windows of his apartments.

There are also iron-grated apertures in the arcades of the ground-floor, which open into the area; so that the whole prison is completely inspected, and the different classes attended to, without the necessity of passing or entering the court-yards; the keeper, from the windows of his own dwelling, having a view into the airing-grounds and work-shops of all the divisions.

In each court-yard, on the ground floor, are spacious vaulted arcades, fitted up as *work-shops for light employment*, and in which a number of prisoners are occupied in weaving, picking and sorting wool, beating hemp, cutting bark, &c. Adjoining to the arcade in each division, is a day-room, lighted by two large sash windows, and fitted up with a patent kitchen stove, which answers every purpose of domestic cookery. Between the stone piers that support the vaulted ceiling of the day-rooms, are wooden dressers; and benches of wood are placed round the rooms. The prisoners have access to the day-rooms only during their meals, and for one hour previously to their being locked up.

On the first floor of each division, to which the ascent is by stone staircases, are six cells, and on the second floor six others, making in all seventy-two; each seven feet by ten, and ten feet six inches high to

the crown of the arch; lighted and ventilated by iron-grated apertures over the doors, of two feet six inches by one foot, without glass. Each cell is fitted up with one, and some with two wooden bedsteads, in the form of those used in the Royal Hospital at Haslar, to be used in case of necessity. All the cells open into spacious and lofty arcades, guarded by iron rails; and thus a free circulation of air is preserved, which cannot fail to render this prison always more healthful than it could be with close confined passages, into which the cells and rooms of other prisons too generally open. The floors of all the cells and arcades are paved with large flag-stones, and the cell-doors lined with iron plates.

On the upper floor, at the back of the right and left wing, are two rooms, each thirteen feet six inches by ten feet, and ten feet six inches high to the crown of the arch, set apart for faulty apprentices. These rooms are lighted by sash windows, and have a fire-place in each; the floors are paved with flag-stones, and each room is fitted up with wooden bedsteads, in like manner as the cells.

On the first floor of the keeper's house is the *chapel*, an irregular octagon, 38 feet in diameter, and 14 feet high; lighted by eight large sash windows, and neatly divided by framed partition pews, which are so heightened by crimson blinds, as to prevent the classes seeing each other. The prisoners have a communication with the chapel, from the first floor of the arcades, into the different divisions set apart for each class of prisoners, where they enter and return, without mixing with, or being in sight of each other.

This prison is supplied with fine water from a reservoir (placed on an arcade in the area between the back wing of the prison and the keeper's house), which is filled from a well underneath by an hydraulic pump of excellent contrivance, that is worked by the prisoners every morning. From the reservoir, pipes are laid into all the day-rooms of the prison, the

turnkey's lodge, and the kitchen of the keeper's house; in each of which rooms, eight in number, is fixed a stone trough, with a pipe and cock.

The sewers of this prison are judiciously placed at the ends of the different wings; they are spacious, lofty, well ventilated, and the vaults are 30 feet deep.

All the areas and walks round the prison, and the arcades and day-rooms, are paved with large flag-stones, and the six court-yards with fine gravel. The roofs of the whole building are so constructed as to shelter the walls and the foot-paths round the prison in wet weather. They project five feet beyond the walls, and the soffit of the projection is relieved by cantilivers, in the manner of the early Grecian temples; of which the church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, is an example.

At the back of the prison, and communicating therewith, is a spacious work-yard, in which are some extensive working-shops, for the purpose of more labourious employment than is carried on immediately within the prison; such as hewing and polishing stone, sawing timber, cutting bark, &c. In this work-yard are two sewers and a pump, which affords a supply of very fine water.

It is in contemplation to erect an hospital for the use of the Gaol and Bridewell; which will be a detached building, and contain airy wards for male and female invalids, with hot and cold baths.

The rules and regulations for the government of this prison are excellent: their principal tendency is to enforce cleanliness, morality, and habits of industry. The greatest stress is also laid on the constant separation of the prisoners into distinct classes, arranged according to the respective nature of their offences; so that the more criminal may no longer corrupt those who have been committed for slight offences, and thus render them far more depraved than before their imprisonment; which was inevitably the case in the Old Bridewell.

The city of Exeter has, from time immemorial, possessed considerable municipal privileges. In the reign of King John, the corporation paid a fine of 110 marks for a confirmation of their charter. In the reign of Edward I. the burgesses and citizens pleaded, that their city was an ancient demesne, and that they held it in fee-farm of the crown, paying 39*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* To support this claim, they referred to the charter of Henry III. made to his brother Richard, king of the Romans, whereby they further challenged return of writs, a gallows, pillory, &c. and a fair of four days, besides their weekly markets; which liberties they certified they enjoyed since the time of the Conquest; upon which they were allowed. In the time of Henry VIII. the city was constituted a county of itself. The government of the corporation is vested in a mayor, a recorder, and common council, seven of whom are aldermen and justices of the peace, a town-clerk, under-sheriff, four serjeants-at-mace, and some inferior officers. The mayor has four chaplains, three stewards, and a sword-bearer. Civil causes are tried by the mayor, or his officers, who have cognizance of all pleas, hear all causes between party and party, and determine them with the advice of the recorder, aldermen, and council of the city; but criminal causes and breaches of the peace are determined by the aldermen, who are justices.

The corporate bodies in it are thirteen in number, each of them governed by officers annually chosen among themselves; and their revenues are very considerable.—About a mile east of Exeter is Heavitree, formerly called Woneford, the seat of John Baring, Esq. given by Henry I. to Geoffry de Mandeville, warden of the castle of Exeter. In the twenty-seventh of Henry III. it became the property of William Kelly, and it continued in the possession of his descendants until 1773, when Arthur Kelly, Esq. sold the manor to Mr. Baring. This place was the birth-place of Richard Hooker, the author of the “Ecclesiastical Polity,” and Arthur Duck, the civilian.

The city of Exeter has sent representatives to Parliament from the earliest period of parliamentary history. The magistrates, freemen, and resident freeholders, amounting in number to about 1200 persons, possess the right of election.

Exeter, as a commercial city, supports four newspapers.—1. Exeter Flying Post; 2. Exeter Gazette; 3. Western Luminary; 4. The Alfred: and the time of the post setting out is regulated as follows:

The post sets out for London, and every place beyond that city, every morning at half past four o'clock, Saturday excepted.

The post sets out for every stage eastward, except London, every morning at half past four o'clock.

The post sets out for Bath, Bristol, Manchester, all Wales, and every other stage north-east from Exeter, every morning at three o'clock.

The post sets out for Plymouth, Dartmouth, and every stage to the south-west of Exeter, every morning at one o'clock.

The post sets out for Barnstaple, Bideford, Torrington, Stratton, and every place north-west of Exeter, every night at twelve o'clock.

The post sets out for Falmouth, and every stage to the west of Exeter, every morning at one o'clock.

The post sets out for Topsham, Exmouth, Sidford, Sidmouth, Otterton, and Colyton, every morning at one o'clock.

N. B. Letters for all parts of the kingdom must be put into the post-office before nine o'clock in the evening.

There also are several literary societies, and many excellent libraries, open to the public. Assemblies and balls are frequent and well attended, and the various watering-places and tea-gardens in the neighbourhood, contribute towards the amusement and general entertainment of the inhabitants of the city of Exeter.

On the north side of the city, behind the county Sessions-house, is a most beautiful promenade, called

the Northernhay, very justly the pride of the citizens, and the admiration of strangers. On Southernhay is the Devon and Exeter Hospital, a spacious building, erected in the year 1741, and since supported by voluntary subscriptions. In 1801 an asylum for lunatics was built under the patronage of characters of the first respectability in the parish of St. Thomas.

The city has two market-days, on Wednesday and Friday, the last of which is the largest; and four fairs—the principal is that called Lammas, held in the beginning of August: the charter for the same is perpetuated by a glove of immense size, stuffed and carried through the city on a pole, attended with music, and afterwards placed on the top of the Guildhall, when the fair commences, which lasts two days, and on taking down the glove, the fair terminates.

Exeter has long been famous for the woollen trade in serges, druggets, duroys, kerseys, and everlastings, which being bought in a rough state by the traders of Exeter, are here dyed and finished for home consumption and exportation. Before the late war, Spain was the principal market for many of these articles; but though this and other foreign markets have declined, the East India Company are still said to purchase long ells to the amount of about 100,000*l.* yearly; and a cotton manufactory, on the banks of the Exe, at one time employed 300 persons.

The ground enclosed within the wall is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, four furlongs in length, and three in breadth. The streets and houses, particularly in the High-street, have an appearance of antiquity. Besides the cathedral, the buildings most worthy of notice, are the bishop's palace, the new gaol, the barracks, the circus, the theatre, and the county hospital.

The new bridge over the Exe, at the west entrance of the city, is very handsomely built of stone, at the expence of nearly 20,000*l.* owing to the difficulty encountered in the rapidity of the stream. Vessels of

large burthen lie at Topsham; but by means of a canal, small craft can convey their cargoes to Exeter, and unload at the quay, which is very spacious, having on it the Custom-house, and other necessary buildings.

The flour-mill on the leat near Exeter quay is a singular construction: it was erected by Mr. Abraham Richardson of that city, and for beauty and strength, is said to surpass any other in the west of England. The principal wheel is twelve feet in diameter, which, together with the fall underneath it, and all the other wheels and shafts, is composed of cast-iron, weighing upwards of six tons, and is capable of working four pair of stones, even at high water, when no other mill on the leat can work.

An establishment similar to the Apothecaries'-hall of London has been opened in this city, for the benefit of the public at large, under the direction of some respectable professional men.

In the summer of 1822, the Commissioners for the improvement of Exeter, had plans in agitation to take down Broadgate, and widen the avenue, by the removal of the houses on each side; however, as their funds would not admit of laying out more than 700*l.*, it was agreed, that at their next meeting, they should examine a plan for removing the houses on the right hand leading in from Fore-street, and for taking down the gate. The Dean and Chapter gave their consent, but declined contributing to the expence.

Exeter was first lighted with gas in the year 1817.

The most remarkable vestige of the conventual buildings is a crypt with massive Saxon arches in Mint-lane, which has been converted into a kitchen, now in the occupation of Mr. William Baker.

The Roman Catholic Chapel built in 1792, and the Rev. Mr. Oliver's house, stand on part of the site of some of these buildings.

The Episcopal charity schools in Exeter are open to the children of all the Exeter parishes. In four of these, 250 children are educated; the boys in reading,

writing, and arithmetic ; the girls in reading, sewing, and knitting. A handsome school-house for this charity has lately been built in the parish of St. Paul, and opened at Midsummer 1818. A diocesan central school had been opened in 1812, on Dr. Bell's system. Besides these there are two supported by Dissenters. In one of these, in the out parish of St. Sidwell, sixty children, boys and girls, are educated and clothed. In a Sunday-school there are about 150 children of both sexes. The hospital for the sick, lame, and wounded persons, originally founded in 1741, now contains 140 beds.

In the year 1819 a Female Penitentiary was established in this city.

A Devon and Exeter Institution for the promotion of science, literature, and the arts, was established at Exeter in 1813, by some gentlemen of the city and its neighbourhood. A handsome building has been fitted up for the purpose with two spacious libraries, galleries for a Museum, and reading-rooms. Here is an extensive herbarium of British plants, and a fine collection of Devonshire mosses.

At the Hotel in the close is an assembly-room, which was the only one for such uses before the year 1820, when a spacious handsome room for concerts was built near the New London Inn.

The theatre, with a handsome stone front, stands between Bedford-crescent and Southernhay: this building, excepting the front, was destroyed by fire in 1820, but has since been rebuilt.

The barrow on Haldown is known to the country round, by the appellation of the great stone-heap, which, though originally of a conical form, as are all the tumuli in these parts, being now intersected by an opening made in 1780, affords a singular and conspicuous object to the subjacent country. The form of this barrow was nearly circular, being more than 200 feet in circumference, and in height about 15. By the aid of 14 men, a passage into it was effected almost due east, about eight feet wide. At

nearly the same space from the margin was discovered a dry wall about two feet high, which was separated from without, by very large stones in the form of piers or buttresses. On arriving near the centre, a great many huge stones (all of them flint) were seen placed over one another, in a convex manner; and in the centre, a larger stone, nearly globular, two feet in diameter, covering a cell on the ground two feet square, which was formed by four stones of considerable size, placed upright on their edges. In this cave, or *Kitvaen*, the urn was found *inverted*, containing the ashes and the burnt bones of a youth, as was probable from their being small, and with little muscular impression. When the urn was removed, these appeared as white as snow, but lost that whiteness soon after they were exposed to the air. These were supposed to have been the remains of a person of dignity, whose surviving friends, in honour to his memory, had taken care to have them well burnt and blanched by the intenseness of the fire. The bones remaining *half burnt*, was considered by the Greeks as the highest disgrace that could be offered to the dead body.

Haldon-house, the seat of Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart. is situated at the north-western extremity of the Vale of Kenn, about four miles and a half south of Exeter, in the midst of a demesne of 450 acres. The house stands on an elevated situation, commanding from its principal front an extensive and beautiful view, comprehending the Vale of Kenn, the Belvidere, and the Powderham Plantations, &c. on the south-east, and on the Exe, Woodsbury-hill, Sidmouth-hill, and many other places. The house was built by Sir George Chudleigh, Bart., about the year 1735, and at length by purchase became the property of the late Sir Robert Palk.

There are several good paintings at this house, chiefly landscapes, and a library containing some very valuable manuscripts, relating wholly to the history of

Devonshire, and a cabinet of curious medals, from the late Dr. Trapp's collection.

The grounds are beautifully laid out, and amidst the flourishing plantations which cover Haldon-hill to the west and south, there is a castellated building of three stories, dedicated by the above-mentioned Sir Robert Palk to the memory of his friend General Lawrence, whose services in India were so valuable to his country. A statue of the general, as large as life, on a pedestal of black marble, is placed at the entrance.

From the top of this hill, which is 818 feet above the level of the sea, towards the left, is a fine view of Exeter, Topsham, Lypstone, and Exmouth. On the right bank of the Exe may be seen Powderham-castle, George Clack, Esq.; beyond it, the woods of the Right Hon. Sir George Hewett, Bart., at Mamhead. Here is also a view of Mount Radford, H. Porter, Esq.; and of Nutwell-court, Sir T. T. Fuller Elliott Drake, Bart.; High Torr Rocks, Oxtone-house, &c.

The southern extremity of this town, called the Strand, is by far the most pleasant: here the river flows within a short distance from the houses, which are chiefly occupied by persons of distinction. The prospect here is highly interesting, embracing a range of mountains, distant shipping, a beautifully verdant vale, and churches occasionally glimmering through woods, crowded with majestic timber.

Topsham, in 1821, contained 567 houses, and 3156 inhabitants.

Just beyond the five-mile stone on the left hand, is Ebford-house, the residence of T. H. Lee, Esq.; and on the summit of the hill, a little further on, that of Sir Digory Forest, having a fine view of the ocean and the country south-west to a considerable distance. About seven miles onward to the right, on the banks of the Exe, is the noble mansion of Major Drake, lately belonging to Lord Heathfield: a mo-

dern built house, about three quarters of a mile from the road, from which it is entirely concealed: contiguous to it are some remains of the old building, which formerly belonged to Sir Francis Drake. The extensive stables were built by Lord Heathfield, for propagating a breed of the finest Arabian horses in Great Britain.

Between Topsham and Exmouth is the village of **LYMPSTONE**, anciently called Lenington, pleasantly situated on the eastern border of the river Exe. The church at the end of the village, forms, with the surrounding scenery, a very picturesque object. This building was erected on the site of the old church in 1409.

About two miles from hence is **EXMOUTH**, formerly an inconsiderable fishing-town, now become one of the most flourishing watering-places in the kingdom, amply affording all sorts of accommodations and conveniences to its visitors.

Exmouth is the oldest watering-place in Devonshire, and the commodious houses on the Beacon command one of the finest views in the kingdom. The Beacon houses, with those in Bickton-place, and the lower parts of the town, are sheltered from the north and south-east winds; and the heights of Haldon preserve Exmouth from that unpleasant humidity of atmosphere too prevalent in some parts of South Devon. The soil round Exmouth is dry, and the temperature of the air so mild, that winter seldom begins till after Christmas, or continues longer than six weeks. The climate here is looked upon to be something like that of *Pisa* in Italy, in befriending weak lungs.

But what adds more perhaps to the beauty of the prospect than any other circumstance, is a sun which seems to shine brighter and longer than in most parts of England, especially towards evening, when the sky frequently assumes an Italian lustre. On the left, in the approach from Exeter to Exmouth, there is a sheltered valley extending nearly two miles, pro-

ted on all sides from the winds, and affording a salutary retreat to invalids, particularly the *consumptive*. At the entrance stands Marpool-hall, belonging to T. W. Hull, Esq.

Exmouth is not so much exposed to the piercing winds of March, as Teignmouth, Dawlish, Sidmouth, and some other parts of Great Britain. Even the night air at Exmouth is dry and warm; and the bar breaks the force of the waves so considerably, that boats which do not attempt passing beyond it, may row in safety even during winter. Another circumstance of great importance to invalids, is the excellent medical aid which may always be procured at Exmouth, from its vicinity to Exeter, besides that of a resident physician.

With respect to walks, nothing can be pleasanter than the sands after spring-tides, and the cliff-fields in fine weather. During winter the rock-walk, made and kept up at the expence of the public, is always dry, and generally speaking warm: but besides these walks, there is on the Beacon a delightful terrace made some years since by Lord Rolle, to whom the manor of Exmouth belongs, who also embellished the cliffs and plantations, and the square, with a large garden abounding in choice shrubs and flowers. The markets on Wednesday and Saturday are well supplied with meat; fish, poultry, and vegetables also abound. The hotels at Exmouth, are the Globe and the London; and at both of these a stage-coach may be had, that goes to and returns from Exeter three or four times a week. Manchester-house is let on the same terms as the lodging-houses, and contains good apartments; but linen and plate, lodgers are always expected to find themselves: yet even these may be hired without difficulty. Even sedan-chairs, bath-chairs, double horses and donkies, are kept for the accommodation of lodgers. Besides a billiard-room, here are two circulating libraries, and a reading-room at the Globe. The bathing-machines are placed within the bar, and so much protected, that

ladies may bathe almost every day in the year. Here is also a commodious warm sea-bath and a shower-bath.

Messrs. Black and Rowe, surgeons and apothecaries, have a commodious warm sea-bath; and Mr. Land has a shower-bath, in addition to a sea-bath.

Among the improvements is the continuation of Bicton-place, to the entrance from the Budleigh-road, and the new Gothic church opposite the highest part of the street, erected at the sole expence of Lord Rolle.

The ferry over the Exe may be crossed at all times, except in a hard gale of wind, and carriages are seldom impeded by this more than a few hours. The excursion from Exmouth by water to Powderham-castle, is a delightful row of about an hour and a half. To Mamhead is about six or seven miles; and to Ugbrook, Lord Clifford's seat, about ten. The distance from Exmouth to Sidmouth, by the summer road, is twelve miles, and by the winter road, fourteen. Opposite Exmouth is the Warren, a large sandy tract, apparently thrown up by the sea. Near the Warren is Star Cross, a village which extends along the banks of the Exe, and contains several good houses.

Between Exmouth and Sidmouth is **LITTLEHAM**, a small fishing-town, formerly part of the possessions of the Abbey of Sherbourne.

Littleham-church is distinguished by a small stone cross rising from the apex of the roof over the eastern window, and a small embattled tower. Here are no monuments of any particular note.

Tidwell is a village in the parish of Budleigh, anciently belonging to the family of St. Cleere, who had a noble mansion here. Next to Tidwell is Budleigh, anciently Bodley; the small market here kept on Monday, was formerly held on Sunday. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome stone building with a square tower eighty feet high, with a clock, and five bells. There is also a small Dissenting chapel. *Hays,*

in this parish, is celebrated as the birth-place of the famous Sir Walter Raleigh.

Budleigh Salterton, about mid-way between Sidmouth and Exmouth, is a retired watering-place, and is indebted to Lord Rolle for a small Episcopal chapel, and to the late well-known Mr. Lackington the bookseller, for a neat chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists.

Having passed the river Otter, and Otterton, a small fishing-town, without noticing any thing of importance, we observe Sidmouth, distant from Otterton three miles; from Salterton seven; from Exmouth ten; from Topsham twelve; from Exeter fifteen; from St. Mary Ottery seven; from Harpford four; from Honiton nine; from Colyton nine; from Seaton ten; from Beer seven; from Branscombe five; from Salcombe two; from Axminster fifteen; from Lyme sixteen; and from Charmouth eighteen.

Sidmouth, of late years become a fashionable watering-place, is about 159 miles from London, situated between two romantic Alpine hills at the mouth of the little river Sid, in a bay between Exmouth and Lyme Regis. It has a bold open shore, and many of its newest houses are ranged upon the beach, which is defended from the attacks of the ocean by a natural rampart of pebbles rising in four or five successive stages from the surface of the sea at low water. With every tide, the exterior parts of this shifting wall assume a different situation; are sunk either higher or lower, are driven to the east or the west, according to the strength or direction of the wind. At low water considerable spaces of fine hard sand are visible; these afford a pleasant walk, but are frequently interrupted by collections of stones, and streams that find their way through the pebbles to their parent ocean: in dry weather, however, these streams are very inconsiderable. At the head of this shingly rampart, a broad and commodious walk, called the Beach, furnishes a delightful promenade. It is nearly a third of a mile in length, is kept well rolled, and furnished at the extremities and some other parts with convenient

double seats, from which either the land or the sea may be contemplated with every advantage. Close to the walk, and about the middle of it, is a tolerably spacious covered retreat, called *The Shed*, in which, as it is benched all round, and open only to the sea, a most striking view of that sublime object may at all times be obtained. Large parties are frequently chatting in this recess; and the weak invalid here finds a spot in which, defended from every wind but the salubrious *south*, he can inhale those breezes, which so frequently suspend the ravage of disease, pour fresh oil into the lamp of life, and send him back a renovated being.

“As a watering-place,” says the author of *Sidmouth Scenery*, (a descriptive sketch of the place, published, with numerous engravings, by J. Wallis at the Marine Library), “Sidmouth, in its natural advantages, yields to none, and exceeds many of those retreats of *Hygeia*, which utility and fashion have found out, on almost all the coasts of our island; an air mild and salubrious; a soil uncommonly fertile; the purest water continually flowing; and a situation defended from every wind but the south, give it a pre-eminence over most of those places on our coasts, which are now so generally resorted to, both for health and amusement.” The number of houses in Sidmouth is about 480; and, according to the census taken by order of Parliament in 1821, the number of inhabitants were 2747. Sidmouth is the winter residence of many invalids; Dr. Matthews is the resident physician, with several experienced and able surgeons and apothecaries.

There are three capital inns here—The *LONDON*, the *NEW INN*, and the *YORK HOTEL*. The assembly and card-rooms are at the London Inn, and are large, and well fitted up. The rooms are opened for cards every night, and during the season, there is a *ball* every Wednesday.

The *New Inn* is upon a smaller scale than the other two. At the London Inn and the York Hotel, post-chaises are to be had. Wines, porter, and liquors of

all sorts are to be had, not only at the inns, but at several vaults, and shops in the town. Provisions are plentiful and good, and the supply, except in the article of fish, very regular. Saturdays and Tuesdays are the market-days, but butchers reside in the town; and poultry, eggs, &c. are brought by the country people to the doors of the inhabitants. Vegetables and fruit are furnished by the gardeners of the place. Lodgings are numerous, scattered in every part of the town and its vicinity; but various in price and accommodations.

The York Hotel, the two public libraries, Wallis's and Marsh's, the billiard-room, and two sets of excellent warm and cold baths, are all upon the beach, at the western end of which are the bathing-machines, and an excellent spot for those bathers who do not choose to make use of them.

Two or three gentlemen in the commission of the peace, are residents, and, on the *first* MONDAY in every month, a justice's meeting is held at the London Inn. There is, also, an *association* for the protection of property against poachers, and other depredators.

There are *two* fairs in the year, one on Easter Monday, and the other, which is the principal, on the third Monday in September: neither of them are fairs of business. A very excellent course for horse-racing has been recently formed upon Salcombe-hill, the eastern boundary of Sidmouth, and RACES are held upon it, in the month of August.

The post-office is in Fore-street. The letters are delivered every morning about nine o'clock. Letters must be put into the office by half after six in the evening; by paying a penny, however, with each letter, they are received till seven o'clock, when the bag is closed. A coach runs daily to and from Honiton; it leaves Sidmouth in time to meet, at Honiton, the Bath and London coaches; it leaves Honiton every evening at half past six, and arrives at Sidmouth between eight and nine. A coach runs to and from Exeter, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; it leaves Sidmouth at seven

in the morning, and returns before nine in the evening. On the same days there are *two* carriers, to and from Exeter.

Pleasure-boats, sedan, and Bath-chairs, horses, gigs, and donkies, are all to be had upon reasonable terms.

At both the libraries, the oldest of which is Wallis's, several London and provincial newspapers, as well as reviews and magazines, are taken in, and an extensive assortment of books, trinkets, and fancy articles, are constantly on sale. At Marsh's library there is also a new handsome assembly-room.

Except the billiard, card, and assembly-rooms, Sidmouth has no place of public amusement. A theatre has been twice attempted, but has in both cases failed. The last effort was made in the autumn of 1813.

The church, supposed to be about 400 years old, is a neat edifice, with a handsome tower, a clock, and five bells: it is well pewed, has a newly erected convenient gallery, an organ, and several mural monuments.

There are also two Dissenting meetings; the old one belonging to the Unitarians, and one erected for the Calvinists; at the latter place a Sunday-school is supported. A school, which has a commodious school-house, was instituted in 1812 for educating poor children, according to Dr. Bell's plan.

In 1814 a Bible Society was formed at Sidmouth; these have now become common almost in every town and village in the county.

In 1815 *The Humane*, or Poors' Friend Society, was instituted.

Among the number of single houses that embellish the vicinity of Sidmouth, are those of Emmanuel Baruh Lousada, and George Cornish, Esqrs.: the former is a neat object on the western declivity, and the latter is equally interesting on the eastern slope.

From the grounds of Peck-house the spectator has a fine view of the ocean, the white cliffs of Charmouth and Bridport, and the bold promontory of Portland; and from Salcombe-hill an excellent nearer view of the town, the little bay in which it is secluded, the

deep-ribbed side of the high peak, the western wing of the ever memorable Torbay, and the Start-point, which appears plunging into the distant waves, and beginning the line of demarcation betwixt the sky and the land. The most extensive land view is to be had from the eastern or Salcombe-hill, the eye taking in a distance of forty miles, and resting its farthest ken upon the most elevated points of Dartmoor. To this eastern hill, which rises abruptly from the river, there is a walk which, to overcome the steepness of the ascent, takes a zigzag form with very acute angles. At its foot a bridge is thrown across the river, which brings the passenger very near the beach. This path has altogether a Swiss-like, Alpine appearance. On the highest part of the Peak, which is the name of the western hill, is the signal-house erected during the late war, and which appears to the spectator below like an eagle's nest perched upon a rock. This, since the peace, has of course been shut up. The Fort-field is so called from a little fort with a flag-staff, and mounted with four pieces of cannon, which command the beach and the bay.

In the rocks and lanes about Sidmouth the naturalist may find materials for study and amusement; the botanist may cull his plants, and the collector of fossils, find many of the curious internal productions of the earth. Beautiful *photens* are here to be met with, and the stones of the cliffs often abound with *echinæ marinæ*, petrified coral, and other similar productions. The *cornu ammonis* is to be found here of all sizes; and a person in the town has one in the common rounded form of an embellished metallic appearance about eighteen inches in diameter, which he found in the cliffs near Portland. In the little basins worn by the waves in the rocks, elegant corallines abound; and not unfrequently that singular production of nature, the animal flower, commonly called the sea-anemone.

Salcombe, or the salt vale, now called Salcombe Regis, is a small parish, the lofty hill of which forms

the eastern boundary of Sidmouth. Several newly erected houses lie in and near Sid or Seed-lane, through which the road passes from Sidmouth to Lyme Knowl, the property and residence of the Woolcots, and Stade-house, belonging to W. Leigh, Esq. are among the older mansions of this parish. The church is an ancient and small structure.

Branscombe lies on the east of Salcombe. The lofty hills which defend this parish from the sea, are in many parts paralleled at a small distance by inland hills, abounding with orchards, hanging woods, and enclosures covered with grass and grain. About the middle of this peaceful *Tempé* stands Branscombe-church, the tinkling bell of which, when it floats through the vale, suggests the idea of some lonely convent, that at stated periods calls the scattered inhabitants of an Alpine village to their unostentatious devotions. *Three* vallies, forming an irregular triangle, meet near the church. Through each of these vallies rapid streams descend, which, uniting in the bottom, flow on together to the ocean. *Weston*-house, belonging to J. Bartlet Stuckey, Esq. was built by the late John Stuckey, Esq., and stands near Weston-mouth, but has no view of the sea. Branscombe-church, which is larger than St. Peter's at Salcombe, is dedicated to St. Winifred, who is supposed to have been a native of Devonshire.

BEER is a small place, lying between very steep hills, about a mile from *Seaton*. It possesses a free-stone quarry, from which many of its houses are built. The *cove* has very deep water, and from its situation, is capable of forming a very secure harbour. Great quantities of fish are caught and brought in here, but much the larger portion of them is sent off by contract, to the markets of Bath and Taunton, and some even to London.

Bovey, a very ancient seat in this parish, was the inheritance of the Walronds of Bradfield, near Col-lumpton; it is a very old, irregular building of free-stone, and is now the property of Lady Rolle, the

only surviving daughter of the late William Walrond, Esq.

The parish-church is dedicated to St. Gregory. It is an ancient free-stone building, with a slated roof, and a low tower, containing four bells. In this parish there is a Dissenting chapel. On an eminence called *South Down*, is a most delightful and extensive prospect, by sea, from Portland to the Start Point, and by land, of a great part of the counties of Devon, Dorset, and Somerset.

SEATON is a small town, "lying full upon the sea," irregularly built, and consisting chiefly of one street. Its situation is low and marshy; the hedges are well wooded, and the roads, though narrow, are good, and afford very pleasant walks and rides. Its comparatively retired situation renders it acceptable to many invalids: the main public walk is, like that at Sidmouth, the beach.

COLYTON, about a mile to the *north* of COLYFORD, a small village, through which runs the turnpike-road from Sidmouth to Lyme, is a small market-town, on the western side of the river *Coly*, where it falls into the *Axe*. It is a compact little place, has a good market-house, a school-house, a neat Presbyterian chapel, and a new one, erected a few years ago, by the Calvinistic Dissenters. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a large, handsome structure. The tower, which is octagonal, upon a square base, contains six bells. The burial-place of the De-la-Poles, which is highly ornamented, is on the south side of the chancel, and on the north, is a burial-place, the property of Sir George Yonge's family. Captain Wilson, the discoverer of the *Pelew* Islands, is buried in this church.

SHUTE is a small parish, on the western side of the *Axe*. It contains the small village of *Whilford*, and *New Shute-house*, a noble mansion, the residence of Sir William De-la-Pole. It is a fine stone building, delightfully situated on Shute-hill, and about four miles from the sea. The church of Shute is dedicated

to St. Peter; it is a small stone edifice, and contains several monuments belonging to the De-la-Poles and Templers.

At a small distance from Colyford-bridge, on the right hand of the road, going towards Lyme, is *Stedcombe*, the charmingly situated residence of the Rev. Mr. Hallet. The usual road from Sidmouth to Exeter, leaving the village of *Harpford* on the right hand, lies through NEWTON POPPLEFORD, and ST. MARY CLYST. ST. MARY OTTERY is three miles beyond Harpford. The *wood*, which takes its name from this place, is greatly and deservedly admired, and is the object of many an excursion from the country round it. The church, a small low building, with a tower and three bells, is dedicated to St. Gregory.

The Otter is here crossed by an old stone bridge of five arches, near which stands the factory, erected some years ago, for the spinning of wool; it is a neat white building, and beautifully situated.

NEWTON POPPLEFORD consists of one long, mean-looking street, in which there are two public-houses dignified with the name of inns. About the middle of the place is a small chapel, lately repaired, dedicated to St. Luke. At a little distance, the Calvinistic Dissenters have a small meeting-house called *Providence Chapel*, at which the minister from Sidmouth officiates on the Sunday afternoon.

ST. MARY CLYST stands upon the river *Grindle*. The valley through which this stream runs is very flat, and the length of the bridge, which is narrow, is a proof of the extent to which the meadows are sometimes inundated on each side.

Clyst-house is a large, square, white building, standing in a lawn of about sixty acres. The church of Clyst is an ancient edifice.

Between Sidmouth and Exmouth lie the following places: *Otterton*, *Bicton*, *Woodbury Budleigh*, *Budleigh Salterton*, and *Littleham*. Otterton and Bicton are very plainly to be seen from Peak-hill.

BICTON, a fine park, in which are a great number of

large and venerable trees, particularly oaks and beeches, is the property and residence of Lord Rolle, who, a few years ago, completed in it a noble mansion, in which are some excellent statues and paintings. The church of Bicton, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is thus described by Polwhele: "It is a small, but neat building. Its situation is most romantic. Placed in silence and solitude, it stands embowered amidst the fine deep foliage of forest trees that surround it at a little distance, and interweave their branches, as if to secure it from every prying eye."

WOODBURY, so called from the *woods* which anciently grew upon it, is a parish with eight small villages: the principal, denominated *Church Village*, lies nearly in the centre of the parish, and has a church built in 1409, and dedicated to St. Swithin.

Here, about a mile and a half from the road, is *Nutwell-court*, Sir Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliott Drake, Bart. This was formerly a castle, but converted into a dwelling-house in the time of Edward IV. The last possessor rebuilt this mansion on an enlarged scale, and at a great expence. The plantations also have been considerably extended.

Woodbury-castle stands on the edge of a very high hill, and is deeply entrenched.

SIDFORD, and SIDBURY, are the only places through which the road from Sidmouth to Honiton passes, and perhaps no portion of road in the kingdom exceeds in richness and beauty the new cut from *Gittisham-hill*, by which the old, steep, and zigzag descent at *Pin-hill* is completely avoided. *Sidford* is a small place, lying two miles from Sidmouth, and exactly mid-way between Exeter and Lyme.

SIDBURY, in which several new houses have been lately erected, including a residence for the parish minister, is, upon the whole, but a mean-looking place. It has an ancient stone bridge of one arch over the *Sid*, and two places of worship, a church, and a Dissenting meeting-house. Both are situated near *Court-hall*, the old manor-house. The church is dedicated

to St. Giles. A little way beyond Sidbury, towards Honiton, is *Cotesford-house*, the pleasant residence of Joseph Jenkins, Esq.; and under the end of Castle-hill, is the house of W. Guppy, Esq. which commands a wonderfully fine and extensive prospect of Sidmouth and its vicinity. Both at Sidbury and Sidford, and indeed in all the neighbourhood, for many miles about, great quantities of thread-lace are made, some of which is extremely fine and beautiful. But after all it has been remarked, as a melancholy consideration, that so much comfort and health are sacrificed in producing these trifling articles of decoration. The sedentary nature of this employment, and the early age of the poor children confined to it, make a terrible havoc of life and health. The sallow complexions, the rickety frames, and the general appearance of languor and debility, are sad and decisive proofs of the pernicious nature of the employment. The small unwholesome rooms in which numbers of these females, especially during their apprenticeship, are crowded together, are great aggravations of this evil. It is no wonder that the offspring of such mothers, in a majority of instances, are a puny, feeble, and frequently a short-lived race. The confinement of the children, ten hours a-day, is too rigid; and even then, if they had not completed their task, they were not released, but deprived of the little time in which they should have been regaining the use of their cramped limbs.

Another hardship, in the case of the Devonshire lace-makers, is the manner in which they have been generally paid for their labour. Their employers, who keep huckster's shops, obliged them to purchase whatever they deal in, and frequently articles they did not want; and if money was insisted upon, a penny has been unfeelingly and unjustly deducted out of a shilling.

Approaching Honiton, the pretty village of Gittis-ham opens on the left hand, and soon after, the rich, extensive, and highly cultivated vale is fully developed. The white church of Up-Ottery is a principal feature

in the distance, and several large and handsome single houses are scattered over the sylvan and verdant scenes, stretching on one side to the borders of Somersetshire, and on the left hand to Exeter. From one of the clumps of firs that ornament the broad back of Gittisham-hill, just before the road descends, on the Honiton side of the hill, we gain a view of the town stretching itself in the vale below, and apparently running away from its church. The situation of Honiton is delightful; it is surrounded with fine arable and pasture lands. The river Otter that runs near it is but small, but its windings enrich the landscape. Honiton consists principally of one long street, running east and west, well paved with broad flag-stones, and a stream of fine clear water runs through the town, with dipping-places at every door. The middle of the street was too long encumbered with shambles for the sale of meat and vegetables.

The parish church being so inconveniently situated, in 1743, a plain handsome stone edifice was built as a chapel of ease, and besides this there are two Dissenting meeting-houses. A charity-school was opened here in 1713; and a small hospital stands upon the Exeter road, about a quarter of a mile from the town, which with a chapel, was founded and endowed for four lepers, by one Thomas Chard, an abbot. By a regulation made in 1642, other poor persons, as well as lepers, were admitted.

Honiton has suffered considerably by fires; in 1747 three-fourths of the town were consumed. In 1765 and 1797 also terrible fires took place: hence several substantial houses erected by the Phoenix Fire-office add to the beauty of the town, and prove the utility of such establishments.

The principal inns are the Dolphin, and the Golden Lion.

Four miles distant from Honiton is Wolford-lodge, *Mrs. Simcoe*, situated on the south side of a lofty range of hills commanding some beautiful prospects; and near it, on a projecting hill, is a large triple en-

trenchment, called Hembury-fort, supposed to have been a Roman fortification.

Proceeding from Honiton towards Monkton, the small church here seems nearly surrounded with firs, and stands close by the road-side and near a cottage; here the road begins to be narrow and secluded.

Luppit is a little hamlet, which also lies on the left hand; here is a small Dissenting place of worship, over which Dr. William Harris, well known as a biographer, presided many years. His Lives are written in the manner of Bayle, and have this peculiarity, viz. that the notes are considerably more bulky than the text. As books of reference, such works are very useful; every assertion is established by its proper authorities, and a great number of anecdotes are generally introduced, which an historian, writing in the common way, would omit. Dr. Harris in this manner wrote Memoirs of James I., Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, Hugh Peters, and Charles II.

From Luppit, the road rises all the way to the little village of *Up-Ottery*. A neat church and a good inn are ornament and accommodation to this little place, further distinguished by a neat farm-house and estate belonging to Lord Sidmouth.

From *Up-Ottery*, the road still continues to ascend; and at length gaining a level, winds round the artificial and upper base of a considerable hill. Some dilapidated walls, and firs planted in an avenue form, indicate the relics of departed greatness; and a rude cottage or two are the only habitations on the spot. After a descent of some length, the road again rises and leads to the extensive level, across which the boundary line between Devonshire and Somersetshire is drawn, called *Blackdown*. This name indicates the general sterility of this extensive and elevated common, over which a considerable number of small sheep are scattered.

Returning to Exeter, we shall make from thence our intended excursion to Teignmouth.

Four miles from Exeter, nearly opposite Topsham,

is Exminster, a very pleasant village on the west of the river Exe. Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII. noticed it as a very pretty little town. The Courtenays, Earls of Devon, had once a very extensive mansion here.

Powderham-castle, three miles from hence, is supposed to have been built by Isabella de Fortibus, the last descendant of the great family of Rivers. She died in the reign of Edward the First.

The modern mansion, a few years since the residence of Lord Courtenay, is now the seat of George Clacke, Esq. It contains some very spacious apartments, furnished in the most sumptuous manner, and decorated with paintings of considerable merit. The park and plantations are about ten miles in circumference, and contain a variety of fine shrubs and majestic forest trees. On the summit of the highest ground is the triangular tower, called the *Belvidere*, with hexagonal ornaments at each corner. The prospects from hence are extremely grand, embracing among others, complete views of Topsham with its shipping; the river Exe, winding from the sea up to Exeter; the ornamented heights of Woodbury-hill, the village of Lympstone, the hills on Dartmoor, Exeter with its cathedral, and a large tract of fertile country, interspersed with several beautiful seats.

The tower itself is also a conspicuous object from the British Channel.

One mile to the west of Powderham-castle is KENTON, a small village; the manor of which has a curious custom—that if the issue of any of the tenants hold their tenements, one after another, three descents, they may claim the inheritance of the tenement. The church of Kenton is a handsome building of red stone, with a tower 100 feet high. The interior is ornamented with various antique carved work and rude painting.

About a mile from Kenton is Oxton-house, the seat of the Rev. John Swete. The house stands upon an eminence, at the junction of three narrow vallies, with

Haldon-hill behind. This delightfully sequestered mansion is rendered peculiarly picturesque and interesting by the extensive ornamented grounds around it, and the beautiful prospects from various parts of the estate.

About two miles south-west from Kenton is Mamhead, formerly the seat of Wilmot Lord Lisburne, deserving particular notice, as one of the most beautiful and ornamental places in the county. The mansion was begun to be built by Sir Peter Balle, an eminent loyalist, who died in 1680. The late Lord Lisburne, upon coming into possession of this estate, commenced a plan of very extensive improvements, which has been carried into effect with the happiest success. The obelisk, which stands on Mamhead Point, is built of Portland stone, and is about 100 feet in height.

The plantations at Mamhead are some of the finest in the county, and contain a great variety of fine trees: many were brought from the shores of the Mediterranean by Mr. Balle. These plantations extend to the summits of Haldown.

In the parish of Mamhead there is an estate and mansion called Newhouse; formerly a considerable seat, but long left to decay, through the unfortunate situation of the proprietor, under mental derangement.

Mamhead is now the seat of the Right Hon. Sir George Hewett, Bart. The house stands on a fine lawn, whose smooth verdure is relieved by clumps of trees and shrubs judiciously disposed. The woods and plantations are numerous and extensive, and include various beautiful prospects of sea, river, and country. Towards Haldon, the fine forest trees are crowned by the noble obelisk before mentioned which, as a sea-mark, is highly beneficial to mariners.

Mamhead formerly belonged to the family of Nightingale: the beautiful monument by Roubiliac in Westminster-abbey, commemorates a tragical event which occurred in the grounds of Mamhead, when Mrs. Nightingale was struck dead by lightning in her husband's arms.

About two miles and a half to the south of Mamhead is **DAWLISH**, which from a small fishing cove has risen in a few years to a state of comparative elegance. At first it was resorted to by a few invalids, who wished for more retirement than they could enjoy at places more frequented; but the mild and genial softness of the air, and the natural attractions of this place, could not long escape general notice. Among a number of good houses here, a singular imitation of a Gothic structure, erected by Sir William Watson, is particularly distinguishable. It has a kind of arcade in front, with columns and pointed arches, decorated with escutcheons and fret-work pinnacles, and stands in a garden upon one of the cliffs, commanding a view for a considerable way, both towards Teignmouth and the opening of Torbay. Other new houses have also been built upon the cliffs, intended as lodging-houses of a superior description. The bathing-machines here are numerous and well conducted; and the beach in the front of the lodging-houses has a gentle descent to the sea, which is generally pure and clear. Though there is no regular market, by a frequent communication with Exeter and other towns, the place is pretty well supplied.

The late improvements at Dawlish have rendered it one of the most fashionable watering-places on the coast. Public rooms and a library have been built. A canal has been formed through the centre of the town, and several ranges of new houses have been erected. There is a beautiful walk under the rocks to Mount Pleasant. In Dr. Downman's Poem on Infancy, the following apostrophe appears:

“ O Dawlish, though unclassic be thy name,
By every muse unsung; should, from thy tide,
To keen poetic eyes alone reveal'd,
From the cerulean bosom of the deep,
(As Aphrodites rose of old) appear
Health's blooming goddess, and benignant smile
On her true votary; not Cytherea's fame,

Not Eryx, nor the laurel boughs that wav'd
On Delos, erst Apollo's natal soil,
However warm enthusiastic youth
Dwelt on these seats enamour'd, shall to me
Be half so dear. To thee will I consign
Often the timid virgin to thy pure
Encircling waves; to thee will I consign
The feeble matron; or the child on whom
Thou mayest bestow a second happier birth
From weakness into strength. And should I view,
Unfetter'd, with the firm sound judging mind,
Imagination to return array'd
In her once glowing rest, to thee my lyre
Shall oft be tun'd, and to thy Nereids green,
Long, long unnotic'd in their haunts retir'd.
Nor will I cease to prize thy lovely strand,
Thy towering cliffs, nor the small babbling brook,
Whose shallow current laves thy thistled vale."

About one mile from Dawlish church, in a narrow valley, is Luscombe-house, the seat of Charles Hoare, Esq. an elegant mansion; and about three miles from Dawlish is Teignmouth, or rather the two Teignmouths, distinguished by East and West, situated near the afflux of the Teign, which rises in Dartmoor. There is a market every Saturday at West Teignmouth for poultry, butchers' meat, and fish of various kinds, and the inhabitants have a privilege of supplying themselves with this article before any is sold to the dealers. Teignmouth-house is one of the best here; but there are several other elegant dwellings. The church, nearly in the centre of the town, is in the form of a cross; its roof is supported by the ramifications of a wooden pillar running up the middle, erected at the expence of a Mr. Martyn, commonly called *Golden Martyn*. The altar-piece is of massy stone, very curiously sculptured, but the niches in the same have been long since deprived of the images that filled them. There are three galleries in this church, the last erected in 1812; and here are several neat monu-

ments. The number of Dissenters is not many, though a neat Dissenting chapel has been erected in the parish of East Teignmouth.

In the eastern town, the public library, the rooms, and the shops, generally attract visitors, from their vicinity to the *Den*, which is the principal promenade. Some persons have objected to the frequent showers here; but the soil is so gravelly, that in half an hour after a storm of rain, pedestrians may walk about East Teignmouth without the fear of soiling their shoes. But as East Teignmouth supplies the best lodgings, furnished or unfurnished, this is now the grand resort of company. The bathing-machines are numerous and commodious, and the beach of smooth sands gradually slopes to the sea, generally clear and clean, and sheltered from all except the east winds. The public rooms consist of apartments for tea, coffee, an assembly, and billiards; and balls are held more or less frequently, according to the wishes of the company. The church of East Teignmouth is near the beach, and seems to be of Norman architecture, as has been inferred from the round tower. The narrow windows with semicircular arches, and the heads of men and animals, which are placed as ornamental supports to the parapet, are striking objects.

Here are two inns, the Globe and the Hotel; from the former a coach goes and returns the same day thrice a week for Exeter. From the billiard-room belonging to the hotel there is an extensive view up the river. What is called "THE WALK" here, leads from the rooms towards the south, over a low flat between the hills called the Den, a track of fine sand, interspersed with patches of grass. Seats are here placed in the most favourable situations for enjoying views of the sea, the cliffs, and the range of the coast. Another walk leads to the westward of the town by the grove near Britton, and the banks of the river; and from East Teignmouth church, a third walk leads towards Dawlish, under the cliffs.

To visit Shaldon, it is only necessary to cross the

Teign by a ferry. Several lodging-houses have lately been built in this charming village. Among the walks about it, that upon the beach is most frequented.

The bathing-machines at Teignmouth, twelve in number, are ready at six o'clock in the morning, and the conductors are in attendance till one or two in the afternoon.

Mrs. Hubbard's hot-baths, near Spring-gardens, have every accommodation attached to them, and attendance from seven in the morning till ten at night. The public library, reading, billiard-room, and printing-office, is kept by Mr. Croydon. It is a new and elegant building, and its various departments are fitted up with every possible convenience. Besides books, music, and drawings, are here let on hire, and here may be read the Western Luminary, Exeter Flying Post, Woolmer's Gazette, the Plymouth and Dock Telegraph.

Inns: The London Hotel, Mrs. Hubbard. The Globe Tavern on the Strand, Mr. William Parker.—The Post-office is at the west end of the town. The mail goes out every evening at half past six; arrives in Teignmouth at seven; and the letters are delivered out every morning at eight o'clock. Pleasure-boats may be hired here, as may also jaunting cars for land excursions; coaches also run almost every day in the week to Exeter: to these vehicles may be added donkeys, sedan-chairs, bath-chairs, waggons, and single horses.

SEIN DRAWING.

In addition to the balls, the theatre, &c. some novelty, if not entertainment, is afforded to the visitors in seeing this mode of fishing, and the costume of the women, perfectly *à la Hollandaise*.

The trade of Teignmouth consists chiefly in the export of pipe and potters' clay dug in the vicinity, and conveyed to Liverpool in vessels from 80 to 300 tons burthen.

Some of these vessels freight home with coals, while others take salt, and proceed to Newfoundland;

from thence with fish to the markets of Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. The Newfoundland trade is carried on with great spirit at this place. Nothing has tended more to improve the healthiness of this spot, than the canal cut by the late James Temple, Esq. which has drained the marshes, and prevented the poisonous miasmata from coming down the river in the shape of fogs. In fact, agues were so common before at King's Teignton, that the inhabitants were scarcely ever free from their attacks.

In the lodging-houses here the lodgers are expected to find themselves bed and table-linen. The range of houses distinguished by the names of Spring-gardens, Courtenay-row, Wellington-row, the Strand, Regent's-place, and Holland's-row, are considered the most desirable situations, from their vicinity to the promenade, bathing-place, public library rooms, theatre, and Wellington's Waterloo boarding-house. The population of East and West Teignmouth at present consists of about 4000 persons: fish may be had here in the highest perfection every day. It has been said of Devon, that in this county the "polished gentleman" more frequently occurs than any where else throughout the island.

The *Den*, or fashionable promenade, commences from Mr. Cove's beautiful cottage at the extremity of East Teignmouth to the ship-yards, and terminates west, extending nearly a mile. It runs parallel with the beach to the point opposite Shaldon, where it forms a curve; and seats here enable the pedestrian to await the arrival of the passage-boat close to the cottage *ornée* of Mr. Kendal, which commands a full view of the estuary of the Teign. Looking up the river on either side, richly cultivated grounds present themselves, adorned with beautiful villas, amongst which stands Teignmouth-house, the residence of J. Baring, Esq., and the left with the pleasant hamlet of Shaldon. Returning by the rooms, and continuing on from the east end of the *Den*, we have a view of the residence of Dr. Tayleur; and passing the marine

cottage of Captain Wight, a path leads into the Dawlish road, and about half a mile further on is the hamlet of Holcombe. In fine, the walks and rides in the more immediate vicinity of Teignmouth are delightfully pleasant: but the smooth yet firm sands, close to the water's edge, are peculiarly adapted to invalids, and for the enjoyment of the sea-air in its utmost purity. Here no boats are hauled up, no fishermen's nets spread, nor any obstructions to walking or riding on this beach, as horses with pillions may be procured for ladies, &c.

The trade of Teignmouth consists of some commercial intercourse with Newfoundland, the exportation of clay, and the importation of coal, carried on chiefly in craft built at the place, where there are conveniences for launching vessels of 100 tons.

Lord Clifford, by his deputy, holds a court-baron, or court-leet, for West Teignmouth once every year; at which court a jury is regularly nominated, two constables deputed and sworn, and a portreeve chosen, who is invested with considerable authority.

The great tithes, and the tithes of fish, in Teignmouth, belong to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The greatest part of the town is freehold, and has been considerably improved since it became a watering-place.

Teignmouth is a place of considerable antiquity, and is remarkable for the landing of the Danes, in 970, in their first expedition against England. In the reign of Queen Anne, a great part of the town was burnt by the French: the inhabitants, however, by means of a brief, were soon after enabled to rebuild one of the streets, which they called French-street, in memory of the calamity.

The company who visit Teignmouth as a watering-place, principally resort to East Teignmouth, where the theatre and public rooms are situated. The former was built upon a piece of ground given by Lord Courtenay, and opened for the first time in 1802.

Here are two inns, the Globe and the Hotel; from

the former, a coach sets out and returns the same day thrice a week for Exeter.

There formerly was a market held on the Sunday at West Teignmouth, but discontinued in the reign of Henry III. by order of the sheriff. It has ever since been held on the Saturday. Salmon, salmon peal, sea trout, whiting, mackerel, and many other kinds of fish, are taken in great plenty here.

The number of houses in East and West Teignmouth are 749, and the inhabitants 3980.

One mile and a half to the west of Teignmouth is BISHOP'S TEIGNTON, a small parish, remarkable for the many roads that intersect it, extending, upon a moderate computation, between 40 and 50 miles, though the circumference of the parish is not more than 12 miles. The church is an ancient structure, apparently of Saxon architecture.

About two miles south-west from Bishop's Teignton, is the small village of KING'S TEIGNTON.

SHALDON, a small village opposite Teignmouth, across the Teign, nearly under the promontory, called the Ness, has lately become much frequented in the summer by families visiting the watering-places on this coast. It has a chapel, erected nearly 150 years ago by the Carews of Haccombe, most beautifully situated a little above the Teign, about three quarters of a mile from the hamlet, at the end of a walk through a grove of trees. This agreeable place is the property of Lord Clifford.

The road from Exeter to Honiton passes through a most beautiful country, full of wood, and abounding in gentlemen's seats and picturesque cottages.

Four miles from Exeter is *Clyst-house*, which, previous to the dissolution of monasteries, was a palace belonging to the bishops of Exeter. It is a large and venerable building, commanding extensive views of the country. About one mile and a half out of the high road, is *Faringdon-house*, the seat of J. B. Cholwich, Esq.

At the distance of about eleven miles from Exeter, stood *Estcot-house*, burnt down several years since. It had been the seat of Sir John Kennaway, Bart.

Between the high road and Ottery St. Mary, which lies about a mile and a half to the left, is Cadham, an ancient seat, formerly the property of a family of that name.

OTTERY ST. MARY derives its name from its situation near the river Otter, and its patron saint. The church is very large, and of singular construction. On each side there is a square tower opening into the body of the church, and forming two transepts, as in Exeter Cathedral. The towers have pinnacles and open battlements, and that on the north a small spire. There is a richly ornamented chapel at the north-west corner, built by Bishop Grandison: the roof is covered with fan-shaped tracery. A monument to the memory of the wife of Gideon Sherman, Esq. was, among several others, destroyed by the negligence so apparent in this church. There are 693 houses in this town, and 3522 inhabitants, whose chief employment is the manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. The celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh inhabited a mansion in this town, the remains of which are still to be seen in Mill-street. The parish of Ottery St. Mary is an hundred of itself.

Pursuing our journey, at the distance of sixteen miles from Exeter, we arrive at HONITON, as before observed, a town situated in a delightful vale, upon a rising ground, on the south side of the river Otter, 151 miles from London. This is an ancient place, belonging, before the Conquest, to Drogo, a Saxon, and then given by William to his half-brother, the Earl of Mortaigne. In the reign of Henry the First, the manor was granted to Richard de Rivers, from whom it descended to the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, and is now the property of James Townshend, Esq.

The market is on Saturday, and has been held ever since the reign of King John, who appointed

this day instead of Sunday, on which it was anciently kept.

It is said the first manufactory for making serges in Devonshire, was established in Honiton; but at present the principal manufacture of the town is lace; very large quantities of which are disposed of in the metropolis, from one shilling a yard to five guineas and upwards.

The municipal government of the town is vested in a portreeve and bailiff, who are chosen annually at the court of the lord of the manor.

The list of burgesses for this town begins in the 28th of Edward I., and is continued but once more in the reign of Edward III.; there are no more returns until 16th Charles I.; from this time the representation has been uninterrupted. The right of election is in the burgage-holders, paying scot and lot only, to the number of about 350.

Continuing our journey, at the distance of nine miles from Honiton, we arrive at the town of AxMINSTER, which derives its name partly from its situation upon a river called the Axe, and from a minster said to have been erected by King Athelstan, for seven priests, to pray for the souls of seven earls slain in his army, when he defeated the Danes in a bloody battle fought near this place. Axminster is at present a large irregularly built town, 146 miles from London, containing 2742 inhabitants, the lower classes being principally employed in the carpet and glove manufactories:—the former of these was established here in 1755; it has since been carried on to a very considerable extent, and is at present in a very flourishing state. The mode of weaving is very different from that practised at other manufactories: the carpets are woven in one entire piece, several hands being employed in conjunction at the same loom, working the patterns with needles. The looms are of considerable dimensions, and the most beautiful Turkey and Persian carpets are imitated with great success.

The church is large, and is said by Leland to have

been "famosc by the sepultures of many noble Danes slain in King Æthelstane's time, at a battle on Branesdowne Thirby, and by the sepultures likewise of sum Saxon lords slain in the same field."

Axminster stands upon the very borders of the county, which the Axe crosses a little higher, and then runs, in a crooked line, quite through the county to the Severn Sea on its northern side.

Three miles south-west from Axminster, and two from Colyton, is *Musbury*, a small retired village, distinguished as the birth-place of Churchill, the famous Duke of Marlborough.

Journey from Hartland Point to Barnstaple.

HARTLAND POINT, called by Ptolomy, Hercules' Promontory, and in Camden's time, *Herty Point*, runs considerably into the sea, and forms the north-west corner of the county. Upon this cape is situated the small market-town of HARTLAND, which gives its name to the hundred. We have already mentioned that the country in this neighbourhood is particularly bleak and dreary.

The market is on Saturday, and is much frequented by the fishermen of Barnstaple, Bideford, and other adjacent towns on the coast, who come in their boats. The church is a large and handsome building, about a mile from the town, near the sea, and is to be seen at a considerable distance. The population of this parish, according to the return made under the late act, appears to amount to 1968 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture.

Hartland-abbey, the seat of Mrs. Orchard, stands in a narrow vale, whose sloping sides are richly mantled with hanging woods; it is of modern erection, but occupies the site and includes the cloisters belonging to the ancient monastic building, which being quite perfect, are introduced as the basement story of the eastern and western fronts of the house.

Hartland-abbey is supposed to have been founded by *Githa*, wife of Earl Godwin, in honour of St. Nec-

tan, through whose merits she believed her husband had escaped shipwreck in a dangerous tempest. Of the original building, the cloisters alone remain, and these form a part of the mansion erected by the present proprietor.

About four miles from Hartland, on the left of our road, is Clovelly-court, a handsome building, erected on the site of the former mansion, which was burnt down. The views from hence are extensive, and the grounds are in a state of great improvement.

The little village of CLOVELLY is, perhaps, the most romantic situation upon the whole of this coast. It is built upon the steep side of the rocks immediately adjoining the sea, so that the street is actually a regular flight of steps.

Clovelly was formerly a celebrated place for the herring-fishery; but of late years this has decreased considerably, and at present there are comparatively but few caught. The manor anciently belonged to the Giffords; but became in the time of Richard II. the property of Sir John Cary, Knight, by whose family the harbour and pier was made.

A road has been cut from the village towards the high road to Bideford, passing Clovelly Dikes, the remains of an ancient entrenchment of unknown origin.

Mr. Lysons remarks, that "The scenery of the romantic village of Clovelly, Sir J. Hamlyn Williams's park, and the new drive from the Bideford road, called the Hoby, may be ranked among the most singularly beautiful in the county." "The village of Milton," he adds, "in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, should not be omitted, which being situated in a deep and narrow ravine, is singularly picturesque, and has much attracted the notice of artists."

About four leagues north-west of Clovelly, in the Severn Sea, is LUNDY ISLAND, containing about 2000 acres, surrounded by high and almost inaccessible rocks: the only safe landing-place is on the east side.

There are not more than 400 acres in cultivation; the residue being rabbit-warren, and pasture for cattle and sheep.

The island was the property of Sir John Borlase Warren; then of Mr. Cleveland, who sold it to Government. There were lately seven houses, but not all inhabited, and the rent of the whole estate has not been estimated higher than 70*l.* per annum.

The ruins of Morisco's-castle and St. Anne's chapel, are the chief antiquities worthy of notice. The castle was formerly strongly fortified, and in the reign of Charles I., held by Lord Say and Sele, for the King.

Pursuing our journey at the distance of fourteen miles from Hartland, we arrive at BIDEFORD, anciently *Renton-by-the-Ford*, from whence the present name. It is a small sea-port town, situated on the Torridge, about two miles from Barnstaple Bay. The greatest part of the town is on the western side of the river, a small part on the east side: between both there is a communication, by means of a bridge of twenty-four arches, built by voluntary subscriptions raised in Devonshire and Cornwall, and since supported by the proceeds of lands vested by the Court of Chancery in trustees, who are the principal inhabitants of the place.

Neither the age of the church, or the name of its tutelar saint, are exactly known, though it is supposed to have been built about the same time with the bridge, in the fourteenth century. The original form of the former edifice was that of a proper cross; but repeated alterations and additions since the Reformation have considerably changed its figure. A plain square tower rises to the height of about 70 feet at its west end, containing six bells, which being so near the river, have a very harmonious sound. The treble has for its motto, "Peace and good neighbourhood;" and the tenor,

"I to the church the living call,
And to the grave I summon all."

The church has two aisles and three galleries, with two additional wings; there is also what is peculiar to churches in Devonshire and Cornwall, viz. a north aisle, appropriated to the purpose of a chapel or chantry; but which at the Reformation was divided into pews, generally for the family of the lord of the manor, or for the benefit of the minister. Since the year 1785, when the church received an additional wing, it has been large enough to accommodate 2000 persons.

The tower of Bideford-church, like many others in Devonshire, is a mark for vessels, especially those bound over the bar.

Among other improvements which have taken place, the erection of a new vestry-room has been mentioned as one of the best. The original vestry was the record-room of the town; upon its site five new seats or pews have been erected, and the new vestry-room was built upon a spot of ground taken out of a convenient part of the church-yard. On some of the walls and pew-doors of this church there are armorial bearings; many of these are quartered with other coats, but the greatest number have the Granville arms alone. The only monument which that family have in this church, is on the south side of the chancel, near the altar. It is a freestone table, upon which lies extended the statue of man in armour, with a dog, not as customary at the feet, but by his side.

There are but few sepulchral monuments here worthy of notice, excepting that in commemoration of John Strange, Esq., who died in 1646. This was placed so high after the alterations of 1785, that its inscription is indiscernible below. A little to the left of its former site, upon a small black marble tablet, is inscribed:

Neare the foot of this piller doth lye
A mother deare, and her foure children bye.

In the church-yard there is but one grave-stone

commemorative of any remarkable person or circumstance, viz.

In memory of Henry, John, and Christopher
Ravening, of this towne, Surgione, 1646.

To whom God lends

Fair winges to fley,

Our trust needs then in God must be.

Our age was young, our age but tender.

We were three Ravens

That here be under.

Exett Morbis Dei.

Note George Forgitt, 1646,

In *the disease* died here.

It is remarkable, that not one of those persons is entered in the parish register of burials for that year; it is therefore probable, that many others were omitted in the same manner: of course, the real number that died of the plague, was much greater than the registered account.

There was formerly appended to the church of Bideford, what was called the *Church-house*, standing within the boundaries of the church-yard walls. In many places these *church-houses* were called, and still retain the name of *bead-houses*; and no doubt they were erected for the benefit of poor religious persons, who were to lead a devout life, to attend regularly the service of the church, particularly that of the chantry, and to offer up frequent prayers for the souls of the founders. These were called *Beadsmen*.

Mr. Watkins, author of *An Essay towards a History of Bideford*, observes, that "At the Reformation, these pious edifices, not being considered in the number of religious houses, generally speaking, were either appropriated to the service of the ministers of their respective parishes, or retained as alms-houses.

The house in question was used as an alms-house, and continued so till a very few years before 1792, when the lord of the manor (by what right was not generally understood) caused the principal materials to be

removed for the repair of a mill belonging to him, and then leased out the premises to a house-carpenter. Mr. Watkins adds, "How the parish suffered this house to be taken away in this manner, without any inquiry, I cannot account for; but I am in hopes that an inquiry will even yet be instituted."

It further appears, that the parish of Bideford was freed from several ecclesiastical exactions; for instance, tithing apples and pears had been paid by the *conscience*, or as they thought good, and not otherwise. For beans and peas eaten green, no tithing was paid; and the borough of Bideford, upon the death of any of the inhabitants, never paid any mortuaries or bequests to the pastor of the parish.

By the charity of numbers of pious and well-disposed people, it seems the poor of Bideford had been well provided for in the various bequests made from time to time, some of them *for ever*. But to use the words of the faithful historian before quoted, "the *eternity* of this donation, like many others, has long since ceased," notwithstanding the executors and overseers were "prayed in God's name, as they would answer it at the general judgment, not to neglect the performance of their duty." Of two other charities Mr. Watkins observes, "It is much to be lamented, and raises an honest indignation in the philanthropic mind, to consider that both these pious and useful and pious donations have long since been totally lost." *Ex uno disce omnes.*

Bideford has an ancient free grammar-school, a free-school, Sunday-schools, &c. A bank was opened here in November 1791.

The principal government is vested, by charter granted in 1610, in a mayor, seven aldermen, a recorder, and two burgesses. The mayor and recorder for the time being, and one of the aldermen, chosen by the rest of the corporation, are justices of the peace within the borough.

At present the coasting trade, and the import and export of coals and limestone, with some ship-building,

constitute the chief business of the place. There are indeed great quantities of earthen-ware manufactured here, which is sent, both by sea and land, to all parts of the kingdom. Among the exports must also be mentioned oak-bark, of which great quantities are annually sent to Ireland and Scotland.

The market, which is held on Tuesday, is well supplied with corn and all sorts of provisions, at very moderate prices.

With respect to local advantages, few towns in England, and not one in the north of Devon, can challenge a superiority over this. Nothing, perhaps, can be more picturesque than the view above the bridge. Near the fording-place, a large wood rises from the side of the river to the summit of a high hill of a square pyramidal form; and at the bottom of that side fronting the town, is a beautiful small meadow, which is a perfectly natural amphitheatre, and verdant all the year round. This, with a large ancient house close by, gardens and fields in a high state of cultivation, forms a landscape worthy the attention of the eye of taste.

About half a mile north of Bideford is Port-hill, the seat of the late Mr. Willet, commanding beautiful prospects of the surrounding country.

The small sea-port town of APPLIEDORE is situated on the side of a hill, about three miles below Bideford, in Barnstaple Bay. Here Hubba, the Dane, landed in the reign of Alfred, by whom he was discomfited and slain, with 1200 men, before Kinvith, or Kennycastle.

Appledore, on the south coast of the Bristol Channel, from its pleasant scenery, its walks, and its beautiful sands, has become a very pretty watering-place. It is situated on the Taw and the Torridge, two of the finest rivers in Devonshire, both of which are much frequented in summer by pleasure-boats, &c.

To the accommodation of lodging-houses at Appledore, a good inn has been added, and it is supplied

with fish and all other articles, three times a week, by its own market, and those of Barnstaple and Bideford. Vessels sail almost every day either to Swansea or Tenby, in Wales, and also to Bristol, Ireland, and Scotland.

The *Burrows*, or the sand-beach here, being three miles in length, afford an excellent ride. The views from hence are the promontory of Hercules, called Hartland Point, Lundy island and Ilfracomb on the north and north-west, and Barnstaple and Bideford on the east and south-west. Any of these places may be reached in about an hour, either by land or water.

About four miles south of Bideford is TORRINGTON, or Great Torrington, to distinguish it from a small village of the same name. This is a very ancient place, and is finely situated, partly on the summit and partly on the declivity of a noble eminence, which forms the eastern bank of the river Torridge. On the south side are some slight vestiges of an ancient castle, the origin of which is unknown; its site has lately been used as a bowling-green, and commands a fine prospect. The river is here seen to flow in a graceful current along a narrow valley, enclosed by grand sloping ridges, and having a beautifully wooded back ground. Torrington was formerly invested with the privilege of having representatives in Parliament, but no return has been made since the reign of Henry VI. Its government is vested in a mayor, eight aldermen, and sixteen burgesses, who act under a charter granted by Queen Mary. Torrington consists principally of one long street, and has been very populous and flourishing; the chief employment of the inhabitants arising from the woollen manufacture. Here are two churches, the most ancient of which is furnished with a library. Some ancient alms-houses in the town possess the right of commonage on an extensive piece of ground, given by William Fitzrobert, Baron of Torrington, in the reign of Richard I. Here is a free-school for thirty

boys. Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and mother of Henry VII. resided some time in this place, and was a considerable benefactress. The views from the two bridges in the vicinity of the town are delightful. The market is on Saturday.

According to the late returns, this parish contains 2538 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, and 455 houses.

Of the castle above-mentioned there are but small remains, if any, now to be seen.

Tawstock-house, two miles from the new bridge, on the road towards Barnstaple, is the seat of Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. The principal part of this mansion having been burnt in 1787, was afterwards rebuilt by Sir B. Wrey, who greatly improved the grounds. This place is singularly situated on the river Taw, between two verdant hills richly skirted with forest trees, but with a bold descent towards the river, which meanders delightfully through the vale at the distance of half a mile, the boundary hills widening as they descend. The house is approached through extensive woods and park-grounds. The church near it contains many handsome monuments belonging to the family, and the place itself is said to be remarkable for possessing the best manor, the noblest mansion, most curious church, and the richest rectory in the county.

BARNSTAPLE

Is situated on the east side of the river Taw, in a broad and fertile vale. It is a very ancient place, constituted a borough by King Athelstan, who built a castle here, near the confluence of the North Sea with the Taw, of which nothing remains, except a high artificial mount; and at the time of the Conquest, as appears from the Domesday Survey, "there were forty burgesses within the borough, and nine without." There was, at the time of the dissolution of monasteries, a small priory here, the revenues of which were valued at 123*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* per annum.

The corporation at present consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, two aldermen, twenty-two common-council-men, and other officers. Barnstaple sends two representatives to Parliament, elected by the members of the corporation and the common burgesses; the number of voters being about 260.

The privileges of the town were confirmed by a charter granted by James I.

“The woollen trade, when formerly carried on here with considerable spirit, threw a large sum of money into the town, and enabled its inhabitants to beautify it with many respectable houses. This trade has of late failed; but baize, silk stockings, and waistcoat manufactories, still give life to the place.” Besides this source of wealth and population, the pleasing character of the country around, and the comparative cheapness of this part of England, have added to its inhabitants, by inducing many independent families to settle here entirely; a circumstance that renders Barnstaple by far the most genteel town in North Devon; it boasts indeed of some marks of a metropolis—balls every fortnight, and a regular theatre. A noble quay stretches along the river-side to a great length, terminated at one end by a handsome piazza; over the centre of which stands the statue of Queen Anne, with the following inscription:

ANNA

INTEMERATÆ FIDEI TESTIMONIUM ROBERTI ROLLE
DE STEVENSTONE, AGRO DEVONIENSI, ARMIG.

1708.

The river Taw is of considerable breadth here, but very shallow, owing to the great and continual increase of sand, which, it is greatly to be feared, will in time entirely choak the port. Over the river is a handsome stone bridge of sixteen arches, very similar to that at Bideford, and probably built about the same time.

The grammar-school at Barnstaple has acquired

much celebrity, for having been the place of the earlier education of several distinguished characters : it has been established upwards of three centuries.

Over the north gate there is a charity-school, for the education of the infant poor girls and boys.

There is a pleasant walk, on this side of the town next the river, called the Northern-Hay, between a double row of trees. The population of Barnstaple, according to the return under the late act, appears to amount to 5079 inhabitants.

From Barnstaple it is well worth the traveller's pains to make an excursion to the forest of Exmoor ; as it has been observed, the red deer, which probably were formerly dispersed over the whole island, have for many years past been confined to the north of Devon, and that part of Somersetshire that joins it, and are at present, with the exception of some stragglers, to be found only in the vicinity of Exmoor.

The forest of Exmoor, and the commons annexed to it, contain about 60,000 acres of wild upland pasture, intersected by a few ravines and some boggy ground. Surrounding this tract lie the beautiful and extensive woods of Badgery, Culbourn, Horner, Dulverton, Hawkridge, North Molton, Bray, and Bretton, which are the resort of the deer. It is about sixty years ago since the first stag-hounds were kept in this county by Sir Thomas Ackland, grandfather of the present baronet : they were surrendered to him by the late Colonel Bassett, who kept them till the death of their former proprietor, when he gave them up to his son, who succeeded to his title and estates. The late Sir Thomas Ackland dying in the life-time of Colonel Bassett, he again resumed them, and kept them till his death, which happened in 1802 ; they were then kept a few years by John Worth, Esq. by subscription, who gave them up to the present Earl Fortescue, by whom they were delivered over, about three years ago, to Stucley Lucas, Esq. and they are again a subscription pack. These hounds stand about twenty-seven inches high, are

fuller of bone and rather heavier than the generality of fox-hounds, and have much deeper tongues. They have been, however, occasionally crossed with fox-hounds, particularly with those of Earl Fitzwilliam, when it was thought they were becoming slow and slack; and again with his late Majesty's hounds, when, from the cross with the fox-hounds, they appeared to have too much *dash*; for it is essential to the stag-hounds that they should not carry a head in cover, lest they disturb fresh deer, and that when they come to water, they should not dash across the river for the scent on the other side, as fox-hounds do; but that they should try up and down the stream, which is the usual beat of a hunted deer.

Stag-hunting in this quarter commences about the 20th of August, and continues till the 20th of September, when the necks of the stags beginning to swell, the hounds are suffered to run hinds only, till the middle of the month of November, when the rivers being out and the water cold, they would be liable to be chilled, and are, therefore, then laid up till the middle of April, when hinds are again run for a month, and again about the 10th of August, to give the pack blood and wind, preparatory to stag-hunting. If the chase of the stag is not so exhilarating as that of the fox, nothing can be imagined more grand and noble. The hounds, considering the remote part of England in which they hunt, are tolerably well attended; they arrive at the cover-side usually about nine; intelligence having been obtained of a warrantable deer, that is of a deer of a proper age, to be killed, a couple or two of old hounds, according to the size of the cover, called tufters, are laid upon his slot, the pack being herled up, that is in couples, with a rope running through the ring of each pair, and tied by this to a gate, or put into some neighbouring barn or stable, till the deer is found; they are then uncoupled, led by the huntsman to the scent, and then laid on. If the deer is a light or a bold one, he frequently faces the moor, and crosses it to

some of the covers on the other side, affording a gallop of from twelve to twenty miles, without a single obstacle to the pack. In this extended chase after so large an animal, and over so fine a scenting country, where no hound requires the assistance of another to enable him to carry scent, it must necessarily happen, as it is almost impossible that any two hounds should be so exactly matched in speed and bottom as to run together, that they should string and run mute. The ordinary rate of a stag-hound over this flat and open country being a mile in three minutes, no horses can keep pace with them, particularly when it is considered that they are frequently impeded by such ravines and deep grounds as present themselves upon Exmoor. The sportsmen then, having kept the hounds in view a considerable time, to ascertain the point to which the deer is making, and being guided by slow and cast-hounds, arrive at the water shortly after the pack, (to which the deer usually makes): he is generally killed there, after beating up and down frequently for an hour. It happens, however, that when an old or cowardly deer is found, instead of facing the moor, he often strings the long range of woods in its vicinity, where the stag-hounds, not being so capable of climbing hills and breaking thick fences as the fox-hounds, carry a-head like a pack of harriers, and are equally free of their fine, deep, mellow tongues.

This unique and princely diversion, however, is now on the wane. Exmoor has lately been disafforested by Act of Parliament. Ten thousand acres in the centre of this tract of land are enclosed by a high wall, which, although it is topped by the deer and hounds, presents an insurmountable barrier to the horsemen, who are often obliged to ride two or three miles to a gate, while the chase perhaps leads to a contrary direction; and what is still worse, as the country is better cultivated, the farmers are more sensible of the damage done by the deer, and kill them

without mercy, so that in a very few years the race of these red deer will probably be extinct.

The men of the moors in Devonshire, and the adjacent county, being famous for wrestling, we may add to what has been said upon the subject, from the observations of old Carew, who in his quaint style remarked, "You shall hardly find an assembly of boys in Devon and Cornwall, where the most untowardly among them will not as readily give you a specimen of this exercise as you are to require it." Still, from the following description given by this old writer, it will appear that some change has taken place in the science itself in the present age; but the practice has not declined. "The two champions," says he, "step forth stripped, in their doublet and hose, and untrussed, so that they may the better command the use of their limbs, and first shaking hands, in token of friendship, they fall presently to the effect of anger; each shewing how to take hold of the other to the best advantage, and to bear down the adverse party; whereon whosoever overthroweth his mate, in such sort that either his back, or the one shoulder and contrary heel doth touch the ground, is accounted to give the fall. If he be only endangered, and make a narrow escape, it is called a foyle. This pastime also hath its laws; for instance, of taking hold above the girdle; wearing a girdle to take hold by; playing three pulls for trial of the mastery; the fall-giver to be exempted from playing again with the taker, but bound to answer his successor. Silver prizes for this and other feats of activity used to be carried about the country, and set up at *bride-ales*; but time, or their abuse, hath worn them out of practice."

In the description of some late matches, it is observed, "the ring was formed in a field called the *Marshes*, to which kind of soil the showers that had previously fallen lent rather a *cruel* aid." When the narrator approached the ring, though the rain de-

scended rapidly, the people stood round unmoved. There was a large circle of wooden railing erected, forming the back to a single bench, and within this ring people were admitted, on paying threepence. The crowd being constrained to stand as near the rails as possible, an open space was thus kept for the competitors. After the rules had been read, a hat was hurled into the air, and immediately followed by another from the acceptor of the challenge: the wrestlers began immediately to prepare for the struggle. The first that stood in the midst of the ring, having stripped to the shirt, then put on a linen jacket, with a green cock worked on the back, which, it appears, was the customary garment; he was a young man of an appearance extremely prepossessing, his limbs being well grown and strongly set, yet rather slight; his body was easy and slim, yet peculiarly expressive of prowess. The fronts of his legs, from the knees to the ankle, were armed with thick carpeting, to protect him from the kicks of his antagonist. "Having," says the relator, "turned to a countryman near me, and inquired who the youth was?" "Who is *that*?" said the countryman, with a tone of surprise, accompanied by a look of profound pity—"why, one of the Canns, to be sure." Young Cann stood awhile in a calm and indifferent attitude, whilst his opponent ploughed his heavy way towards him.

This was a little bull-necked, thickset man, of prodigiously broad and weighty carriage, whose carpeted limbs resembled the bolsters of a sofa, and his throat was scarcely less inferior in size. Cann pledged him in beer or cider, and then giving the mug to one of the umpires, he seized his opponent by the collar of his jacket, and received in return the tiger clutch of this formidable antagonist. Cann stood up nobly and watchfully, met every movement with a harder gripe of the jacket, receiving the kicks intended for him with an indifference quite astonishing to all possessors of knees and shin-bones. The short man stood low and far from Cann, sometimes leaning forward, as if

he were on all-fours, and slipped and sprawled about like a cat in walnut-shells, and with the same extraordinary pertinacity for keeping his feet. This ungainly attitude was strongly contrasted by Cann's upright muscular form towering above it, and following lion-like the crouching and shifting manœuvres of the creature opposed to him. This display of skill and strength lasted five minutes; and such being the time limited for the *single play*, as it is termed, the parties were instantly separated by the two umpires. When a man has stood out two men and thrown one, he is set down as a double player, and is entitled to strive among the select on the second day for the prizes. Of course, all the Cann's, the best men from the moors, and young Brockenden and Thorn from Dawlish, made themselves double players. The second morning was any thing but "rosy-fingered," and there was some slow and tedious contests for double players till very late in the afternoon, so that the grand contest did not commence till the moon arose, when the first shout from the master of the revels was, "The younger Cann, and Widdicomb of the moors." This was received with a low murmur and a deep interest, which almost smothered sound. The younger Cann was the stoutest of the brotherhood, finely formed and fair-haired. He stripped and accoutred himself immediately, his two brothers assisting in buckling his leg armour and fastening his jacket. The Cann's were farmers, consisting of five brothers, all excellent wrestlers, though only three of them were present on this occasion. The popular feeling, it might be perceived, was painfully on Cann's side. Widdicomb, the moor-man, was soon prepared for the conflict; he was a giant in size, and after the cup had been pledged, the opponents seized each other with an iron grasp. Cann stood boldly but cautiously up, as conscious that he had much to do, and the moor-man opposed him resolutely. The struggle was immediate, and Cann, with one terrific wrench, threw his antagonist to the earth; but he fell so doubtfully on his shoulder, that it seemed

uncertain whether he would have fallen on his back, or recover himself by rolling on his face, which by a sudden wrench he effected. In consequence of the slippery state of the grass, Cann now fell upon his knees, and the moor-man instantly hurled him on his back. All was uproar and confusion, but Cann was declared to have received a fall; though, as he did not seem to be convinced of the justice of his judges, it was with real pain of spirit that he pulled off his jacket. Young Brockenden followed next with another man from the moors, and he received a doubtful fall, which was much cavilled at; but which the judges, nevertheless, gave against him. It now grew late, and the clouds thickening round, the wrestling could scarcely be perceived: the relator left the spot, but he afterwards heard that the Cann's retrieved the fame of the family. In the morning the awning and the scaffolding had vanished; the young fellows had separated, the Cann's to their farms, and the others to the moors.

On the left of the road from Barnstaple to Ilfracomb there are several villas, beautifully situated upon the eastern bank of the Taw, within one, two, and three miles of Barnstaple. The road then passes over a very extensive common particularly bleak, and unsheltered by any sort of tree or hedge, for the whole distance to

ILFRACOMB,

Which is the most northerly town in Devonshire, in the hundred of Braunton, deriving its chief consequence from the peculiar situation and safety of its harbour; which is perhaps more indebted to nature than art for its particular advantages, the inner bason being almost wholly formed by the rocks which surround and defend it. Upon one of these rocks next the sea, rising nearly to a point, is erected a light-house, which has very much the appearance of a small church. "Along the side of the same rock, to the opening of the harbour, runs an artificial pier

judiciously constructed, to prevent the accumulation of sand; so that, by the joint assistance of the natural barrier and this piece of masonry, ships of 230 tons burthen may ride completely land-locked, and of course perfectly safe from all violence of weather. Over the gate of the pier, a stone tablet, with the following inscription, informs us to whom the town is indebted for this valuable addition to its conveniences and advantages:

“ This extensive Pier, built some years since by the munificence of the Bouchiers, Barons Fitz-Warine, Earls of Bath, and Vice-Admirals of the place, was, in the year 1760, partly rebuilt, lengthened, and enlarged, by Sir Bouchier Wray, Bart., the present lord and inheritor of this pier and manor.”

A number of good houses, chiefly for the accommodation of strangers in the summer season, range along the side of the harbour, and the remainder of the town stretches for a mile in length to the westward of it. A pebbly shore in the same direction, affords a convenient walk for pedestrians.

Ilfracomb consists of one street, running from the sea-side to the church. It is one mile in length, and the houses are tolerably well built.

The church is a large edifice, and contains a handsome monument, erected at the national expence to the memory of Captain Bowen, who was killed in the attempt upon Teneriffe, under Lord Nelson. Ilfracomb is so conveniently situated, that vessels can run in here when they cannot make Bideford or Barnstaple; so that much of the port business is done here. This is a very convenient place for sea-bathing; and there are several coves and machines outside the pier for that purpose. On a summit near the bay, is a neat summer-house, from which there is a very beautiful prospect.

Ilfracomb, as a watering-place, has risen to an uncommon degree of celebrity within a few years past;

and as there are several genteel families in and about the town, it is a fashionable retreat during the summer months. To a good market, good inns, and convenient lodgings, may be added, a coach that goes two or three times a-week to Barnstaple: and, besides the packets that go to Bristol, Swansea, and Milford, fast sailing skiffs may be hired, for excursions to sea, at a short notice. The cabin-passengers in the packet from Ilfracomb to South Wales pay 10s. 6d.; the rest in proportion. The rides and walks about Ilfracomb are extremely picturesque, especially the Valley of Stones.

Ilfracomb is noted for maintaining constant lights for the direction of sailors. Packet-boats sail twice a-week, every Monday and Thursday, across the Bristol Channel, from Ilfracomb to Swansea in Glamorganshire, and from Swansea to Ilfracomb every Wednesday and Saturday.

The coast, which extends from Ilfracomb to Linton, is peculiarly fatal to shipping. Such is the height and the precipitous form of the rocks, that few escape with life who have the misfortune to suffer shipwreck on them.

The Valley of Mort, or Morthal, five miles from Ilfracomb, is beautifully romantic. It affords a delightful ride of nearly two miles over the level beach of Wollacombe Sands, and presents an extensive view of a highly-cultivated country. Tradition affirms, that Sir William de Tracey, one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket, resided at Mort several years prior to his death. A large tomb in the church denotes that his remains lie there, though time has rendered the inscription illegible. This part of the coast of Devonshire has been less frequented than any other, and consequently has, till lately, been less known than other parts of the sea-shore; but it is not, on that account, less interesting. It is supposed to have derived its name from the French word *Mort*, or *death*, it having been too frequently fatal to mariners, and

probably particularly so to French predatory invaders in former times.

COMBE-MARTIN, a very small fishing-town, is situated about three miles to the east of Ilfracomb, and “dyriveth its name from the situation, being a lowe and deep valley, surrounded with very high hills (towards the sea excepted), and the addition of *Martin*, from Le Sieur Martin de Turon, a man of much worth, and assistant to William Duke of Normandye, when he conquered this land, of whom he had this, with other great possessions, given him.” The houses extend along the dale in an irregular manner for at least a mile from the sea-shore. “The scenery of the latter,” says Dr. Maton, “is really magnificent; its more prominent parts are singularly striking, and have the happiest accompaniments imaginable. A well broken lofty pile of rocks rises on one side of a little creek, and constitutes the termination of a ridge, deliciously wooded towards the village, and answered by hills of equal boldness opposite. From the brows of the rock hang a tuft of foliage, spared by the rude blasts of the main; the waves buffet the partial verdure at the base. The road winds down by two or three tempest-torn cottages, which a painter would consider inestimable, as they are exactly on that part of the precipice where he himself would have placed them for the advantage of his picture.”

There were formerly silver mines at Combe-Martin, of “the first fynding and working of which, ther are no certain records remayninge. In the tyme of Edward the First they were wrought; but in the tumultuous raigne of his sonn they might chance to be forgotten, until his nephew, Edward the Third, who, in his French conquest, made good use of them; and so did Henry the Fifth: and lately in our age, in the tyme of Queen Elizabeth, there was found a new lode in the land of Richard Roberts, gentleman, first begann to be wrought by Adrian Gilbert, Esq., and after by Sir Beavis Bulmer, Knt., by whoes mynerall skill great

quantetie of silver was landed and refined, of which he gave a rich and fayer cup to the Right Hon. William Earl of Bathe, whereon was engraven :

In Martin's-Combe long lay I hyd,
Obscured deprest with grosser soyle,
Debased much with mixed load,
Till Bulmer came, whoes skill and toyle
Refined me so pure and cleene,
As rycher no where els is seene;
And adding yet a farder grace,
By Fashion he did inable
Me worthy for to take a place
To serve at any prince's table.
Combe-Martin gave the use alone,
Bulmer fining and fashion.

Anno nostræ salutis 1593.

Reginæ virginis 35.

Noblissimo viro Williemo Comiti Bartheon, Locum-Tenenti Devonix et Oxon.

He gave me also another, with a cover, to the Hon. Sir Richard Martin, Knight, Lord Mayor of the Citie of London, to contynue to the said citie for ever. It wayeth 137 ounces fine, better than sterlinge, on which these verses are yet to be seen :

When water workes in Broaken Wharfe
At first erected weare,
And Bevis Bulmer with his art
The waters 'gan to reare,
Disperced I in earth dyd lie
Since all beginninge old,
In place called Comb, where Martin longe
Had hid me in his molde.
I did no service on the earth,
But no man set me free,
Till Bulmer, by his skill and change,
Did frame me this to be.

Anno nostræ Redemptionis 1593.

Reginæ virginis 35.

Richarardo Martino militi; iterum majori sive, dice secunda civitatis London."

About seven miles to the east of Combe-Martin, is the small village of LINTON; about half a mile north-west of which is the *Valley of Stones*, so called from its being covered with immense fragments of stones.

Even to those who have examined the *Valley of Stones*, it may not be unpleasant to retrace objects with which they must have been uncommonly struck, and to those who never had that pleasure, it may not prove unentertaining to be brought acquainted with a *lusus Naturæ*, which though extremely romantic, is but little known. The scenery in the valley is peculiar; where the hills slope towards the west, they are spotted with loose detached rocks, which in several parts lie scattered about their bases. After this the summits of the succeeding hills become more rugged, assuming the shape of ruined towers, obelisks, and other fantastic forms. At the entrance of the valley we begin to ascend the craggy hills. In their commencement from the rising plain they are less broken in their appearance, and cultivated in patches at places not inaccessible. These traces of human industry, thus obtruding themselves into the barren valley, accord not with the wildness of the scenery, and violate, as it were, the general idea of solitude.

As we advance into the valley, the rocky eminences impress a reverential kind of awe, their sloping sides often terminating in headlong precipices; the variety of their stupendous rugged forms, and many fragments shivered from them, have rolled into the narrow plain. Surrounded by them on all sides, except towards the sea, at the bottom of the valley, one seems to be secluded from society by impassable barriers. Silence heightens the illusion, though this is at times interrupted by the cries of the kite and hawk, imparting an additional wildness to the scene.

At its lower extremity, where the valley is widest, about four hundred feet, in the very centre, a large bulwark rises, like some gigantic building, in part demolished. More than half of the valley is shut up

from the sea by its broad base; but, lessening by degrees, it rises to a considerable height, and terminates in a conical form. In this valley imagination would be at a loss to figure to itself a ruder congeries of objects. Rocks piled on rocks at one place in unequal and rough layers; at another transverse, and diagonally inclined against each other. In short, in every possible form that can be conceived, threatening, however, every moment to be disjoined, to precipitate themselves into the valley, or beyond it, into the depth of the waters.

On the left side there is a rock, which projecting boldly from the inclining steep, and thrusting itself forward, opposes the Severn Sea with its broad perpendicular front, chequered with ivy, and tinted with variegated moss. On either side the conical mountain, the valley loses itself rapidly in the sea. The cliffs being at times elevated above the farm lands within, protect them from the north wind, which unchecked, impedes the harvest and every kind of vegetation. The distant woods, intermingled with the corn and pasture ground, form a pleasing and striking contrast with the scenery on this side, which, without the picturesque, comprises every thing wild and magnificent. The central part of the valley contains several circles of stone, above forty feet in diameter, most probably Druidical remains.

The several portions of the scenery in this valley are so various and complicated in their composition, that they seem to mock all art, and preclude imitation. Still the effect upon the contemplative mind, and the admirer of the grand and romantic appearances of Nature, will in every instance be the same. The sensations impressed by a survey of such retreats from the busy world, are always of the most soothing kind.

“ Hail awful scenes that calm the troubled breast,
And woo the weary to profound repose !
Can Passion’s wildest uproar lay to rest,
And whisper comfort to the man of woes ?

Here Innocence may wander safe from foes,

And Contemplation soar on seraph wings.

O Solitude! the man who thee foregoes,

When lucre lures him, or Ambition kings,

Shall never know the source whence real grandeur
springs."

Dr. Maton has particularly described this curious place, in the following words: "Advancing into this extraordinary valley, we had a grand view of the Severn through an abrupt opening in the rocks. Taking a retrospect, we caught one of the hills we had passed, retiring behind the mountains to the south, but still showing its conical wood-encircled summits with the most happy effect. A sort of natural pillar presently attracted our notice, mantled venerably with ivy and moss, and thrusting itself forward from the steep with a bold perpendicularity. 'Surely,' we exclaimed, 'this must be the work of human hands, which have thus piled these huge rocks on each other for some purpose of superstition. The solemnity of the situation, perhaps, appeared to the Druids well suited to the object of their sacred ceremonies.' On close inspection, however, we were compelled to ascribe the architecture to Nature alone, for none but herself could have placed the masses so as to preserve the direction of the grain throughout in such a perfect parallelism, or joined them with such nicety. As she is often fantastic in her workmanship, there is no reason why, at the time of some great convulsion, she should have not erected regular columns and groups of rocks in the Valley of Stones, as well as among the granite hills of Cornwall and Dartmoor, or in the basaltic cave of Fingal. As we proceeded, the declivities gradually became less broken and craggy, and at last assumed an aspect rather verdant and composed. Immense blocks of stone, however, still covered the valley; distance sometimes almost imposed on our judgment, and we were often about to attribute the grotesque arrangement we witnessed to the efforts of art; but

attentive observation always brought us back to a different conclusion. Partially counterfeiting design, as if to sport with her spectators, Nature confessed, in a wanton eccentricity, that the distribution was all her own. Traces of cultivation and human industry now obtruded themselves through the broad gap of the valley, and expelled those pleasing ideas of solitude and seclusion which the primæval wildness and silence of these sublime scenes had first inspired.

“The length of this valley is, as I imagine, nearly a mile: in width, towards the village of Linton, which is situated near its eastern extremity, it measures full 300 feet; but not so much at the opposite end, where the gap is very evidently narrower. The first idea that offers itself in speculating on the origin of this extraordinary pass is, that it must have been the course of a vast and violent torrent, which from the broad opening towards the sea, and the more craggy torn surface of the mountain, would seem to have poured itself into the Severn at the western extremity.”

The church of Linton is a plain unornamented building, and hence the road descends rapidly to the vallies. It is a bad Alpine way down a mountain, all but perpendicular, making many traverses so close, that persons advancing in the different windings, appear to be moving in the most opposite directions. From the middle of this declivity, at an angle of turning, the two rivulets, called the East and West Lin, appear beneath one's feet, hurrying over many an obstructing rock, but uniting before they lose themselves in the sea.

On the western side of the East Lin, the mountain declining steeply on both sides from the church of Countisbury, terminates in a point just above a bridge with two arches. Beyond this, and still more eastward, the cliffs rise from the sea nearly in a perpendicular line, to the height of three or four hundred feet, rounding as they rise, and trending on for some space till they shut out, by the intervention of *Foreland Point*, all further land view.

On the west of these a picturesque woodland dell appears glittering in its dark recesses, with a succession of silver water-falls, whilst a bleak barren mountain seems to frown above, having a channelled furrow on one of its sides, strongly tinted with a reddish colour, the occasional passage of a fretting torrent. On the little quay on the western side of the rivulets just below their junction, are a number of decent houses. Beneath the quay is a wear, marked out in the water by parallel lines of long poles, where salmon and herrings are sometimes caught. The beach of Linnmouth is bordered by a charming little green.

At this little sea-port the Linnmouth oysters, which here sell for two shillings per hundred, are shipped for other places, and necessaries from Bristol imported, for the consumption of the place and the neighbourhood.

Journey from Barnstaple to Plymouth; by way of South Molton, Chumleigh, Oakhampton, and Tavistock.

On leaving Barnstaple, we proceed south-easterly over a very cold and dreary country; and at the distance of three miles pass the village of SWIMBRIDGE, very agreeably situated in a valley on the left; and about a mile farther on the right, as pleasantly, the village of BISHOP'S NYMPTON.

At the distance of about three miles from Swimbridge, adjoining the road, Filleigh-castle, the splendid seat of Earl Fortescue, stands on the acclivity of a fine wooded eminence, whose summit is decorated with the artificial semblance of a ruined castle. The various grounds in front, slope towards a fine sheet of water, and are diversified by stately groves; beyond this the grounds again rise, and an elegant triumphal arch, erected on the top of a hill, closes the scene. The park also contains several ornamental buildings, and presents some very pleasing scenery.

South Molton, so called to distinguish it from the village of North Molton, is an ancient market and borough town, pleasantly situated upon an eminence

near the west side of the river Mole. Previous to the Conquest it formed part of the demesnes of Edward the Confessor; but in the reign of Edward I. belonged to William Lord Martyn, who held it by the service of providing a man with a bow and three arrows to attend the Earl of Gloucester when hunting in the neighbourhood. The church is a spacious and handsome fabric containing several good monuments and a large organ. The Guildhall is a convenient building, and the market-place extensive and well-built. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of serges, shalloons, and felts, and in procuring lime from the various pits in the vicinity. Here is a free-school for the children of the more respectable inhabitants, and a charity-school, &c. for the others: in the former the late Judge Buller was taught the rudiments of that extensive knowledge which rendered him an ornament to his profession.

A free-school was founded and endowed here in 1614. According to the return of 1821, the number of houses here were 572, and the inhabitants 3053. The market is held on Saturday.

About seven miles south from South Molton is CHUMLEIGH, or Chimleigh, a small market-town, situated on the north bank of the river Dart. There was formerly a castle at this place, of which there are now no remains. The church was formerly collegiate, and four prebends are still annexed to the rectory. This building was much damaged by lightning in 1797. The parish of Chumleigh contains 1056 inhabitants.

About two miles south of Chumleigh, at Eggesford, is the seat of the Hon. Newton Fellowes. This mansion, constructed of brick, was erected about the year 1718; but has been since considerably improved and enlarged. The late Mr. Richmond laid out the surrounding grounds with much elegance and taste; plantations and woods judiciously interspersed, with the river Taw, greatly contribute to enrich the present scene.

The next place we come to is Bow, a small market-

town, situated on the east side of one of the branches of the Taw, having nothing to attract the notice of the traveller.

At the distance of about eleven miles from Bow, we pass through the town of Oakhampton, which being already described in a former journey, we shall here insert an account of Hatherleigh, and then proceed on our road to Tavistock.

About six miles north of Oakhampton is HATHERLEIGH, an ancient market and incorporated town, situated on a branch of the river Torridge, near its confluence with the Oke. The town has but a mean appearance, the houses being in general built of what is called cobb-walling, or red earth and thatch.

The inhabitants, of which there are 1499, are chiefly employed in agriculture, and the woollen manufacture. The number of houses is 286. The government of the town is vested in a portreeve, two constables, and other inferior officers annually chosen.

Pursuing our journey, at the distance of about nine miles from Oakhampton, we pass through LYDFORD, now a miserable village, consisting of a few mud cottages. It was formerly a place of consequence; and, according to *Prince*, this ancient town and borough was the largest parish in the county or the kingdom, and the whole forest of Dartmoor belonged to it. Lydford formerly sent members to parliament, but was excused upon the inhabitants pleading *propter paupertatem*. There are the remains of an ancient tower, or keep of a castle, near the place.

The bridge is a rustic piece of workmanship, connecting with two frightful precipices, which from the similarity observable in the figure of their sides, appear to have been separated by some violent convulsion of the earth. The closeness of the cliffs, and the depth of the water, eighty feet, prevent any one from seeing the bottom of the river, unless the weather be very fine, though its roaring may be heard at all times in a variety of notes. About two miles south of the bridge is the first cascade; but, as the approach

to it is rather intricate, a guide will be necessary, and the path to the lower ground is not easily found by strangers. Dismounting at the foot of a lofty hill, you are conducted to its summit, where there is a magnificent view of the country, but the river is not discernible. Descending the hill by a winding path, you behold the Lyd, harassed by the many obstructions in its way, leaping from a precipice at least 140 feet high, and falling into a deep basin formed by the violence of the waters: hence, in a winding direction, it pursues its course to the Tamar, which it joins a little below Lifton, about nine miles from the Falls.

The principal cascade here can only be seen to advantage after some heavy rains. In summer time, and during fine weather, it is a mere spout.

In this neighbourhood, in the precincts of Dartmoor, in a valley under the granite mountains, about five miles from Tavistock, is a copper-mine called *Huel Friendship*; though not more than twenty-three fathoms deep, it has a rich vein of ores. This mine is 100 fathoms deep, or, above 500 feet below the common surface of the ground; this is one of the most productive in the county. About one mile eastward from this mine are two tin-mines, *Huel Juel*, and *Huel Unity*, and near the mines are furnaces for roasting the ore. About three miles from Lydford, on the right of our road, is *Brent-tor*, a vast mass of craggy rock, of so considerable a height as to be a conspicuous sea-mark to mariners in the British Channel, though more than twenty miles distant. Near the top is a small church. Three miles from hence is Lamerton-church, in which is a curious monument of the *Tremains*, with the effigies of two brothers of that family, twins; of whom Risdon records some extraordinary particulars, as to their perfect resemblance of each other.

Two miles from hence is TAVISTOCK, a large and populous town, situated on the left side of the Tavy; the houses have in general the appearance of antiquity, and the streets are narrow. The church is a

large building, dedicated to St. Eustatius: it has four aisles, a chancel, and a tower at the west end, raised on arches. In the church there are some curious monuments, and some human bones preserved, of gigantic size, found in a stone coffin dug out of the ruins of the abbey; supposed, from some traditionary authority, to be those of Adulph, whom William of Malmsbury describes as being of so immense a stature, that he could stride over rivers ten feet wide.

This borough has sent representatives to parliament ever since the twenty-first of Edward the First, although it does not appear to have been then incorporated. The number of voters is about 110. The town is governed by a portreeve, elected annually at the lord's court, by twenty-four freeholders. He is also the returning officer.

The manufacture of serges and coarse woollen cloth is carried on here to a considerable extent. The mining business begins to find employment for many of the inhabitants. A canal runs from hence to the Tamar, a distance of four miles, two of which pass through a rock, in which they found several lodes or veins of copper-ore. This canal was opened for the navigation of boats on the 24th of June, 1817.

Tavistock has a very large market, and is one of the most improving towns in Devonshire.

A new road from Tavistock to Launceston was begun in 1822. Towards this improvement the Duke of Bedford contributed 1000*l*.

In the summer of 1822 an elegant building, in the Greek style, was opened at this place as a public library, under the direction of a number of gentlemen, with the Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Bray.

About three miles from Tavistock is Morwell-house, anciently a hunting-seat belonging to the abbots of Tavistock; it is situated near Morwell Down and the woods on the banks of the Tamar.

Near this place is Morwell-rock, thus described by the Rev. Mr. Polwhele: "Morwell-rock is an eminence projecting almost perpendicularly over the river

Tamar, and exhibiting at once so romantic a scene as, in the opinion of good travelled judges, is not to be equalled even in Europe. The scene is tremendous, and yet beautiful several hundred yards under our feet."

Tavistock is celebrated for its Abbey, of which some remains are still to be seen. The abbey-lands were granted, on the dissolution, to the Russel family. The Duke of Bedford has lately built a handsome house on the banks of the Tamar. This is of a very singular description: it consists of a large cluster of elegant cottages connected by covered verandas, so that each person of the family has his separate lodgings under separate roofs.

Brent-Tor is four miles north of Tavistock. This is a mass of craggy rock, which rising in the midst of an elevated down to a considerable height, is a good sea-mark for mariners in the British Channel, though more than twenty miles distant. Upon the very top of the rock, within a few feet of the edge on its steepest side, and a basis of little more extent than the building, stands the parish church, upon which is appositely inscribed from Scripture, "Upon this rock will I build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." It is said of the parishioners here, that they make *weekly atonement* for their sins, as they cannot go to church without the previous penance of climbing up this steep; and the worthy pastor is frequently obliged to go on all-fours previous to his being exalted in the pulpit. When not enveloped in clouds, the prospect here is very extensive and interesting, including the ships in Plymouth harbour, &c.

On leaving Tavistock, we proceed southerly, and at the distance of five miles pass on our right BUCKLAND MONACHORUM, whose handsome church, and the monuments it contains, are worthy the traveller's notice, particularly that erected to the memory of Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar,

150 TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF
executed by J. Bacon, R. A. 1795, bearing the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of
GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELLIOT, BARON HEATHFIELD,
OF GIBRALTAR,
Knight of the Bath, General of His Majesty's Forces,
and Governor of Gibraltar.

He was the seventh son of *Sir Gilbert Elliot*, Bart.
of *Stobs*, in the county of *Roxburgh*, in *Scotland*.
The University of *Leyden* enriched his mind with
Science, and formed his taste for Literature
and the Polite Arts.

The bias of his Genius soon inclined him to the
Profession of Arms, in which he rose by regular
Gradation to the highest Eminence, and
At length closed a brilliant Career
With immortal Glory.

Germany beheld him in the War of Seven Years,
Discharging all the Duties of a
Gallant Officer.

The *British Cavalry* owed to him a System of
Discipline that made him
The Pride of their Country.

The *Havannah*, the Metropolis of the Island of *Cuba*,
Saw him among the Officers who levelled her boasted
Fortifications, and conquered by their Valour.

Gibraltar was reserved to crown him with unfading
Laurels:

Though closely pressed during a Siege that lasted
three years without intermission,
He remained invincible.

The spectacle which he there exhibited to the eyes of
France and *Spain*, and to the Amphitheatre of
Princes, who beheld the glorious Scene,
will be an eternal Memorial of
British Courage, and British Humanity.

GENERAL ELLIOT derived no Hereditary Honours from
his Ancestors;

His Titles were earned by *Services* to his Country.

He married ANN POLEXEN DRAKE, daughter of SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, Bart.

Who lies interred near this spot :

And by her left a Daughter, who was married to
John Trayton Fuller, Esq.

And an only Son, now LORD HEATHFIELD,
Who has erected this Monument to the Virtue which
he admired.

History will tell the rest.

He died July 6th, 1790, aged 72 years.

At the top is a medallion of the venerable and illustrious Lord Heathfield, as the brave defender of Gibraltar. Below is a figure of Britannia holding the model of the gate of a fortress, inscribed *plus ultra*; and a boy with a key and a palm branch, holding a shield. On the monument are four bas-reliefs, representing, first a piece of ordnance with a lighted match: second, a furnace for heating red-hot shot, cannons, calverins, &c.: third, Lord Heathfield directing military operations: fourth, floating batteries on fire, and drowning sailors rescued from the waves.

Near this monument is a small mural tablet, with the figure of Truth leaning over an urn; under which is the following memorial:

“ In a vault beneath are interred the remains of Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart. of Buckland-abbey, in the county of Devon. He died on the 9th of February 1794, aged seventy years. His descent was illustrious, being lineally descended from the great naval warrior of the 16th century. His natural and acquired endowments were such, that had the strength of his constitution been equal to the powers of his mind, he might justly have aspired to the first offices of the state. He was clerk-comptroller of the board of green cloth, in the reigns of their Majesties George the Second and George the Third; and for more than twenty years immediately preceding his death, was master of the king's household, the duties of which stations he discharged with fidelity to the king, and honour to himself. In testimony of the respect due

to his memory, his nephew the Right Hon. Francis Augustus Lord Heathfield, Baron of Gibraltar, caused this monument to be erected."

A little to the south of Buckland Monachorum is Buckland-abbey.

Buckland-abbey is now the seat of Sir T. T. Fuller Elliot Drake. The original of this foundation, as a Cistercian monastery, was in 1278, by Amelia, wife of Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon. Many of the ancient features of a monastic edifice are still visible; but the alterations necessarily made to convert it into an agreeable modern edifice, have nearly obliterated its original features.

About two miles from this place is MARISTOW, the seat of Sir Manasseh Lopez; it is a place of considerable beauty, situated also on the eastern bank of the Tavy.

Near Maristow is Bickham, Sir William Elford, Bart. This is a beautiful seat, and its surrounding grounds are rendered highly picturesque, by their inequality, the windings of the Tavy, and the rich hanging woods.

In the church of BERE-FERRIS, a village situated on the western side of the Tavy, there are several curious monuments.

BERE-ALSTON, although an obscure and very small hamlet, in the parish of Bere-Ferris, has the privilege of sending representatives to parliament. The number of electors entirely depends upon the lord of the manor, who, by granting burgage tenures to his own partisans, may increase them at his own pleasure; and, after having served the purpose, these burgage tenures are resigned as soon as the election is concluded. The portreeve, who is annually chosen at the lord's court, is the returning officer.

There are several lead-mines of inconsiderable value at Bere-Alston. The ore is sometimes found to be impregnated with silver, and in the reign of Edward I. the produce is said to have been so great, that 16 cwt. of silver was obtained in the course of three years.

The next village is St. Budeaux, vulgarly called BUDSHED; it is situated on an eminence, two miles to the south of Bere-Ferris, and five miles north of Plymouth, near the river Tamar, and commanding most delightful prospects over the adjacent country. The manor is now the property of G. H. Clark, Esq. The mansion-house is a very ancient building, rapidly falling to decay; at present only inhabited by a farmer.

This village and church are placed on a conspicuous elevation. The view from the church-yard, extending over the Tamar—which expands like a broad lake, and comprehending the varied and charming objects which adorn its sinuous banks, cannot fail to excite our warmest admiration. The church, which originally stood at the north western extremity of the parish, near the water's edge, was taken down and rebuilt in the present more eligible and central situation, by Roger Budeokshead, or Budshead. An antique monument in the north aisle, is raised to the memory of his daughter, who was the first person buried in the church. Many tablets in the floor, indicate the successive possessors of Budshead; and a costly mural monument, dated 1648, is inscribed to Richard Treville, Esq. and his family. In the same aisle are monuments of Sir Thomas Byard, of Mount Tamar, and his lady. A costly and elegant monument records the early decease of Cordelia, daughter of Robert Fanshawe, Esq. (late commissioner of the dock-yard), and wife of Capt. White. Near the latter is the handsome monument of John Fownes, Esq. of Whitleigh, who died in 1670; and in the south aisle, a tablet, with a funeral lamp on a sarcophagus, beautifully sculptured in white marble, commemorative of the family of Docton, of Whitleigh. In the same aisle are a neat monument of the Luces, of Woodland; an elegant marble monument, richly draperied, of Lewis Stuckly, Esq. who died in 1693; and a handsome monument near the south door, to the memory of the Fortescues of Honicknowle, surmounted by the family arms. The church was neatly repaired a few years since, princi-

pally at the expence of the Rev. S. W. Gandy, who at that time discharged the pastoral duties of the parish. The present minister is the Rev. J. Richards. Our progress from St. Budeaux will be arrested by the delightful prospect which opens to the view from a little eminence above KING'S TAMERTON: in front, is Saltash, and the channel of the Lynher, broken by the picturesque projections of Antony and Ince. The bold land which abuts upon the Tamar, hides its windings from our view; and the expansive portion of its waters on the south, appear like two inland seas; one crowded with immense floating castles of war—the peaceful surface of the other rarely disturbed by the little bark of domestic commerce.

The ancient mansion-house of Warleigh is beautifully situated near the junction of the Tavy with the Tamar, a little to the north of the last-mentioned place; the grounds are well laid out, and extremely pleasant.

Returning to our road, at the distance of about fourteen miles from Tavistock, we arrive at

PLYMOUTH,

One of the largest maritime towns in England, and a place of considerable antiquity, but inhabited principally by fishermen, till the reign of Henry II., since which period it has risen into great consequence, through the goodness of its haven, and the vast increase of the British navy.

After the Norman Conquest, Plymouth acquired the name of *South-town*, or Sutton. In the reign of Edward I. it was called *Sutton Prior*, and *Sutton Valletort*; the north parts of the town being situated on the lands of the Prior of Plympton, and the south part on the estates of the *Valletorts*. These names were relinquished in the reign of Henry the Sixth, for the more appropriate appellation of Plymouth, and was much enlarged by the prudence of one of the Priors of Plympton, and its own rising consequence, about the year 1438.

Plymouth is situated at the mouth of the river Plym,

a little distance from its junction with the ocean: the streets in general are ill constructed, narrow, irregular, and some of them steep; and many of the bye streets even filthy. This however is to be principally understood of the oldest part of the town.

The central and more ancient districts of Plymouth are narrow and inconvenient: but the modern additions of Brunswick-terrace, Gascoigne-place, Tavistock-street, Park-street, Frankfort-street, and George-street, are striking instances of an improved taste.

The Mayor is the chief magistrate, and is annually elected on St. Lambert's day, the 17th of September. The Quarter-Sessions for the borough commence on the Monday after the Quarter-Session for the county. Watchmen are stationed at different parts of the town, and commence their rounds at ten o'clock at night.

"Plymouth presents the admirers of ancient architecture with several curious specimens of building. St. Andrew's Church, in particular, is highly interesting in this respect; consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower ornamented with pinnacles. It formerly belonged to a monastery, which has long since been converted into wine-vaults, and so mutilated, that but little remains of the original structure. This monastery is supposed to have been erected at least 500 years since; but no documents relative to it remains." It contains many curious monuments; and the organ is said to surpass all in the west of England, from its power, richness, and swell. Charles Church, which was built in the reign of Charles II., and intended to perpetuate the memory of his unfortunate parent, lies on the north side of the town. The present Vicar is the well-known Dr. Hawker. There are meeting-houses for Dissenters of all kinds, and a synagogue for Jews.

To give any thing like a correct account of the Dissenting congregations of the present day at Plymouth, Mr. Lysons observes, is extremely difficult, the Dissenters themselves being by no means agreed as to the denominations of the several sects. However, it

is allowed by all, that those of the Presbyterian and Independent are grown obsolete, together with the circumstances which gave rise to them. Most of the Presbyterian congregations are become Unitarians, and some of the Independents: others, abandoning the name of Independents, call themselves moderate Calvinists. Others again call themselves Independent Calvinists. There are several congregations at Plymouth-dock. Besides Quakers and Wesleyans in Plymouth and the neighbouring towns, there are meeting-houses of the Brigantes, and Baringites, and a Jews' synagogue. The former of these have introduced female preachers.

The theatre is also a large and handsome building. Besides several Sunday-schools, &c. here is a Grammar-school erected in 1573, and endowed for a master with a salary of 30*l.* per annum, a dwelling-house, and a garden. An Asylum for Female Penitents, reading societies, and several book-clubs, have been established here.

The Guildhall is a modern structure, somewhat of a triangular form; spacious, but rather inconveniently situated at the junction of four streets, three of which are very narrow. The streets in general are close, but they have the advantage of being well paved, cleaned, and lighted. Good inns, &c. may be expected in so considerable a town of course; the principal of these are the Pope's Head, Globe, King's Arms, London Inn, Commercial Inn.

The Royal Hospital is an extensive building, provided with every appropriate convenience for the relief and comfort of the sick and hurt seamen and marines.

The citadel, which lies on the south side of the town, was erected in the reign of Charles II. It stands on the site of a quadrangular castle, erected here in the year 1396, by the direction and at the expence of Edmund Stafford, then Bishop of Exeter; some few fragments of which still remain in the garden walls, &c. on the hill near the Barbican. The inha-

bitants of Plymouth, during the Protectorate, espoused the parliamentary interest during the Civil Wars. However, after the Restoration, Charles II. paid them a visit *in propria personæ*, when the inhabitants, desirous of his good will, presented him, by the hands of the Mayor, with a purse containing 150 pieces of gold, with which he returned to the metropolis well satisfied.

Near the citadel is the Victualling-office, an extensive range of buildings, where, during the late war, his Majesty's navy was supplied with bread, a sufficient quantity being baked in one day for 16,000 men, at one pound each.

Stonehouse, which now connects Plymouth with Plymouth-dock, or what is more commonly called Dock, is a village which has long been an improving place. The Marine-barracks, a fine pile of buildings built of the moorstone, or granite, on the east of this village, are very extensive. Stonehouse-bridge, the principal avenue between Plymouth and Dock, was erected at the joint expence of the Earl of Mount Edgecombe, and Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. It consists of one handsome arch built of stone; but being subject to a toll from carriages and passengers, this is estimated at 500*l.* per annum. Plymouth-dock is situated at the mouth of the Tamar, upon that part of it called the Ham ouze, or Hamoaze, but the town of Dock, the village of Stoke, the Dock-yard, Gunwharf, Military Hospital, and other buildings, are comprehended in the manor and parish of Stoke Damarel, which contains 1600 acres. The manor has the privilege of a court-leet and court-baron; and the number of houses in the town of Dock, between two and three thousand, are all built by the inhabitants upon leases for ninety-nine years, granted by the lord of the manor, determinable by the death of three lives, nominated by the lessee, and subject to a small annual quit rent on the death of each life. Plymouth, as it may be expected, is strongly fortified.

Opposite to the town, and in the middle of the

harbour, is a small island, called **ST. NICHOLAS**. It is surrounded with rocks, and has a strong castle and fortifications, with furnaces for heating ball upon it. These fortifications command the entrance into Hamoaze and Catwater. On the opposite shore, over against St. Nicholas Island, is the citadel of Plymouth, erected in the reign of Charles II. The walls of this citadel are three quarters of a mile in circumference, and fortified with five regular bastions, on which, and the curtains, are mounted 165 large pieces of ordnance.

The town of Plymouth is situated above the citadel, on a gentle declivity of the same rock, sloping towards Catwater, where there is a kind of natural mole or haven, called Sutton Pool, from the ancient name of the town, with a quay and other conveniences for loading and unloading ships. The trade of the town is extensive, but chiefly depending on shipping and the royal navy. The pilchard fishery also forms a considerable part of the trade of this port.

At Plymouth, it should be understood, are two harbours for merchant ships, called Catwater and Sutton Pool. Catwater is at the confluence of the Plym, or rather the Plym passes through it to the sea: it is a large harbour, capable of receiving 1000 sail of ships. The entrance to Sutton Pool harbour from Catwater is between two large piers, ninety feet apart, erected between 1790 and 1800.

The Royal Hotel and theatre were commenced in 1811, and finished within two years: the whole north front is 275 feet in length, having in the centre a magnificent portico of eight Ionic columns, extending seventy-five feet. The portico in the east elevation is fifty-nine feet wide. The theatre occupies the western division of the building, and is a noble edifice, and is generally open four months during the summer.

The edifice containing the public library is in Corn-wall-street, and was begun in 1811, under the direction of Mr. Foulston.

The law library, the members of which are professional gentlemen, is held under the same roof.

The structure, including the Plymouth Institution, was erected on a spot of ground adjoining the theatre, and the foundation-stone laid in May 1818. The chaste and classical elegance of the edifice has been justly characterized as "worthy the most flourishing period of any society," and the appellation of Athenæum deservedly bestowed upon a building constructed after the purest models of Grecian architecture. Besides the library, the exhibitions of paintings and pictures, deserve the admiration of all persons possessing taste and judgment.

The society constituting the Plymouth Institution "owes its formation to the laudable endeavours of Henry Woollcombe, Esq. who had long contemplated the beneficial effects resulting from societies composed of persons of various pursuits, but whose common object was the cultivation of useful knowledge. That highly respected individual being joined by several other gentlemen, who were inclined cordially to co-operate in the undertaking, the society was first originated in the year 1812. Its meetings were then held in the public library, from whence they were removed to the picture gallery, in Frankfort-place. The accommodations afforded by this apartment, being found too limited for the increased numbers and importance of the society, it was determined to erect a building, exclusively appropriated to the purposes of the institution;—to raise a temple, where the penates of learning and science, might be securely deposited.

A spot of ground, adjoining the theatre, having been previously selected for the purpose, the foundation-stone of the building was laid in the presence of the members, by H. Woollcombe, Esq. senior president for the year, on the first of May, 1818. The design was furnished by Mr. Foulston, to whom the society is indebted for his gratuitous services in superintending the work, till the completion in February, 1819, when it was opened for the public business of the institution. The chaste and classical elegance of the edifice, has been justly characterised as "worthy the

most flourishing period of any society;" and affords another pleasing specimen of the talents of the architect. The appellation of *Athenæum* has been deservedly bestowed upon a building constructed after the purest models of Grecian architecture.

The front is a Doric portico of four columns, the centre intercolumniation being wider than the others, similar to the portico of the temple of Theseus, at Athens, but more massive in its proportions. The sides of the building are plain, beyond the returns of the portico, except that the entablature, with the triglyphs and metopes, are continued the whole length of each side. The portico is nearly thirty-six feet in breadth; each column three feet nine inches in diameter, and the whole depth of the building seventy-eight feet. The entrance, from the portico, is into the vestibule, which is ornamented with an entablature, supported by Doric columns; within these, is the staircase leading to the committee-room. This apartment contains the library of the institution; an orrery, electrical machine, air-pump, and other apparatus, for the assistance of members in lectures, and in private scientific researches. There are also cabinets containing specimens of natural history, among which are some in the mineralogical department, of great curiosity. These have been presented by the members and other friends to the institution, and may be considered as the rudiments of a museum; the establishment of which, forms one of the grand objects of the society. This is indeed a most interesting feature in its constitution, when it is notorious that the want of such a public depository, has been the cause why the attainment of many valuable curiosities has been neglected; or why, if attained, their preservation has been the subject of so little attention.

The hall, or lecture-room, is furnished with seats for the president, secretary, and treasurer, and benches for the members placed in an elliptical form round the room; the rostrum for the lecturer, is directly opposite the president's chair. The apartment is

lighted from an oblong lantern in the roof, and sufficient warmth is afforded by means of flues, communicating with an heating apparatus in the basement story.

Casts, the noblest specimens of the golden age of Grecian sculpture, enrich the hall and other apartments of this classic temple. On one side, the magnificent Apollo Belvidere, which, whether vindicating his insulted priest, hurling his darts against the children of Niobe, or exterminating the monstrous Python, still looks dreadful in godlike majesty. There the Medicean Venus, "the statue that enchants the world," beauteous as when her divine charms were unveiled to the shepherd of Ida. Next, the young Antinous, the perfect model of manly symmetry; with a mutilated, but beautiful, statue of Cupid. Here the recumbent Ilissus, and there the gigantic, but exquisite proportions of the Theseus.

Over the president's chair, is placed a colossal bust of Minerva, and nine recesses are occupied by nine of the fifteen metopes which, alternately with the triglyphs, adorned the frieze of the Parthenon at Athens. They represent the battle between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ, who were assisted by their Athenian allies, under the command of Theseus, against these formidable enemies. In some of the sculptures, the Centaurs are victorious, in others the Lapithæ have the advantage, while in the rest, the scales of victory appear equally poised*. A portion of the procession extends the whole breadth of the hall, over the door; a smaller portion is placed in the form of a tablet above. The original sculpture composed the exterior frieze of the Cella of the Parthenon, which embellished the upper part of the walls within the colonnade, at the height of the Pronaos, and was continued in an

* These magnificent specimens of ancient art, are executed in alto relievo, and in their original situation, were seen at the height of nearly 44 feet from the ground.

uninterrupted series of sculptures round the temple.—The whole is in very low relief, and represents the sacred procession which was performed at the Great Panathenæa, a festival celebrated at Athens every fifth year, with the utmost pomp and splendour, in honour of Minerva Soteria, the patroness of the city. This portion of the frieze is arranged in the same order in which it would be seen by the spectator who approached the temple by the east, and walked round it by the north, west, and south.

Among the figures are seen, the directors of the procession, and officers, whose duty it was to receive the presents; next to these, are divinities and deified heroes, seated; among whom are Jupiter and Juno, Castor and Pollux, Ceres and Triptolemus, Æsculapius and Hygeia; the remaining space is occupied by groupes of charioteers and horsemen. Whether we consider the beauty of the composition, or the bold and spirited manner in which the artist has embodied his conceptions, the execution of the different figures will still present us with the highest effort of the art of sculpture in the class of low relief, and increase our admiration for the character of the great people, who besides their poets, painters, and orators, could claim as citizens, Praxiteles, Lysippus, and Phidias.

The Metopes and the Procession are casts from the famous Elgin collection, and were presented to the institution in the most gracious and munificent manner, by his Majesty George the Fourth. The Apollo is the splendid present of Admiral Sir T. B. Martin; the Venus, of Gen. Sir Wm. Congreve; and the Antinous, that of the Earl of Morley. The bust of Minerva was given by the Rev. R. Lampen, one of the members. The possession of these fine models of ancient sculpture, must be considered as an event of the greatest importance in promoting the progress of the arts, and is justly the boast of the society.

The institution consists of ordinary, extraordinary, honorary, and corresponding members. Its affairs are under the direction of three presidents, a treasurer,

and secretary, elected every year from among the ordinary members. The session commences annually on the first Thursday in October, and a lecture is delivered every week till the last Thursday in March. The chair is taken at seven o'clock, and an essay is read by one of the ordinary members; after which, a discussion is entered into, which by the laws of the society, cannot continue after ten. The discussions that follow the lectures are characterised by a spirit of candour and liberality, which, while it must be universally pleasing, cannot fail of being conducive to the prosperity and permanence of the institution. To secure unanimity, subjects tending to dissension, are always avoided: those most fruitful sources of disputation, politics, and controversial theology, being prohibited by the laws.

The collision of talent produced in this society, must frequently elicit sparks of genius, which would perhaps have for ever remained dormant, if they had not been thus kindled into action.—Who will assert, that it may not be the means of fanning the latent flame of “poesy divine,” in the breast of “some mute inglorious Milton;” of exciting some painter to emulate the fame of Reynolds; some mathematician to aspire after the glories of Newton? With such anticipations, the eulogium of one of its members will be acknowledged to be as just as it is elegant, when he praises its “zeal to promote the intellectual character of a town, distinguished by its national importance, and by the residence of men, estimable in literary accomplishments, and the pursuits of science and the arts*.” The same author foresees, in the assemblage of persons, “united by the common desire of improving the best possession of their nature, much invaluable enjoyment, gladdening the privacy of domestic life—much elevation of character bestowed on social intercourse—many innocent resources afforded, to diversify the

* LAMPEN'S Discourse on the opening of the Athenæum.

occasional sameness, to relieve the frequent anxieties, and to ennoble the daily pleasures of existence." Here men of various talents and acquirements meet, and contribute their quota of information to the general stock; and while a laudable emulation is created, each individual enjoys more ample means of prosecuting his literary studies, or of pursuing his scientific researches, than he could hope for, if relying upon his own unassisted resources. And so long as an anxiety for mutual improvement is paramount among the members, the prosperity and stability of the institution will continue to be a subject of the greatest interest to all who consider the progress of knowledge, as intimately connected with public and social happiness.

Another most interesting feature of the Plymouth Institution, is the Exhibition of Paintings, which is opened in the hall of the Athenæum, annually, in the month of August. It consists of the works of artists and amateurs of the town and neighbourhood; and pictures of the Italian, Flemish, Dutch, and British schools, furnished from the collections of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. From these sources, with the specimens of Grecian sculpture already enumerated, an exhibition is produced, which in value or extent, would form no mean rival to those of the metropolis. During the month it continues open, the hall of the Athenæum is a favourite resort; especially on those evenings when it is lighted up, it becomes the rendezvous of persons of high distinction and fashion, as well as of connoisseurs. The prices of admission are one shilling, and three shillings for general tickets.

The Exhibition of Pictures was first commenced in 1815, at the Gallery in Frankfort-place. The projectors were induced to believe that occasional exhibitions of the admirable works of Reynolds, Northcote, Opie, and of others, whose rising talents justify the expectation of increasing excellence, would be highly gratifying to the public, and might promote and encourage a taste for the fine arts. But above

all, they considered that such exhibitions could not fail to operate as a powerful stimulus to future artists. These objects, as far as it can be judged, have been most successfully accomplished. The kindness shewn by proprietors of pictures, and the assistance of resident artists, have enabled the conductors to present the public annually with an interesting and valuable assemblage of paintings. While the exhibition affords to the artists an opportunity of submitting their works to the notice of the public, with greater facility, the repeated contemplation of masterpieces and pictures of acknowledged excellence, every year, creates new admirers and patrons of this enchanting art.

Devonshire, it is added, is the natal soil of painters, and Plymouth can claim more than an equal proportion. Mr. James Northcote, R. A. is a native of the town; the name of the painter of the Triumphant Entry into Jerusalem, ranked as it is with those of the greatest masters, must add lustre to the place of his nativity: and Plymouth can justly boast her Haydon. The exhibition annually attests the existence of superior native talent; and the following gentlemen are professed artists resident in the town. Mr. P. H. Rogers, and Mr. A. B. Johns, landscape painters; Mr. J. Ball, history and portrait; M. J. Ponsford, portrait; Mr. N. Condry, landscape and portrait; Mr. Dillon, miniature; and Mr. H. Worsley, landscape in water colours. Mr. Rogers has also lately produced some fine landscape drawings of great power and depth of colouring. Mr. C. Eastlake, whose early display of pre-eminent genius gave such sanguine promise of mature excellence, has been enriching his mind among the ruins of ancient magnificence in Greece, and imbibing inspiration from the works of the great Italian masters, in the metropolis of modern art. The exhibition is also indebted to Mr. S. Prout, whose celebrity as a water colour painter is well known; to Mr. T. Williams, of Exeter; Mr. John King; Mr. Luny, and Mr. Brockedon, all Devonian

artists. The display of feminine talent we record with peculiar pleasure, and the abilities of Miss Jane Hamlyn, have procured her the honorary reward of the gold Isis medal, presented to her by the Duke of Sussex. Mrs. Shaw's flower pieces excite general admiration, for elegance of grouping and fidelity of colouring.

Among the amateurs who occasionally contribute their works to the exhibition, we are proud to enumerate many of high rank, who have devoted their leisure to this elegant art, with great success: the Countess of Morley, Sir W. Elford, Miss Elford, G. Collins, Esq., E. H. Gennys, Esq., and a few of the distinguished persons, who are not only patrons of painting, but successful cultivators of different branches of that pleasing pursuit.—*Vide Panorama of Plymouth, &c. &c. By Mr. Samuel Rowe.*

The Custom-house was removed from its former mean and inconvenient situation on the 1st of January, 1820. The new Custom-house fronts the parade, or coal-quay, and the warehouses and cellars behind extend into Foynes's-lane. The front is built of granite, with a colonnade of five arches, supported by rusticated piers of the same material. The whole structure presents a substantial and handsome appearance. This building, while its structure does credit to the contractors, is an honour to the town. The long room for public business, is a handsome and spacious apartment, and the respective offices are well adapted for the accommodation and comfort of their occupants.

It seems as if the importance and activity of Plymouth would be sustained, if not increased, by the recent determination to remove the packets, that have heretofore sailed from Falmouth, to this port, from whence, in future, they will sail and return from their different destinations.

A company at Plymouth, in 1822, became the proprietors of two steam-packets, to be employed between that port and Portsmouth, on the completion of the line of canal from London through Arundel to London.

Since the year 1820 very great improvements have been made in the turnpike roads to and from Plymouth. The new line of road cut thence to Tavistock avoids the high hills.

Plymouth-dock, or Dock-town, as it is often called, lies at the entrance of the Hamoaze, about two miles distant from the town of Plymouth, and 216 miles from London.

Many improvements have taken place in the Post-office since 1814. The London-mail, which also brings letters from parts east of this town, in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, arrives at about seven in the morning here, and fifteen minutes later at Dock. The letters are delivered out at or before eight during summer, and in winter as soon after that hour as the arrival of the coach will permit. The mail-coach is continued into Cornwall thirty minutes after its arrival at Dock.

The Hoe or Hawe at Plymouth, may be considered as a healthful and charming public promenade, stretching from Catwater to Mill-bay, and on the eastern extremity the citadel is built.

The access from the town will be greatly improved by the formation of a street leading from the Royal Hotel to the Hoe. This will be called Armada-street, to perpetuate the circumstance of the news of the appearance of the Spanish fleet, in 1588, having been brought to Sir Francis Drake while engaged in playing at bowls, near this spot.

Among the numerous charitable institutions here, "The Household of Faith" is not one of the least remarkable. This owes its origin and support to the Rev. Dr. Hawker. A number of girls are educated in plain work, reading, and writing. The Corpus Christi Society, for the relief of sick and distressed poor, is under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Hawker. The Provident Society was established by some benevolent ladies in 1820, for assisting and encouraging the poor in making some provision in summer, out of their own earnings, against winter.

To set these improvements in the general character of the town and inhabitants of Plymouth, in a still stronger light, we shall now advert to some observations made a few years previous to the late peace, "by a very intelligent inhabitant, whose habits and long residence in the town rendered him fully competent to describe its manners;" and then

"Look on this picture, and look on that."

The fluctuations occasioned by the alternate operation of peace and war, have hitherto prevented the society of this place from acquiring any permanent feature. Under the influence of these opposite causes, it exhibits a surprising contrast. Peace is almost annihilation to it. Trade then stagnates; speculation expires; numerous shops and houses are shut up; the streets are silent; and inactivity and despondency pervade every one. War instantly changes the scene. A new spirit is suddenly diffused, and the greatest ardor and industry prevail. The frequent equipment and return of fleets occasions the expenditure of large sums of money; and multitudes of speculators resort hither from all parts of the kingdom to participate in the spoil. Shops of every description open in endless succession; not a house is vacant; clamour and bustle pervade the streets; and at length the whole place exhibits the appearance of a fair.

The inhabitants are chiefly composed of artificers in the Dock-yard and Gun-wharf, tradesmen and mechanics, retail dealers and *wholesale* dealers, (though in a contracted way), and officers and others belonging to the navy. There is scarcely a person of fortune who is not engaged in some kind of business or profession. Literature and the fine arts meet little encouragement. There is but one book club in the town at present; nor is there any other association or institution of a literary or scientific nature; though several circulating libraries have been opened, to the support of which the fair sex chiefly contribute. The manners and customs must be necessarily unsettled,

from the frequent influx of the navy and army, and of strangers during war; and a spirit of unsociability prevails generally throughout the place, for which two causes may be assigned; an overstrained competition in almost every kind of business and trade, and a great diversity of opinion in religious matters. The amusements of the inhabitants are very few. Their principal gratification seems to arise from an inordinate love of dress, in which almost all indulge with equal excess; and a no less inordinate devotion to cards, which occupy whole evenings in succession. There is a very good assembly-room, at which an assembly is held every fortnight during six months of the year, by subscription. It appears, however, to be confined to a few families in the town, and the naval and military officers. The theatre is crowded in war, principally by the navy: in peace, it can scarcely support a company of performers.

This place does not appear to have given birth to any character of literary celebrity: in fact, it is not adapted to the cultivation of intellect. Wealth is the universal idol, and science scarcely vegetates. There are no manufactories in this town; nor till within a few years, has there been any thing like commercial speculation. Several of the principal inhabitants are now, however, engaged in shipping concerns, under the denomination of the Dock Union Company, and employ several vessels in the coasting trade. They have also converted a small quay and landing-place at Mutton Cove (the ferry to Mount Edgcumbe), into an excellent and commodious quay and bason, both for their vessels, and the general accommodation of boats landing there from the ships in Hamoaze, the Sound, &c. About ten years since a Bank was established, which has given great facility to the trade and commerce of the town. These circumstances, added to the increased wealth of the inhabitants from the late war, will considerably alter the spirit and character of the place.

During the war, the merchants and wholesale dealers

in London, and other places, supplied persons here with goods on credit, to whom, perhaps, they were entire strangers, and who frequently began their career of business without a shilling. Some of these, in a few months after a rapid sale, absconded with the money; others, from ignorance of the business they engaged in, and extravagant living, soon obtained a residence in the sheriff's ward of Exeter. Their places, however, were immediately filled by others of the same description, and goods supplied them in the same way with equal eagerness. The speculations of those who furnished them must, therefore, have been, on the whole, advantageous. Most of the articles, indeed, were manufactured for the occasion, and the prices were exorbitant. The prodigality and credulity of seamen have been long proverbial; but the naval heroes of the present day seem, in these respects, to have out-done all their predecessors. The inconsistent and thoughtless profusion of this singular class of men, their frolics, their credulity, and the various impositions practised on them, would altogether form a detail the most curious and incredible. Extravagance, however, was not confined to them. The artificers in the Dock-yard, who, during war, double, and frequently treble, their wages, and, indeed, many of the inhabitants, who derived any benefit from this source of calamity to the world, evinced a similar disposition. Prodigality seemed to be the order of the day. This superfluity, however, was principally lavished in personal decoration, and luxurious living. Distinctions in dress and modes of living became at length almost extinct.

Amidst the general dissipation and rage for worldly aggrandisement, a religious disposition was every where prevalent. Churches, chapels, and meetings, were crowded with auditors. The latter not only on Sundays, but many evenings in the week. Besides public places of worship, parties of the pious assembled at each other's houses, and embryo preachers here first practised the rudiments of their future calling!

These spiritual pastors were principally uneducated mechanics and artificers in the Dock-yard and town. Never, perhaps, did moralist survey a more incongruous spectacle than this place afforded. The most open and undisguised profaneness, and the most rigid sanctity, seemed equally predominant. On one hand were heard the revels of debauchery and drunkenness; and on the other, the praises and prayers of devotional congregations! The sanctuaries of religion were surrounded by the temples of profligacy. Prostitution walked the streets shameless and unabashed: levity and extravagance were universally diffused. Extortion prevailed, as if by mutual concurrence; most seeming desirous rather to participate in its advantages, than to oppose its influence.

A disinterested observer would have thought that the whole desideratum of life was confined to the acquisition of wealth, licentious gratifications, and ostentatious dress; and that its duties were comprised in a regular attendance on places of worship, and the belief of certain undefinable notions, and extravagant conceits, which neither improve the understanding, correct the manners, or amend the heart. All the refinements of intellect, all the treasures of mental wealth, were despised. That such a general acquiescence in dissipation and venality should exist under the apparent auspices of *religion*, is a circumstance peculiar, perhaps, to modern times.

According to the returns of 1821, the number of inhabitants in Plymouth and its suburbs was 61,212: the houses, 6248.

(It was in the reign of William III. first designed to make a wet and dry dock here; there have been added several others, with every convenience for building and repairing ships, hewn out of a mine of slate, and lined with Portland stone. After the construction of the docks, storehouses were built for the arms, rigging, sails, &c. with houses for the different officers and artificers of every description to live in. Also extensive barracks, and a military hospital; all which, with

the great number of houses occupied by tradesmen and private individuals, have rendered Dock nearly as large as Plymouth itself; to which indeed it appears to belong, being completely connected by the village of Stonehouse, which is a very populous and improving place, and extending from Plymouth towards Dock. The marine barracks, a fine pile of buildings, built of limestone or marble, on the east side of Stonehouse, are very extensive.

Stonehouse derives its name from Joel de Stonehouse, lord of this domain in the reign of Henry III. It anciently received the name of East Stonehouse, to distinguish it from West Stonehouse, which, being burnt by the French, has long ceased to bear that name. This was situated on the opposite shore of the harbour, at Cremill. Stonehouse is now situated about one mile west of Plymouth, and nearly midway between that town and Dock, although the buildings in Union-street nearly approach those at Plymouth. The great turnpike, to the ferry at Newpassage, which is continued from Torpoint, through Cornwall, passes through Stonehouse, from which circumstance, and the erection of the hospitals and barracks, it has risen, within a few years, from a small village to a handsome town. The present number of inhabitants is computed at six thousand.

The police of Stonehouse is under the direction of Thomas Clinton Shields, Esq. a county magistrate, resident in the town; but all complaints and other business are brought before the bench of magistrates, at their weekly sittings at the Town-hall in Dock. The usual number of constables are appointed, but there are no watchmen, nor are the streets lighted at any period of the year. With the exception of the older parts of the town, the buildings are neat and handsome, and the streets straight and commodious; particularly those of Durnford-street, Emma-place, Edgcumbe-street, and Union-street. These are almost entirely occupied by genteel families, chiefly those of naval and military officers, and other persons hold-

ing situations under government; many of whom have been induced to become proprietors of houses, on the very liberal terms on which the lord of the manor grants leases, which are renewable for ever, at a small fixed fine, subject to the payment of an annual conventional rent. The addition of Union-street, which has taken place within the last five years, is an improvement of the greatest importance, as the road through Fore-street is narrow and inconvenient, and the houses for the most part irregularly built; while the new road affords a spacious thoroughfare, and presents to strangers, on their entrance, a succession of neat and uniform buildings.

The whole parish of East Stonehouse is the property of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and the houses are chiefly leased out on the plan before described. The inhabitants are supplied with water by the Dock water-works, from whence it is brought by means of pipes carried across the creek; the rent of which is the same as at Dock. The only kinds of commerce carried on here, are the coal and timber trades. The vessels thus employed, discharge their cargoes at the quays in Stonehouse-pool. The principal quay is spacious and convenient, and the dues for landing goods are collected by a renter. The watermen, who ply for hire, resort to this quay, and like those at Plymouth, are under no regulation as to their fares. Near this is a shipwright's yard, where vessels can be drawn up and repaired.

Stonehouse-bridge, the principal avenue between Plymouth and Dock, was erected at the joint expence of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe and Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. It consists of one handsome arch, built of stone. Foot passengers, horsemen, and carriages, pay a toll at this bridge; the rent of which is estimated at about 500*l.* per annum. The number of houses in Dock must be nearly 2500, all built by the inhabitants upon leases for ninety-nine years, granted by the lord of the manor, determinable by the death of three lives, nominated by the lessee, and subject to

a small annual quit-rent of a few shillings, with a heriot, double the quit-rent, on the death of each life. The present annual income is considered as amounting to about 6000*l.* but whenever the whole of the lands and houses of the manor, not on perpetual renewal, reverts to the proprietor, little doubt can be entertained, but that the rental will increase to upwards of 80,000*l.* per annum.

The town of Dock and Dock-yard are defended by strong fortifications. On the north-east and south sides the town is bounded by a wall about twelve feet high, called the King's interior boundary wall; the western side is skirted by the Dock-Yard and Gun-Wharf. Without the wall is a line or breast-work, with a ditch, from twelve to eighteen and twenty feet deep, excavated from the solid slate and lime-stone rock. In the lines are three barrier gates; the North Barrier, which leads to the new passage across the Tamar; the Stoke Barrier, leading towards Tavistock; and the Stonehouse Barrier, conducting towards Stonehouse, Plymouth, &c. Of the other fortifications, the principal are a battery on Mount Wise (where the ancient seat of the Wises, formerly lords of the manor, stood); another at Obelisk Hill, near Mount Edgumbe; and the Redoubt and Block House on Mount Pleasant, which commands the capitol of the lines.

The Dock-yard, even in its present unfinished state, is acknowledged to be one of the finest in the world. When it was first used as a naval arsenal is uncertain; but as the Bason and its Dock are the most ancient, though not made till the reign of William the Third, it seems evident that this was a place of little consequence previous to that period. The Dock-yard is separated from the town by a wall of slate and lime-stone, in some places thirty feet high, extending from North Corner on the north to Mutton Cove on the south. The area within these bounds is seventy-one acres and thirty-six poles, exclusive of the projecting parts of the Jetties.

The entrance to the Dock-yard from the land side

is from Fore-street, by a large gate for carriages, &c. and a small one for foot-passengers. These are guarded with the utmost vigilance by three under-porters, and two military centinels, who suffer no person to enter, who is not well known or in uniform, without an order in writing from the commissioners. Immediately within the gates is the Master-porter's House, near which is a small neat chapel, consisting of two aisles, and a tower; the tower and one aisle were erected, as appears by an inscription over the south door, in the year 1700; the other aisle was erected by a late incumbent, on condition that he should receive the emoluments arising from letting the pews; which he continued to do till the year 1787, when government returned the sum he had expended in the building, and appropriated the chapel exclusively to the officers and artificers of the navy and Dock-yard. In front of the chapel is the Military Guard Office, and over it the Navy Pay-Office.

A new chapel was opened in the Dock-yard in November 1817, which may unquestionably be reckoned among the finest specimens of modern church architecture in the united kingdoms. This chapel has been rebuilt by government, on a larger and more liberal scale than before, for the better accommodation of the clerks and artificers of the Dock-yard, the admiral, and officers of the navy, the general officers and corps of royal marines, and the officers, men, and boys, of the ordinary.

Weakley's Hotel has powerful recommendations; the same may be said of Goude's King's Arms, Townshend's London Inn, &c.

The market-place is of recent erection, and for extent and accommodation is fully equal to any in the west of England; and the market, though not chartered, is held three times a-week.

(A flat paved road, skirted with elms, leads from the gates to the officers' dwelling-houses, which are thirteen in number, built of brick, three stories high, with kitchens beneath, and pleasant gardens behind; in front is a double row of lime-trees.) From hence to

the lower part of the yard, which has been levelled from the solid rock, is a descent by a number of steps which lead to two handsome buildings, erected of late years as offices: in the northernmost is the joiner's shop, having a cupola rising from the centre. (Directly opposite these buildings is the Bason and Dock that were made in the reign of King William. The Bason is a large excavation, into which the water flows through an opening about seventy feet wide; here all the boats belonging to the yard are kept, as well as the launches employed in moving ships. Within the Bason is the Dock, which is sufficiently capacious for a seventy-four gun ship; its length is 197 feet three inches; its width sixty-five feet ten inches; and its depth twenty-three feet one inch. (The Bason is bounded on each side by jetty-heads, which are platforms projecting over the sea, supported by wooden pillars driven full of nails, to prevent the worms from perforating them. Vessels of all sizes lie alongside these jetties, without grounding, and here all ships are brought to be fitted out.

Adjoining the South Jetty is the rigging-house, a handsome building, 480 feet long, and three stories high, forming one side of a quadrangle. This fabric is of limestone, with the coins and cornices of Portland stone. Within it, the rigging for the ships of war is kept in such a state of forwardness, as to be fit for use at a very short notice. Over the rigging-house is the sail-loft, where all the sails are cut out and made. The remaining three sides of the quadrangle are store-houses, in which the various articles necessary to equip the fleets are kept.

Southward from these buildings is a slip for hauling up and cleaning the bottoms of small vessels, such as sloops of war, cutters, &c. Beyond this is the Camber, a long canal, about seventy feet wide, terminating at the upper end in a bason, where boats lay; on the north side of which is the boat-house, where boats are built and repaired, and afterwards kept till wanted.) Here, previous to the year 1768, was the bounds of

the yard; all hence to the southward is still called the "New Ground."

On the sides of the Camber several cranes have lately been erected, constructed on a new plan, and of such great power, that two of them worked by eight men will raise fifteen tons. The others, of less power, will raise ten tons each. By a swinging bridge a thoroughfare is made across the canal. Near the water is the anchorage-wharf, where anchors are made 98 cwt.

(The blacksmith's shop, which is situated south from the canal, is a spacious building, about 210 feet square, and containing forty-eight forges. The largest anchors made here weigh five tons, and are worth upwards of 550*l.* each; they are made of iron bars, forged together, and are moved in and out of the fire by the aid of cranes. Those who are unaccustomed to scenes of this kind, feel strong sensations of horror on first entering; the clanking of the chains used to blow the bellows, the dingy countenance of the workmen, the immense fires, and above all, the yellow glare thrown on every thing by the flames shining through the dismal columns of smoke that continually fill the building, form together a most terrific picture. The anchor-wharf fronts the blacksmith's shop. Some hundreds of anchors for ships of war, are generally stored here, all of them painted, and placed upright, to prevent rusting.)

Near this wharf are three slips, on which large ships are built; adjoining the slips is a boiling-house, in which the planks that are to receive a particular curve, are boiled in water for a considerable time, and being afterwards applied hot to their places, are immediately fastened; without this process, it would be impossible to bring timber of such great magnitude as is wanted to the requisite shape.

The mast-house is situated to the north of the slips; in it the different masts and yards are made: the main mast of a first rate measures 119 feet eight inches in length, and is ten feet in circumference: they are

composed of many pieces of balk, formed to fit into each other, then rounded and pressed together with iron hoops, driven on red-hot.

Near the mast-house is the pond, a large piece of water, inclosed from the sea by a very strong wall, of at least ten feet in thickness, and about 380 feet long; the top of which is laid flat with large flags of coarse granite. The water flows in through two openings of about forty feet wide, over which are light wooden bridges. An immense number of masts, yards, &c. are always kept in this pond, to prevent their cracking from exposure to the sun.

There is a small mount near the south end of the mast-house, generally called Bunker's-hill, on the summit of which is a watch-house, and a battery of five cannon, nine-pounders, four of iron, and one a beautiful brass piece, made at Paris. The prospect from this place is very extensive and interesting, including the Sound, St. Nicholas' Island, Mount Edgumbe, the Dock-yard, Hamoaze, and the Cornish side of the Tamar, as high as Saltash. Under the hill is a small powder magazine; and near it a slip for building cutters and small vessels on.

The rope-houses, which are situated more in the interior of the yard, are two buildings of limestone, running parallel to each other, two stories high, with cellars beneath, and 1200 feet long; in the upper story twine is made, and the yarns prepared for the cables, which are twisted together below. The largest cables that are made for shipping are twenty-five inches in circumference, and one hundred fathoms long; they weigh near 120 cwt. and are worth upwards of 400*l*. In a cable of this size there are 3240 yarns.

Behind the rope-houses are the dwellings of the master rope-makers; and parallel with them, store-houses for hemp, &c. The mould or model-loft, where the different parts of ships to be built are laid down, according to plans sent from the Navy Board, is in front of the store-house, and is the last building

of importance in that part of the yard, south of the Bason, to which we now return.

Having passed the master attendant's office, situated on the south entrance to the bason, the stranger will perceive the astonishing efforts of human skill, in the construction of the new *sea-wall*, which is carried into the sea far beyond low-water mark; the foundation having been recently laid, at a considerable depth below the surface, by means of the diving-bell. The particulars of this operation are detailed by Mr. Smith, (who was appointed by the Honourable the Commissioners of the Navy to superintend the work,) in his observations on diving machines, from which the following account has been extracted.

“It being considered indispensable by the Lords of the Admiralty, that a wall should be built in Plymouth Dock-yard, on the margin of the harbour, Mr. Rennie was applied to, and the necessary plans furnished. The work was commenced by clearing away the old foundation and piles, which had been placed there during several former attempts to construct a similar erection. In one part was found a number of moorstone piles, from ten to fifteen feet in length, besides timber of various descriptions; a boat was likewise found, six feet below the surface of the soil. Having cleared away as much of the materials as appeared necessary, the next undertaking was to drive piles into the ground, which was effected by the workmen standing on a stage, elevated a little above the surface of the sea at high water.

“There are four rows of principal piles, from fifty to sixty feet in length, and one row of sheeting piles in front of them. Each pile furnished with a wrought iron shoe, was driven to the rock, with an inclination towards the land of four inches in a foot, by means of an iron block, weighing 14 cwt. This block was raised, by machinery, to the height of thirty feet, and then let fall directly on the head of each pile in succession. After being all thus driven down, they were

cut off, under water, by the assistance of the diving-bell.

“The soil was excavated from among the piles, which were cut down as the excavation proceeded, until a firm stratum of sand presented itself. The four rows of piles were levelled in a longitudinal direction, and the transverse, cut with an inclination of four inches in a foot; the radiation required for the wall; its front being the segment of a circle, whose radius is 126 feet. After this, the space between the piles were filled with limestone and gravel, rammed down until it became perfectly firm and solid. Sills of not less than a foot square, and from twenty-five to thirty feet long, were then secured to each row of piles, by treenails three feet in length. The sheeting piles were secured by long nails to the port sill, and the spaces between the sills filled with blocks of limestone nicely fitted. The whole was then covered with plank six inches thick, and ten feet long, except where the counter parts are placed; there the planks are fifteen feet in length, and are secured to the sills by long nails.

“This work commenced on the 5th of October, 1816,—on the 1st of January, 1819, the first stone of the wall was laid; and by the 1st of January, 1820, no fewer than thirty-nine thousand cubic feet of stone were laid on the wall by the assistance of the diving-bell. The stones, which are of large dimensions, many of them exceeding four tons, are of a beautiful granite from the forest of Dartmoor.”

This wall is to be continued in the same manner, and by a similar process, as far as the entrance of the graving slip, which is the next object of notice. This slip is constructed in all respects like the docks, except that it has no gates, and is employed for the purpose of effecting repairs on the bottoms of vessels, which can be completed in one tide.

The erections which are so frequently heard of under the name of Jetties, are platforms projecting from

the harbour wall, to a greater or less distance into the water; and supported upon piles driven deep into the mud, and preserved in an upright position by joists and braces. By such expedients the largest ships are brought within floating distance of the yard, and are enabled to receive or discharge their ballast and stores, without the interposition of boats or rafts. The whole line from North-corner to the graving-slip is furnished from these jetties.

The diversity of employments, ingenuity and manual activity exhibited in the various departments of a dock-yard, present a very interesting spectacle to those not accustomed to appreciate the effects of human industry on a grand scale. Perhaps no sight is better calculated to enable a comprehensive mind to form a proper estimate of the powers of continued labour, than the gradual growth of a few rude pieces of timber into the majestic wonderful structure that encounters the winds and waves, and forms the most complete security against invasion that Britain can possess.

In times of peace, a very considerable part of the English navy are laid up in *ordinary* in Hamoaze, and constitute by their number and disposition, a very interesting spectacle. Ships laid up in *ordinary*, are stripped of all their rigging, which with the stores, guns, &c. is taken ashore: in fact, every thing is taken out of them, and the men and officers are all paid off, except the boatswain, gunner, carpenter and cook, (who always remain to take care of the ship) and six ordinary seamen. The ships are moored by large chains of iron sixty fathoms long, consisting of 120 links, and having at each end a large anchor. The chains are stretched across the harbour, and the anchors sunk in the mud. In the middle of each chain is a large iron ring and a swivel, to which are attached two thick cables, called bridles, sufficiently long to be taken on board the ship to be moored. These bridles, when not in use, are constantly sunk, a small cable being fastened to them, which is brought

up to a buoy on the surface of the water, and there made fast. When wanted, the ends are easily hauled up by means of the buoy rope, and are then passed one through each of the ship's hawse holes, and fastened on board. By the bridles being fastened to the same swivel, the ships swing easily with the tide, which runs amazingly strong, especially the ebb, with the wind at north: at these times no boat can make head against it. In Hamoaze are ninety-two of these moorings.

Among the objects highly worthy of notice in the Sound, the diving-bell ought not to be passed over. Since the construction of the sea-wall here, it has been used in removing submarine rocks, and improving the anchorage in different parts of the Sound, where its singular and interesting operations may be viewed. The present machine, which has been greatly improved by the late Mr. Rennie, is both plain and simple in its application and construction. We cannot supply a better description than that furnished by Mr. Smith, the resident engineer at this port.

“*The bell is made of cast-iron, and weighs four tons, two hundred; it is six feet long, four broad, and five high; and contains one hundred and twenty cubic feet. To admit light, it has twelve convex lenses inserted in its top, each of which is eight inches in diameter; and when sunk in clear water, the light within is sufficient to enable the diver to read the smallest print, or even to perform the neatest needle-work.—In the centre of the tops is a hole for the admission of air; to this is attached a leather hose, long enough to reach any depth; the other end of it is attached to a forcing air-pump, which is worked by four men, during the time the bell remains under water; by this means, the persons in the bell are supplied with a sufficient quantity of air, to make respiration pleasant. Within the bell, directly over the pole which admits the air, is screwed a piece of stout leather, so that the

* “Observations on Diving Machines;” a work replete with useful and interesting information.

air enters only through the spaces between the screws. This leather prevents the admitted air from returning through the hose ; and in case the hose should burst, the water cannot enter the bell through the air-hole ; the divers are therefore secured against any accident which might otherwise proceed from this cause. The bell contains a sufficient quantity of air to support the persons within it, without the assistance of the air-pump, till they can be raised from any depth.

“ When the bell is overcharged with air, it escapes under its edge, and from its expansive nature, agitates the water as it ascends. This is generally, but erroneously, considered the escaping of foul air ; but the respired air being lightest, ascends to the top of the bell. In consequence of the continual current of air passing through the bell from top to bottom, no unpleasant sensation can be experienced, from what is generally imagined to be foul air.

“ The bell is furnished with a moveable seat at each end, and a narrow board across the lower part to rest the feet on ; there are also hooks, and a small shelf for the workmen’s tools ; and in the top, are two eye-bolts, to secure such heavy weights as may be necessary to raise with the bell.

“ There is nothing either difficult or hazardous in the use of this machine, provided care be taken that the tackles, &c. are of sufficient size and quality to support its weight ; and that an attentive man is stationed to receive the signals, and to give directions to the men employed on the stage, or in the vessel, from which the bell is suspended. When it is found necessary to alter the position of the bell, the divers strike it with a hammer. There are eight signals used for the following purposes.

“ One stroke to indicate that there is not a sufficient quantity of air in the bell, and that it is necessary to work the air-pump faster.

“ Two strokes to annul a former signal ; or to leave off doing any thing till another signal is given.

“ Three strokes to raise the bell.

“ Four to lower it.

“ Five to move it to the right.

“ Six to the left.

“ Seven, backwards.

“ Eight, forwards.

“ Other methods are resorted to, such as the use of small buoys, &c. for making more complicated signals on subjects of less frequent occurrence.

“ It should be observed, that in executing works under water with the diving-bell, the water ought to be transparent; so much so, at least, that objects lying two or three feet below the bell, may be clearly seen before the machine touches them in its descent. An artificial light, it is obvious, can be of no use in viewing objects through foul water. In cases where a candle can be applied with advantage, the object must be raised within the cavity of the bell. It is therefore essential to the executing of works, viewing ground, &c. that the water be transparent; when this is the case, a cloud passing over the sun is perceptible in deep water.

“ The hours, in which the workmen are employed under water are, in the summer, from seven in the morning till twelve at noon, and from one to six in the evening. In the winter, they work as long as they can see, with the exception of an hour allowed for taking refreshment.”

Mr. Smith, in his repeated descents, has frequently made observations on the effect produced on the thermometer. He states, that “ on the 15th of September, 1819, the thermometer stood at 65°, in descending it rose to 70; during four hours stay under water, it stood at 69, and in ascending it varied to 68. On the 17th of the same month, it stood in the open air at 54; in descending it rose to 67; during five hours stay it stood at 66; and in ascending it varied to 67. On the 21st, in the open air, it stood at 55; in descending it rose to 69; and during five hours and a half stay, under water, it stood at 68.

“ On taking down one of the best kind of barometers,

the mercury was observed to rise very rapidly as soon as the bell closed with the water, and before it was wholly immersed, the mercury was pressed firmly against the top of the tube. It being then high water and spring tides, the bell descended to the depth of eight fathoms; and during the five hours the men continued at their work, the barometer underwent no visible alteration; when the bell was raised near the surface, the mercury began to subside; and when exposed to the open air, it resumed the same position as it occupied before it was placed in the bell."

These observations were made when three persons were in the bell.

Among other submarine operations in which this machine has been employed, that of surveying the bottom, for various purposes, has been frequently performed with the most successful and satisfactory results.

On the North Jetty is a landing-place, called the North-stairs, near which is a house, where pitch is kept continually boiling for the use of the caulkers, to be applied to the bottoms and seams of ships.

The double-dock, which is the first of three very near each other, for line of battle ships, is so denominated from its being sufficiently large to contain two ships at the same time, one a-head of the other; but so divided by gates, that though water be let into the outer division, the inner continues perfectly dry.

The dock-gates, by which the water is kept out of the docks, form, when closed, the segment of a circle, with its convex side towards the sea. They are made of timber, very strongly put together, and are hung on each side of the mouth of the dock. As soon as a ship is taken into dock, which is always at high water, the gates are shut and locked: the water within the dock then runs out through sluices made for the purpose, till the ebb tide has ceased; the sluices are then shut, and the water which may still remain is thrown out by engines on the plan of pumps, worked by the

assistance of horses. The pressure of the sea against the gates is immense, consequently, from their form, they are always kept tight together. When a ship is to be taken out of dock, the sluices are opened, and the water flows in till its height is equal, both within and without; the gates are then opened with ease, though scarcely any force could otherwise accomplish it. The ships are hove in and out by means of hawsers and capstans, and always ground in the dock on wooden blocks placed for that purpose.

The second dock, called the Union, or North Dock, is 239 feet four inches long, eighty-six feet seven inches wide, and twenty-six feet ten inches deep. This was made in the year 1762; and is faced with Portland stone, having blocks of granite to support the shores.

The New Union, or North New Dock, 259 feet nine inches long, eighty-five feet three inches wide, and twenty-seven feet eight inches deep, was made in the year 1789, and is on the same plan with the above; both these docks, and all the new part of the yard, were built by the late able architect Mr. Barlby.

The Dock-yard has been considerably extended to the south within the last ten years, where an entire new building slip and different erections have been added.

Not far from the head of the new dock is a burning place for old copper, that has been removed from ships' bottoms at the time of repairing them. Farther northward are the plumbers', braziers', and armourers' shops; and the bricklayers' and stonecutters' yards. Behind all this side of the yard, the rock, having never been levelled, is very high and irregular: on it are a few sheds and storehouses.

The levelling so large a piece of ground as the Dock-yard occupies, must have been attended with prodigious labour, particularly the gun-wharf, which is hewn out of some schistose rocks to the depth of thirty feet or more. The Gun-wharf is separated from the Dock-yard by North Corner-street; it was begun about the year 1718, and completed about 1725. The build-

ings are in general good, but very heavy, and in the Dutch style; they were projected by Sir John Vanbrugh, who was then attached to the ordnance department. The quantity of ground within the walls is four acres and three quarters, and is held on the same terms as the Dock-yard, at an annual rent. Here are two principal storehouses, of three stories high, for muskets, pistols, grape-shot, and other small stores, a number of sheds for gun-carriages, &c. and a powder magazine, with a cooperage detached; but which, since the erection of the magazines at Keyham Point, have been used for storehouses.

In times of peace, a very considerable part of the British navy are laid up in ordinary in Hamoaze, and constitute, by their number and disposition, a very interesting spectacle. This bay is about four miles in length, and, in general, about half a mile broad, with a bottom of mud; its greatest depth at high water is between eighteen and twenty fathoms. Below the Creek, which runs up to Weston-Mills, is the Powder Magazine, consisting of several limestone buildings, erected with every precaution to prevent accidents by fire or lightning.

Proceeding along the avenue a quarter of a mile, conducts to an open space between the rope-houses and the stables, and gardens belonging to the officers of the establishment. By the orders of the present commissioner, this spot, which was originally a muddy stagnant pool, has been metamorphosed into a neat parterre. By following the same route a little farther, between the stables and the gardens, we reach the flagged footpath before described.

The grand tour has now been made, and if the track were traced, the geometrician would find that the run of the harbour is nearly the periphery of a semi-ellipsis; while the long avenue would become its conjugate diameter. If we still follow this footpath, it will conduct us to the angle of the paved road, at which the route commenced, and from thence down the declivity of the hill. Descending in this direction,

we have the officers' houses above, on the left; and on the right, beneath, the mast-houses already described. To the south, the road conducts to the Mould-loft, which is a department of great interest and curiosity, as it is here that "the mighty fabric first receives its form." The several parts necessary in the construction of a ship, are here first delineated in chalk, and being subsequently formed in thin deal, they are distributed as models to the respective mechanics. From this spot we perceive beneath, the bason in which the canal terminates at the distance of 420 yards from its mouth.

On the north side of this bason, which is separated from the inner mast-pond by a broad causeway, are the boat-houses, where the boats of the fleet are prepared and kept ready for service. In front, is a paved way similar to that attached to the mast-houses, whereon the boats are drawn up out of the bason. This may be considered as a position central in the area of the grand tour, and could not have been visited at first, without losing sight of several interesting objects.

By ascending a flight of steps we shall gain the level in front of the officers' dwelling-houses, which is a handsome row of buildings, adorned with naval trophies, and other architectural decorations. The residence of the commissioner is in the centre, and the other houses are occupied by several principal officers of the establishment. The offices of the commissioner and the clerk of the cheque, project at right angles, at each extremity, and form wings to the main range of the buildings. A pavement and gravel-walk shaded by an avenue of lime trees, afford a delightful promenade in front; and the internal conveniences of these edifices is increased by the appendages of gardens, stables, and other commodious offices.

Many important and judicious improvements, besides those already noticed, have been very recently introduced into this yard. A plan was invented by Sir Robert Seppings, during the period in which he

occupied the situation of builder's assistant, in this arsenal, for repairing the keels of vessels with great facility. Previously to his invention, a number of men were employed to raise a line-of-battle ship, by means of wooden wedges, driven by large sledge hammers. Instead of timber, Sir Robert has used iron wedges, and by these means, and the peculiar construction of the docks, the object is attained by the assistance of thirty men, which could not be effected, according to the old plan, by less than four hundred. Two docks which were fitted up on this plan, with wedges, &c. for each, amounted to little more than the expence of raising a ship by the former method. This consideration, although of great importance, is of less consequence than the saving of labour, which on many occasions is a very material object. This will be observed in the bustle and activity that pervades every department of the arsenal, in time of war, when the necessity for expedition, on some particular emergencies, is so imperious, that the artificers, according to the technical phrase, frequently work *two for one*, and sometimes three for one. On these occasions, they perform twice or thrice the accustomed quota of work in one day.

Improvements have also taken place in point of economy at this arsenal. The old copper, which is stripped from the bottoms of ships, is submitted to the action of fire, to remove the weeds, &c. the refuse resulting from this process was formerly thrown away as useless, but it having been ascertained, that valuable metallic particles were contained in the rubbish, it has been since sold at a considerable price. A salutary regulation has taken place with regard to the chips which the artificers were allowed to carry out of the yard as a perquisite. It was found that the bundles of chips frequently contained good timber, and an order was issued to discontinue this practice entirely, and to allow the shipwrights a weekly stipend in lieu of this privilege. The chips are now exposed to public sale at stated intervals, and we doubt not

the adoption of this wise regulation has been the means of preventing crime, by removing the facilities for depredation which the former system afforded.

The number of persons of every class who pursue their respective avocations in the yard, is upwards of three thousand. The whole are under the controul of the commissioner, to whose excellent arrangements may be imputed the great order and regularity, which cannot fail to excite the admiration of visitors.

The principal officers, residents in the yard, cannot sleep without the precincts unless by leave of the commissioner. The night-patroles, which are selected from the class of men called labourers, are under the superintendence of these officers, who discharge this duty in rotation. Two master-attendants, and a master-shipwright's assistant, are also considered superior officers, although their residences are in the town.

The Dock-yard is constructed on ground belonging to Sir J. St. Aubyn, and the lease is nearly expired.

(A newspaper is now published weekly on Thursday, under the revived title of "The Plymouth Dock Weekly Journal.")

The Post Office is in George-street. A two-penny post having been lately established, in conformity to its regulations, a messenger leaves Dock at eleven in the forenoon daily, calls at Stonehouse, and proceeds to Plymouth. At three in the afternoon, a messenger starts from Plymouth, calls at Stonehouse, and proceeds thence to Dock. The letters are delivered immediately, so as to be in time for a reply by the Cornish mail. The office is shut at seven in the evening.

Dock, as before observed, is bounded on the east and north sides by a ditch and regular fortifications. Between these and the town a very considerable portion of ground is occupied by government for barracks, storehouses, &c. The grounds between these buildings and the fortifications, form the general promenade of the inhabitants. All round the lines the

views are highly diversified and pleasing. The walls of the new fortifications, on the north side, are an admirable piece of workmanship. Granby and Marlborough barracks, with the magazines, naturally excite attention. At the eastern extremity is the fine parade or bastion occasioned by the angular course of the lines. In this bastion are several mortars of a large calibre.

Ascending the ramparts, in pursuing our walk to Mount Wise, the principal promenade, we first pass the neat hospital for the train of artillery on the right; and immediately after on our left, the guard-house at the barrier-gate, which serves for the assistance of the magistracy, in case of riots. Crossing the top of Fore-street, and following the course of the lines, we pass three batteries on our left, and then Ligonier-square, occupied by the engineers; Frederic-square for artillery, and Cumberland-square for infantry on our right. Here are to be seen the Military Infirmary and the offices and workshops belonging to government. Mount Wise, the next place to the barrier on the left, is a large tract of ground on the south side of the town, containing many military works. The surface is very irregular, and the soil an entire rock, covered with a layer of earth, not more than eight inches deep. It has four entrances from the town, but the principal of these is at the south end of George-street.

Upon the grand parade here, all the troops in the vicinity are reviewed on public days; and the guards parade every morning. This is a very general place of resort among young people, and is absolutely thronged on Sunday evenings. From the battery at the east end there are good views of Stonehouse, Plymouth, the Sound; and from those at the south and south-west end, a charming prospect of Mount Edgcombe, and the lower part of the harbour.

Government House is a large plain building of three stories, with two wings of two stories, and offices detached. The front of the house towards the parade is lighted by lamps, fixed on the muzzles of large

pieces of ordnance, which are placed perpendicularly in the ground. Near the chief entrance is a brass gun of great magnitude, taken from the Turks in the memorable action of the Dardanelles. The Admiral's House is at the north-west corner of the parade, smaller than the Government House, having only two wings joining to the centre building; but in the front of this are two batteries, one of four forty-two pounders, the other of eight guns and three mortars. Further to the westward, the ground rising to a point, is crowned by a fort, encompassed on the land side by a very small trench, and defended by a serjeant's guard; immediately behind this is the Telegraph. On the west side is another battery, which, including those in the grounds of Government House, &c. form an almost impregnable barrier to any attempts on the safety of the town or shipping, from the sea-coast.

From the south-west corner of the parade, a short diagonal road leads to *Richmond Walk*, a beautiful promenade, turning at irregular angles over the rocks, along the sea-coast, near half a mile in length; having a wall about nine feet high at the back, and another of four feet in the front. The average width of the walk is fourteen feet. Every turn presents a delightful prospect to strangers.

The Admiral's Hard is a new landing-place for boats of his Majesty's navy; to the left of this is another landing-place for the convenience of the public, and a building for the shelter of boats, &c. on the right.

Richmond sea-baths, situate on a beautiful beach opposite Mount Edgumbe, were projected and completed by a public-spirited individual, in a most respectable style, not inferior to any in the west of England. There are hot and cold-baths, and machines, the latter generally allowed to be the largest and best contrived in England. A work so highly conducive to the pleasure and convenience of the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity, deserves every encouragement. *Richmond Walk* is terminated at each end by quays, &c.

Morice-town is situated on the north side of the Dock, and contains three principal streets and other buildings, mostly erected during the late war. A row of neat houses, called the new Navy Row, joins it to Stoke Village, where are several tea-houses and gardens. The Block-house stands in an elevated and commanding situation behind the village, and is capable of annoying the approach of armies from any quarter.

Proceeding through Stoke, about a mile from that village on the left, is *Manadon-house*, the seat of Captain Waldron of the royal navy. The house lies low, and has nothing particular in its construction; but nevertheless appears respectable from the road. From this place we proceed by a direct road, passing through *Knockers Knoll*, and *Jump*, two villages, the former of which is inhabited by very respectable persons towards Roborough Down, where we have an opportunity of viewing some of the objects on the river Tavy. *Jump* is about two miles distant from the road.

Roborough Down is an extensive common or waste in the western district of the county. The soil is black growan, clay, boggy or gravelly. The substrata is of schistus and marble, which succeed alternately to the sea-side at Plymouth.

The Royal Military Hospital is contiguous to Stoke Church; this consists of four noble piles of building three stories high, connected by a fine terrace, and inclosed by a lofty wall.

The Royal Hospital for sick and hurt seamen and marines, is a handsome assemblage of buildings on the north side of the road leading to Plymouth.

The Marine Barracks are of an oblong form, on the south-east part of the town, with an excellent parade, which is much resorted to in summer evenings on account of the excellent band of musicians attached to the corps. From the north end of this building is the *new road* to Plymouth which, though more circuitous than the usual route, is much more pleasant, as it commands on one side, views of Plymouth, Dock,

Stoke, and the surrounding country, and on the other Mount Edgcumbe, the Sound, &c.

At the end of this new road is Mill Prison, for the confinement of prisoners of war. From hence three roads branch off to Plymouth.

From Dock there is a ferry over the Tamar, called the Cremill Passage, in the parish of Maker, which, though joined to a part of Cornwall, is itself in Devonshire.

When the traveller has gratified his curiosity with the Dock-yards of Plymouth, and the Breakwater, Mount Edgcumbe will be one of the next objects of attention.

The promontory of Mount Edgcumbe, running a considerable way into the sea, forms one of the cheeks of the entrance of Hamoaze harbour, which is here half a mile across. The whole promontory is four or five miles long, and three broad; in shape a perfect *dorsum*, high in the middle, and sloping gradually on both sides towards the sea. In some places it is rocky and abrupt. The entrance into the grounds from the landing place at Cremill Passage, is at the bottom of an avenue, terminating in a spacious lawn, irregularly bounded by fine trees, and widening gradually as it rises towards the house.

It has been observed that "many persons of real taste and curiosity, for want of a conductor to direct them in their walks round the grounds of Mount Edgcumbe, and to explain the different views, arrive at only a small portion of the place, see they know not what, and feel dissatisfied at last with having seen and known so little." To obviate every objection of this nature is the design of the following pages. Strangers and travellers desirous of seeing the place, can, by application, obtain permission on any day to walk in the park and pleasure-grounds. The flower-garden may be seen occasionally during the summer, by a particular ticket, granted only to parties not exceeding six persons. The house is never shewn.

The tour round the park may be performed in a carriage; but as walkers only are admitted at the lower lodge, strangers must, in that case, go up the

public road to another entrance adjoining that at the park-gate.

The following measurement of the principal roads and walks, will enable the stranger to ascertain the length of the tour he would wish to make, and thereby direct him in his choice :

| | <i>Miles.</i> |
|--|-----------------|
| Great tour of the Park from the Lodge by the White Seat, Redding Point, Maker Church, and the Terrace | 4 |
| Tour of the Park and Terrace by the church road | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| From the Lodge to Redding Point, and return by the Zigzags and Terrace | 2 |
| Tour of the pleasure-grounds from the house by the Amphitheatre and garden to the Lodge | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| From the house by the Home Terrace to the Arch, and return by the lower Zigzags and Cottage Walk, to the Lodge | 2 |

The beauties of this delightful spot are, in some measure, pourtrayed in the following elegant lines addressed to the late Countess of Edgcumbe on her birth-day :

Return then, beauteous noble dame,
Once more thy former homage claim ;
Ev'n now the yet unfinish'd bower
Solicits thy creative power :
New arches and parterres to range,
So as to form a pleasing change ;
Now a gay rainbow o'er the head,
Now a rich carpet underspread.
Return, return illustrious fair,
Resume thy wonted fost'ring care ;
Another Proserpine be found
Delighted on botanic ground.

But to return to the house: this stands high up on the side of the hill, and is at once picturesque and appropriate to its situation. It is a building of considerable antiquity, having been erected about the year 1550 by Sir Richard Edgcumbe, Knt. in the

castellated style, battlemented, with round towers at the corners; but these being small and inconvenient, were pulled down in the middle of the last century, and rebuilt in their present octangular form. The ornaments round the doors and windows are of granite, or moor-stone, as also the flight of steps ascending to the principal front. The interior contains nothing remarkable except the hall in the centre, which was originally Gothic, and reached up to the roof: but it has long been modernised, and is now a handsome lofty room of two stories, of different orders, with galleries supported by columns of Devonshire marble. The chimney-pieces, tables, and terms, bearing busts of Italian workmanship, copied from the antique, exhibit fine specimens of various Cornish granites. This saloon, which from its singular yet agreeable proportions, as well as from its architectural decorations, has a noble and striking effect, is occasionally used as a summer dining-room, and is also peculiarly adapted for music, for which purpose a large and excellent organ is erected in one of the galleries. The rest of the old house has no pretensions to magnificence, but the northern and eastern sides are extremely chearful and pleasant, from the variety of delightful views they command, which the towers in particular are admirably calculated for shewing to the greatest advantage. An extensive addition has been made, at different times, to the west end, containing among other convenient apartments, a large library, and a dining-room, which, from their southern aspect, are more especially suited for a winter residence. The new wing presents a handsome, though not strictly regular, elevation; but it is so concealed as not to alter the original appearance of the building, when viewed as a feature in the prospect, nor injure its general character of antiquity.

The principal, or northern side of the house can be approached only by walking up the lawn; but a road is carried along the avenue to the foot of the hill, whence bending to the right, it leads through pleasing

glades, bordered with stately chesnut and other trees, to the southern, or back front : and also, leaving the house at a small distance on the left, conducts to the principal entrance of the park.

There are three entrances to the grounds ; one, for pedestrians, at the bottom of the hill, at Cremill ; another for carriages, about half a mile up the public road, leading to Cawsand, &c. and a third from the water, at Barnpool. The grounds are open to the public in general, on Mondays ; but may be viewed on any other day by application to the steward, at the house. We are persuaded that no one can traverse Mount Edgcumbe, with a proper guide, without being highly delighted by the countless and diversified beauties which it displays.

On entering the park two roads present themselves, that to the left proceeds with an easy ascent in the midst of a fine grove, till after crossing another branch, it rises more rapidly through a wood of a wilder and more rugged character, looking down a steep declivity on the left into a beautiful valley ; and on reaching the summit of the hill, suddenly breaks out on the prospect at the White Seat.

From this commanding spot the view is most extensive, and the whole circumjacent country is expanded at your feet. Hence you completely and distinctly overlook the Hamoaze, and the whole course of the river Tamar as high as the town of Saltash ; the ships in the harbour ; the dock-yard and town of Dock ; the fortifications and Government House ; the church and village of Stoke ; the Military Hospital ; Stonehouse, with the Naval Hospital and Marine Barracks ; the citadel and churches of Plymouth ; Saltram, the seat of the Earl of Morley ; Catwater, with its shipping, enclosed by Mount Batten ; St. Nicholas's Island, the Sound and Statton Heights beyond it ; the whole view is bounded by a range of lofty hills, among which the round top of Hingston (or Hengist) Down, the peaked-head of Brent-Tor, and

the irregular summits of Dartmoor, are the most elevated and conspicuous.

At this place the gravel-walk ceases ; and you enter on a grass drive, which is carried round the whole summit of the hill, and conducts straight forward to Redding Point, whence is discovered a prospect of a totally different description. An unbounded expanse of open sea here bursts upon the sight, confined only by Statton Heights and the Mew-stone on the left, and on the right by Penlee Point, under which lies Cawsand Bay, with the little town from whence it takes its name. The Breakwater, constructed for the security of ships anchoring in the Sound, appears immediately in front, and in clear weather the Eddystone light-house is visible at a great distance in the offing. A thatched seat affords here another resting place. Opposite to this, but concealed by the brow of the hill, a gate opens into the zigzag walks.

From this eastern extremity of the hill, the winds drive round the southern side in a bold and beautiful sweep, following the natural curves of the ground, and commanding, in various points of view, the prospect last described, till it reaches the western boundary of the park.

If the walker prefer returning by the northern side, he will discover, as he proceeds westward beyond the White Seat, new prospects opening on his view, of the several rivers and estuaries branching out of the Hamoaze, of the village of Millbrook, and of a great extent of well cultivated country. Part of Whitsand Bay is discernible over the narrow isthmus that connects the peninsula of Mount Edgcumbe with Cornwall, and the long range of elevated coast, which forms its further boundary, is distinctly seen. At the upper park-gate, just outside the enclosure, stands the parish church of Maker, of which the high tower is a conspicuous object for many miles round, and is used (in time of war), as a signal-house for giving notice of

king's ships coming to the port, or passing along the channel.

Both ends of the grass drive terminate in a gravel-road, which, having ascended the hill by a shorter cut, traverses the park at its western extremity.

Turning along this to the left hand towards the southern side, you are conducted, by a gentle descent, with Cawsand Bay in front, the town of that name, the surrounding hills, and the redoubts on Maker heights opening on the view as you advance, round a winding valley called Hoe-Lake, wild and finely shaped, with a cottage under a tuft of trees at the bottom, which adds to its picturesque effect.

Being arrived about half way down the hill, a short turn to the left leads to the entrance of the Great Terrace; and the road proceeds on a perfect level through plantations of fir and other trees, with the sea at a great depth below on the right, till another sharp turn discovers Pickle Combe.

This little valley is so regularly scooped out by Nature, as almost to bear the appearance of art. Its sides above the road are planted with various trees; the lower part thickly overspread with heath, and other wild plants: down the centre runs a grass walk. At the upper end stands a picturesque building overgrown with ivy, composed of old moor-stone arches, niches, and pinnacles, to represent a ruined chapel. From the seat in it you look down this singularly formed vale, beyond the opening of which no object whatever appears but a wide expanse of sea.

Leaving this most solitary spot, the terrace leads round the other side of the valley, and at the next corner we are in the midst of a plantation of the finest flowering shrubs; the arbutus, the laurustinus, the Portugal laurel, and other evergreens, growing with the greatest luxuriance to an uncommon size, and covering the whole of the abrupt cliff as far down as the soil allows of vegetation, the sea dashing against the rocks below. Not a deciduous plant appears, and this singular spot, protected from every cold blast, and

fully open to the south, retains its charms equally through every season of the year. The road continues winding amidst this romantic shrubbery, offering fresh beauties at every turn, till you arrive at the Arch, where a stone seat placed at the edge of an almost perpendicular precipice, commands a fine view over the Sound immediately at your feet, with the open sea to the right; St. Nicholas's Island, Plymouth, &c. to the left. At this place are the principal ascent and descent to the Zigzag Walks, which are cut in the side of the hill both above and below the Terrace, extending upwards to Redding Point, where they enter the park, and downwards as low as the cliff is practicable. By the lower Zigzags you may return to the bottom of Pickle Combe, from whence they are again continued as far as Hoe-Lake. From the number and intricacy of these walks, it is not possible to describe them accurately, or give directions what paths to pursue; but every part of them is extremely beautiful, and almost every turn discovers some fresh view, from the variety of the rocks which form the coast, and from the different partial peeps caught through the trees and shrubs. The further part of them, beyond Pickle Combe, is more open, and of a wilder character than those on the nearer side of that valley, and command the best view of Cawsand Bay, as also of the whole southern side of the hill. The new, or Upper Zigzags, are, if possible, still more beautiful than the lower; the cliff in parts being more abrupt, the shrubs more luxuriant, and the views, from the height whence they are seen, more magnificent and commanding. At the very summit, a bench, placed on a prominent point of rock, overlooks the whole side of the almost perpendicular precipice, clothed with its rich covering of arbutus and other evergreens, which seem to dip their luxuriant branches into the boundless expanse of sea extended beneath. No point, perhaps, is so bold and truly grand as this, but the ascent to it, especially on one side, is rather steep and tremendous. These upper walks are divided into three principal branches,

que already noticed, a second ascending from the other side of the Arch by stairs in the rock, and a third joining the Terrace at the corner of Pickle Combe. Notwithstanding the steepness of the cliff, the whole of the Zigzag Walks are so conducted as to be perfectly safe and easy, and numberless benches afford opportunities of rest to the walker disposed to explore and enjoy their infinite variety of beauties. There are also covered seats interspersed among them, all in character with the surrounding scenery.

Having regained the Terrace, we pass under the Arch (a building constructed so as to appear like a perforation of the natural rock, which seems here to bar the passage), and soon quitting this inclosed part, enter a thick and deep wood, which totally excludes all view, and affords a pleasing rest to the eye, after the glare of the brilliant scenes it has been so long contemplating. From this shade you again unexpectedly burst forth on the rich prospect at a prominent point of the park, on which stands the Ruin, representing the imperfect remains of a tower with a large Gothic window. The objects which here present themselves are the same that were seen from the first station at the White Seat, with the addition of the Mew-Stone, and a considerable extent of sea. But the prospect now opens gradually as you wind round the point, and varies in appearance from being brought nearer to the eye, and viewed from a lower level. It is worth while to go up to a platform on the building (which is ascended by an easy stair), from whence a delightful panorama is discovered. On the one hand the wood you have just passed through, on the other the beautiful wooded valley first noticed, are from hence completely overlooked, and with their rich variety of foliage form a charming foreground to the distant picture presented on three sides, whilst the view on the fourth is finely bounded by the boldly rising hill, and wild scenery of the park.

From this point the terrace proceeds into the wood, and making the circuit of the head of the valley,

joins the road by which we first ascended the hill, and conducts back to the house.

The third branch connects the two principal roads that ascend the hill; and also leads to a private gate of the park, from whence it passes into an extensive drive through other woods, and round the farm-grounds. But if the walker chooses to pursue it, he may go down to the gate by the other road through a fine piece of ground, hitherto little seen, which commands extensive and varied prospects, though of a less bold and romantic character than those he has left. From a walk round the lower part of this quarter of the park, is obtained the nearest and best view of Hamoaze, which here presents a wide and finely shaped piece of water, at once beautiful and interesting from the large portion of the British navy securely moored within its spacious haven: hence too the dock-yard is completely overlooked, with the village of Torpoint on the opposite side of the river. More westward, Millbrook, at the head of its winding estuary, forms a pleasing little picture, confined towards the south by the hill, clothed with a long range of wood, not seen from any other point, and connected with the plantations of the park. Returning towards the house, its pinnacles are seen rising in a picturesque manner above the trees, and the various distant objects open on the sight, as you wind round a beautifully shaped knoll.

To go from the Zigzags, the walkers, instead of re-ascending to the Great Terrace from the Zigzags, will take a path cut round the perpendicular cliff under the Arch (which, though so tremendous in appearance as to be called the Horrors, is yet sufficiently wide to be perfectly safe), and enter the open park below the wood through which the drive is carried. This walk, commanding in all its extent a very fine view of the Sound and surrounding objects, to which this wild part of the park is a beautiful foreground, leads to the Cottage, a neat thatched building placed at the foot of the wood, and overhung by some beautiful ever-

green oaks. In it there is a room for resting, the windows of which look out on pleasing views, the one of the Mew-Stone, the other of the Island. Passing from hence under the Ruin before-mentioned, which has here a good effect, the walk soon approaches the cliff, and proceeds through plantations on its edge, with some steep ascents and descents, catching peeps at various parts of the prospects, and looking down on some fine coves and picturesque points of rock, till it enters the home grounds, and joins the walks, to the description of which we now proceed.

In the pleasure-grounds, the first striking object is the *Shrubbery*, situated on the eminence immediately behind the house, and connected with its southern front. It lies on a gentle declivity, and the walk round it affords a pleasing variety, from the easy swell and constant inequality of the ground; for some space too it commands a fine prospect. Towards the further end of the garden, whence all view is excluded, stands a bower, with an arcade of trellis advancing over the walk, covered with creeping plants, which forms an agreeable shady retreat; and in a still more retired part is a semi-circular covered seat, faced and lined with petrifications and spars from rocks in the neighbourhood, intermixed with shells and various fossils, chiefly the produce of Cornwall. The arbutus and other shrubs grow here with remarkable luxuriance, and the ground is also ornamented with several fine cedars of Libanus. This small, but pleasing feature of the place, is rarely shewn to strangers.

Commencing the tour round the lower grounds at the eastern end of the house, you first enter on a wide gravel-walk, called the Home Terrace, which bounds the upper side of the lawn, and overlooking the venerable groves below it, commands a delightful prospect of the Harbour, Sound, and surrounding country. From thence suddenly turning to the right, you proceed round the valley before alluded to, which, from its shape, is distinguished by the name of the Amphitheatre.

Having, by a gentle rise through a thick wood of

the finest trees, reached the centre of the valley, the walk descends as gradually round the other side, to a rustic thatched seat, built of unhewn trees, and lined with moss, from which you look into the deep bosom of the vale, catching also a glimpse of the water through the trees, and of some of the buildings on the opposite shore. Here the walk makes a sudden turn, descending in a contrary direction to recross the valley, and soon after it divides into two branches: the one proceeding forward in a regular sweep round the wood to the opposite side, conducts back to the great lawn in front of the house; the other, returning again on the same side, carries you down to the lower end of the valley (where it is joined by the walk from the cottage by the cliffs), and when arrived at the water's edge, crosses the bottom of this noble Amphitheatre, which from hence is seen to the greatest advantage. The lawn, which occupies the bottom of the valley, rising in a regular curve and beautiful swell all round, loses itself by degrees in the semi-circle of wood, which towers above to a great height, affording every variety of form and foliage, from the number of forest and exotic trees of all descriptions, in which it abounds. On the left hand, at a small distance from the walk, stands the Temple of Milton, an Ionic rotunda, half closed, and supported in front by four open columns. Within it are the following lines from his *Paradise Lost*, exactly descriptive of the spot:

“Over head up grew

Insuperable height of loftiest shade,
Cedar, and fir, and pine, and branching palm,
A sylvan scene; and as the ranks ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view.”

This place also gave birth to the following Address to Milton:

Due to thy verse beyond all praise,
Thy zealous votary,
Great Bard! this dome presumes to raise,
And dedicates to thee;

But not as if thy vot'ry thought
 A pyramid in size,
 Were it of Parian marble wrought,
 Could thee immortalize.
 Yet yonders mountain scenery,
 By Nature's hand design'd,
 Gives to the rapt spectator's eye,
 An image of thy mind.
 For sure the self-same plastic power
 That rear'd the mountain's site,
 Bade thine aspiring genius tow'r
 To Empyrean height.

From the association of this spot the traveller of taste will also enter into the feelings which dictated the following stanzas :

And well, O Milton ! is thy honoured bust,
 Placed the deep twilight of these shades among ;
 For though far off repose the Poet's dust,
 Here lingers still the spirit of his song ;
 And oft at Eve these high arcades along
 To Fancy's dreaming eye his form will glide,
 While ev'n the depth of stillness finds a tongue ;
 And sounds unearthly float upon the tide,
 Or in faint murmurs die along the dark hill side.

The external prospect forms a beautiful scene from every part of this theatre, presenting Barnpool closed in on all sides by the irregular coast which surrounds it, with its various promontories and inlets, offering thus the appearance of a large lake, whilst numerous vessels constantly in motion, give life and variety to this charming picture. Amongst the fine trees which adorn this valley, several tulip trees, Oriental and Occidental planes of a remarkable size, a large cedar of Libanus, and a Carolina poplar of extraordinary height, ought particularly to be noticed.

The Amphitheatre may also be seen to great advantage another way. A walk descending across the lawn from the Home Terrace, leads into the Beech-walk, a beautiful winding avenue, from which you look

down on the left through an open grove of fine oak, beech, and other trees, on Barnpool and its surrounding scenery, partially caught in numerous delightful peeps, forming as many different little pictures. At the end of this walk (from whence a short communication leads on the left to the lower grounds), winding to the right, on the same level, you enter an avenue of horse chesnut trees, which soon brings you to the valley; and proceeding round it under another arch of lofty beeches, join the walk before described, taking only the lower circle. Or, to take a still shorter way, you may descend immediately from the end of the Beech-walk to the bottom of the valley.

On leaving this fine feature of the place, the walk proceeds through the wood in a gradual sweep on the edge of the cliff, which forms a succession of coves overhung with the finest old trees, whose boughs almost touch the water, to another lawn at the private landing-place in Barnpool: and shortly after, to an iron railing and gate, the entrance into the garden, which without a particular conductor, the stranger cannot *enter*, but must go round to another.

The first object that here strikes the eye, and to which the walk immediately conducts you, is the Block-house, standing on the point of land which forms one side of the narrowest part of the entrance into the Harbour. It was built, with two or three others, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the defence of the port, and is now a picturesque ruin, covered with ivy. Against one of its sides, a plain portico of two moorstone columns has been erected for a seat, and in front of it is a saluting battery of twenty-one guns. A tablet in the wall gives the following description from "CAREW's Survey of Cornwall, A. D. 1602:"

"Both sides of the narrow entrance are fenced with Block-houses, and that next Mount Edgcumbe was wont to be planted with ordnance, which at coming and parting, with their base voices greeted such guests as visited the house."

The other Block-house here spoken of, is still stand-

ing on the opposite rocks; a modern redoubt has been erected on the hill above it. The battery was restored in 1747, but was again entirely remounted in 1800, with French eight-pounders, all purchased from prizes. The view from this spot is most delightful, comprehending all Barnpool, and the Sound, the Island, Mount Batten, and Mew-stone, with the open sea beyond. Hence, too, a large portion of the hill, and woods of the place itself, are seen to the greatest advantage, with the towers of the house rising above the trees in which it appears embosomed. No single view, perhaps, exhibits so much variety as this, and from the continual passing of vessels of all descriptions, from the first-rate man-of-war to the smallest boat, none is so animated and interesting.

Before we pursue further the walk leading onwards from the Point, we must make a digression to the interior parts of the garden, to which you are conducted by a walk leading to the upper side of the lawn, where a terrace runs along by the edge of the shrubbery: at the further end of this, a walk turns into the plantation, from which, very soon after, a narrow and almost hidden path, on the right hand, winds down into a small quarry or excavation, thickly overshadowed with high evergreens, and overspread with ivy and other low plants, through which the natural rock of the soil peeps out on all sides: in this little obscure recess are placed a number of antique cinerary urns and sarcophagi disposed irregularly about the ground, and on the various points of rock, exhibiting the appearance of a Roman cemetery. At the further end, amidst a confused heap of stones, lies a fine capital of the Corinthian order, brought from the ruins of *Alexandria*. The whole effect is whimsical, and the deepness of the shade makes this place a most refreshing retreat in hot weather.

The walk which you left, and to which you must return, then conducts you into the English Flower Garden, an irregular piece of ground, of considerable extent, laid out in beds of shrubs and flowers, and

traversed by gravel-walks, so disposed as to conceal its boundaries, and occasionally to open agreeable vistas, displaying to the best advantage the many beautiful trees that adorn it: amongst which some extraordinary fine magnolias, of unusual size, cedars both of Libanus and Virginia, and several cork-trees, ought particularly to be remarked. A bench presents the following lines from Cowper:

“ Prospects, however lovely, may be seen
Till half their beauties fade; the wearied eye
Too well acquainted with their charms, slides off
Fastidious, seeking less familiar scenes.
Then snug enclosures in some shelter'd spot,
Where frequent hedges intercept the eye,
Delight us, happy to renounce awhile,
Not senseless of its charms, what still we love,
That such short absence may endear it more.”

This garden is further decorated by a handsome pavilion, containing a sitting-room, a dressing-room, and a bath, where hot and cold water are poured from the mouths of two bronze dolphins, into a capacious marble bason.

Adjoining to this is the French Flower-garden, a little square enclosure, bounded by a high-cut hedge of evergreen oak and bay, and laid out in a parterre, with a bason and *jet d'eau* in the midst, surrounded by *berceaux* and arches of trellis twined over by all sorts of creeping plants. One side of the garden is occupied by an octagon room very prettily furnished, and opening on each side into conservatories. A picture at the back of the room, being removed, discovers a beautiful little statue of Meleager, behind which, a glass is so placed, as to reflect all the garden, and create, from a little distance, a pleasing illusion. This figure is answered by another of Mercury, placed opposite to it, outside the enclosure, and only seen in perspective under the arches. In the border, on one side, a singularly fine magnolia should be remarked: opposite to it, on the other, is erected an urn, bearing on

a tablet the name, Sophia, Countess of Mount Edgumbe, who died in 1806, on the pedestal of which is the following inscription :

To the Memory of
Her,
Whose taste embellished,
Whose presence added charms
To these retreats,
(Herself their brightest ornament),
This Urn is erected
In the spot she loved.

From this little retired spot, a narrow walk carries you back to the Block-house lawn, passing by a small grove of fine cypresses, (in which there is a handsome monument), and suddenly breaking out again on the beautiful prospect before described.

Proceeding now from the battery round the point, you come to Thomson's Seat, a Doric alcove, so called from the lines quoted below from his *Autumn*, which are written in it, as strictly applicable to the view it commands, consisting of the Harbour and passage-way, Stonehouse, Government-house, the fortifications on Mount Wise, and the Dock-yard, particularly that part of it where are the slips for building the largest ships of war:

——“ On either hand,
Like a long wint'ry forest, groves of masts
Shot up their spires; the bellying sheet between
Possess'd the breezy void: the sooty hulk
Steer'd sluggish on: the splendid barge along
Row'd, regular, to harmony: around,
The boat, light skimming, stretch'd its oary wings,
While deep the various voice of fervent toil
From bank to bank encreas'd; whence ribb'd with oak,
To bear the British thunder, black and bold,
The roaring vessel rush'd into the main.”

At the end of the lawn before this seat, you enter the Italian-garden, or Orangery. This plot of ground is encircled by a fine bank of *arbutus*, *laurustinus*,

and other evergreens, and disposed in a regular manner with gravel walks, all meeting in the centre, at a bason of water, in the midst of which is a beautiful marble fountain. Four Cariatides, representing mermaids, standing on a square pedestal, support on their heads a large bason, through which the water rises to some height, and falling into it again, descends from thence in a shower on every side. The orange trees, many of which are among the finest in England, are very numerous, and in summer are ranged along the sides of the walks, forming avenues in every direction. The house which shelters them in winter, is a noble building of the Doric order, a hundred feet in length, and of proportionable width and height. On the opposite side of the garden is a terrace, ascended by steps, and diagonal slopes: the walls are inlaid with tablets and pannels' of marble, and surmounted by a balustrade, on the top of which stands the Apollo of the Belvidere, between the Venus of Medici and Bacchus. Statues of Flora, Ceres, the Discobolus, and Antinous, decorate the lower ground. In a niche under the central figure, is placed a bust of Ariosto, and beneath it are inscribed the following translation from that poet:

“ Near to the shore, from whence with soft ascent
Rises the pleasant hill, there is a place,
With many an orange, cedar, myrtle, bay,
And ev'ry shrub of grateful scent adorn'd.
The rose, the lily, crocus, serpolet,
Such sweets diffuse from th' odoriferous ground,
That from the land each gently breathing gale
Wafts forth the balmy fragrance to the sea.”

The following stanzas to the Italian garden, were written by the Rev. Sir Robert Hughes, Bart.

In yonder beauteous mimic form,
Touch'd by her magic wand,
Could real animation warm
At Fancy's sole command:

Could matter be with sense endued,
Spirit below remain,
And Ariosto thus renewed,
In marble breathe again—
How charm'd the quicken'd man would be !
How would this citron grove
Remind him of his Italy,
And prompt to tales of love !
Recorded in th' historic page
Egeria's sombre grot,
Not more appropriate to the sage,
Than to the bard this spot.

If the weather be favourable, as the tourist advances towards the summit of the promontory of Mount Edgcumbe, he will see on one side, all the intricacies and creeks which form the harbour at Plymouth, with an extensive country spreading beyond it. The other side of the promontory overlooks the Sound, the great rendezvous of the Navy in war time. One of the boundaries of this extensive bay, is a neck of land running out into pointed rocks ; the other is a lofty smooth promontory, called the Ram's Head. Upon the summit of this is a tower, from which notice is given at Plymouth, by signals, of the number and quality of ships that appear in the offing. The view from the higher grounds of Mount Edgcumbe are of the grandest description, especially the appearance of the Eddystone Light-house by night.

On the highest eminence of Mount Edgcumbe, stands Maker Church, a plain building, containing nothing worthy of note but the monument of the Edgcumbe family ; but its lofty tower has long been known as a fit station for the display of signals relative to ships in the Channel. If the curious stranger be desirous of taking one of the most extensive views that the eye can possibly reach, we recommend him to ascend the tower, which he may be allowed to do by a small gratuity to one of the attendants, by the assistance of whose telescope he will view such an interesting and extensive assemblage of objects, as

will not fail to excite his admiration, and gratify his taste.

On these heights are batteries, and a detachment of soldiers. On the south side of Maker, is Cawsand Bay; a convenient haven, with a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. The two villages of Cawsand and Kingsand stretch round the very steep hills at the head of the bay, but contain nothing worth mentioning. The sea-mark, in form of a tower, on Penlee Point, has a picturesque appearance: on this promontory is the village and church of Rhame.

It has been appositely remarked, as less wonderful, that Mount Edgcumbe should awaken poetic ideas, than that visitors should leave this enchanting domain without participating in the feelings which inspired the following lines:

“ Farewell, Mount Edgcumbe, all thy calm retreats,
Thy lovely prospects, and thy mossy seats!
Farewell the coolness of thy dark deep woods!
Farewell the grandeur of thy circling floods!
Where’er futurity may lead the way,
Where in this vale of life I chance to stray,
Imagination to thy scenes shall turn,
Dwell on thy charms, and for thy beauties burn.”

Redding's Mount Edgcumbe.

Table of Hackney Coach Fares in Plymouth and its Vicinity.

| | Number of Passengers. | Fares. |
|--|---|--------------|
| | | <i>s. d.</i> |
| Between any place in Plymouth, Plymouth-dock or Stonehouse, and any other place within the same town, except Coxside and the Victualling-office, at Plymouth | One or more | 1 0 |
| Between any place in Plymouth, and Bound's Cove, the Citadel, Victualling-office, Coxside, and Tothill | One, two, } or three } Four | 1 6 2 0 |

| | Number of Pas- sengers. | Fares. | |
|--|----------------------------|--------|----|
| | | s. | d. |
| And any place within the pa- rishes of St. Andrew & Charles } One or more | | 3 | 0 |
| Between Old Town Stand, in Ply- mouth, and any place in Ply- mouth-dock, not exceeding in distance the Stand in Fore- street | One | 1 | 6 |
| | Two or three | 2 | 0 |
| | Four | 2 | 6 |
| And any place in Plymouth- dock, exceeding in distance the Stand in Fore-street | An additional | 0 | 6 |
| Between Old Town Stand, in Plymouth, and any place in Stoke, or Morice-Town, by way of Penny-come-quick ... | One, two, } or three } | 2 | 6 |
| | Four | 3 | 0 |
| And any other place in the parish of Stoke Damarell | One or more | 3 | 6 |
| And any place in Stonehouse, in the direct roads between Ply- mouth and Plymouth-dock ... | One | 1 | 0 |
| | Two or three | 1 | 6 |
| | Four | 2 | 0 |
| And any other place in Stone- house, not exceeding in dis- tance the southern end of Durnford-street | One, two, } or three } | 1 | 6 |
| | Four | 2 | 0 |
| And any other place, exceeding in distance the southern end of Durnford-street | One, two, } or three } | 2 | 0 |
| | Four | 2 | 6 |
| Between any place in Plymouth, beyond Old Town Stand, ex- cept Coxside and the Victual- ling-office, and any of the places above mentioned | An additional | 0 | 6 |
| Between Coxside, Tothill, the Citadel, and the Victualling- office, and any of the places above mentioned | An additional | 1 | 0 |
| Between the Stand in Fore-street, Plymouth-dock, and any place in Stonehouse, in the direct roads between Plymouth and Plymouth-dock | One | 1 | 0 |
| | Two or three | 1 | 6 |
| | Four | 2 | 0 |

| | Numbers of Pas- sengers. | Fares. |
|---|---|--------------|
| | | <i>s. d.</i> |
| And any other place in Stone- house, not exceeding in dis- tance the southern end of Durnford-street | One, two, } or three } Four | 1 6 2 0 |
| Between the Stand in Fore- street, Plymouth-dock, and any place exceeding in dis- tance the southern end of Durnford-street | One, two, } or three } Four | 2 0 2 6 |
| And Stoke Church, Morice- Town, or the village of Stoke | One or more | 1 6 |
| And any other place in the pa- rish of Stoke-Damarell, be- yond Stoke Church, or the vil- lage of Stoke | An additional | 1 0 |
| Between any other place in Ply- mouth-dock, exceeding in dis- tance the Stand in Fore-street, and any of the places above mentioned | An additional | 0 6 |
| Between any place in Stone- house and Stoke Church, Mo- rice-Town, or the village of Stoke | One or more | 2 0 |
| Between any place in Stone- house and any place in the pa- rish of Stoke-Damarell, be- yond Stoke Church, or the village of Stoke | An additional | 1 0 |
| Between any place in Stone- house beyond the southern end of Durnford-street, and any of the places above mentioned ... | An additional | 0 6 |

As the drivers of carriages are subject to a double toll on Sundays, an additional sixpence to the ordinary fares is allowed for every time such double toll is actually paid.

Drivers of carriages shall go from the stand, either

in Plymouth or Dock, to any part of Stonehouse, (provided the distance does not exceed the southern end of Durnford-street), to take up a fare, for which he shall be allowed sixpence, in addition to the ordinary fare.

Every driver shall allow ten minutes, to take up any person or persons by whom he may be hired; but if detained longer, he shall be allowed sixpence for every quarter of an hour that he may wait.

Every driver shall, if required, wait, to take back any fare he may have carried to any place, for any space of time not exceeding six hours.

Drivers are subject to these regulations by night as well as by day, without any additional expence.

From the Rhame Head, and other high hills in the neighbourhood, good views may be obtained of the Eddystone Light-house.

This stands on a rock, or rather a collection of rocks, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound, about nine miles from the land, covered at high water; but at low water bare; situated about twelve miles and a half from the middle of the Sound. The many fatal accidents which have happened from ships running upon these dreadful rocks, either in the night, at high water, or in bad weather, peremptorily urged the necessity of erecting a light-house on the spot; and accordingly, in 1696, one was undertaken to be built by Mr. Wynstanley, who with great art and expedition completed the work. In a dreadful tempest, however, in November 1703, this light-house was blown down, and the ingenious builder, with several other persons that were in it, perished. Another was immediately erected, which, in December 1755, took fire, and was destroyed. The present building was constructed by Mr. Smeaton, in 1774. It consists of four rooms, one over another, and at the top a gallery and a lantern. The stone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from pressing against the sides of the building by a chain let into the walls. Portland stone and granite

are united together by a strong cement, and let into horizontal steps by dove-tails on the south-west. The foundation is one entire mass of stones, to the height of 35 feet, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional strength. The whole building is about 80 feet high.

EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE.



Though every precaution was taken to secure the second light-house against the two elements of wind and water, which had destroyed the first, it fell by a third. In 1755, it was observed from the shore to be on fire; but it happened fortunately that Admiral Westrode was with a fleet at that time in the Sound, and being so near the spot, and perceiving the danger of the unfortunate inmates, contrived with much difficulty to take them off the rocks, where they had crept for

safety from the flames. One of the poor fellows, when using his best endeavours to save the building, had a quantity of melted lead down his throat, and died in twelve days after, when the lead found in his stomach weighed seven ounces.

The door of this ingenious piece of architecture is only the size of a ship's gun-port, and the windows are mere loop-holes, denying light, to exclude wind. When the tide swells above the foundation of the building, the light-house makes the odd appearance of a structure emerging from the waves. But sometimes a wave rises above the very top of it, and circling round the whole, looks like a column of water, till it breaks into foam, and subsides.

Four men have the charge of this important beacon, and are relieved by turns every six weeks, two by two; they are supplied with salted provisions as if for a voyage, as very frequently a boat cannot approach for a long period, owing to the roughness of the weather.

Next to the light-house, the noble BREAKWATER, now nearly finished, will be highly instrumental in making Plymouth Sound itself a basin, compared with its former dangerous situation. Here the weather-beaten ships of any size, may run and venture to bring up, even with a last anchor.

The writer of this, in a gale from south south-west right in, in the month of October 1815, had the pleasure of witnessing the desirable effect produced by the new Breakwater, when ships, to use a sea phrase, which would formerly have "been riding bows under," were rising gently on the swelling billow, and all with safety and comfort rode out the gale.

The singularly delightful views which burst on the sight in a fine morning on opening Plymouth Sound, are so varied, picturesque, and beautiful, as to strike with surprise every mind capable of reflection.

They pass that lovely mount, O Edgcumbe, thine!
Whose varied charms in rich profusion shine,

Gladdening the eye, where Nature leagues with art,
Unrivall'd scenes of beauty to impart.

An elegant pier and a light-house will be erected on the solid and imperishable base of the massive stones laid for this purpose, and the whole will probably remain a lasting memorial, worthy of the nation and the age.

The occasion of this stupendous national work originated in a frequent observation made by the late Lord Howe, "that this bay would one day be the grave of the British Navy, from its exposed situation." From this, and the consideration that Plymouth possessed advantages superior to any port on the south-west coast of England for assembling or equipping a fleet, or watching the French marine at Brest, it was determined to make Plymouth Sound, at whatever expence it might involve, a safe roadstead for forty ships of war, at least. At the suggestion of Lord St. Vincent, in 1806, the most eminent engineers were employed to ascertain the possibility of carrying this plan into effect. Nothing however was done till Mr. Yorke presided at the Board of Admiralty, when various plans were proposed for sheltering the Sound. One was, to throw a pier from Staddon Point to the Panther Rock, of 2600 yards in length; another, to construct a pier from Andurn Point to the Panther, of 2900 yards; and a third, to carry a pier from the same point to the Shovel Rock, being only 900 yards. Objections were urged against throwing out piers from any of these points, as they might change the current, and create new depositions of mud and channel, and make the harbour unfit for large ships.

On these considerations, Messrs. Rennie and Whidby proposed that an insulated pier, or Breakwater, should be thrown across the middle of the entrance into the Sound, having its eastern extremity about sixty fathoms to the eastward of St. Carlo's Rock, and its western end about 300 fathoms west of the Shovel, the whole length being 1700 yards, or

nearly a mile. They proposed the middle part of the Breakwater to be carried in a straight line for the length of 1000 yards, with a bend at each end towards the entrance of the harbour, with a view of allowing the great flow of water inwards, to pass with less violence, as well as create a kind of circle, within which the ships might lie with greater safety.

The plan recommended and adopted for the construction of the work, was to heap together promiscuously large blocks of stones, which were to be sunk in the line of the intended Breakwater, leaving them to find their own basis and take their own position. Stones weighing a ton and a half each, were deemed sufficiently large to keep their places against the prodigious swell to which they were to be constantly exposed. Where the water is from five fathoms, or thirty feet deep, the base of the Breakwater is seventy yards broad, at the summit ten yards, and a height of ten feet above the low water of an ordinary spring tide: thus the dimensions of the Breakwater, in these parts, are 210 feet wide at the foundation, 30 feet across the top, and 40 feet in height from the bottom. The rough estimate for completing a Breakwater and pier for the sheltering of Plymouth Sound, and Bouvisand Bay, is as follows:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----------|----|----|
| 2,000,000 tons of limestone, in blocks, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons weight each, for the great Breakwater, at 7s. 6d. per ton | 750,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 360,000 tons in the pier proposed to be built from Andurn Point, at 7s. | 126,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Contingencies, say at 20 per cent. on the whole | 175,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Total for the great Breakwater .. | 1,051,200 | 0 | 0 |

Estimate of the probable Expence of Cut-stone Pier, and two Light-houses, to be built on the top of the great Breakwater.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----------|----|----|
| 42,000 cubic yards of masonry, in the out and inside walls of the pier, at 27s. | 44,700 | 0 | 0 |
| 62,000 cubic yards of rubble-filling, between the out and inside walls, at 6s. | 18,600 | 0 | 0 |
| Paving the top of the pier with large blocks of stone, 8500 square yards | 22,950 | 0 | 0 |
| Two light-houses, with reflectors and argand lamps | 5000 | 0 | 0 |
| Contingencies, 20 per cent. | 28,650 | 0 | 0 |
| | 119,900 | 0 | 0 |
| Breakwater | 1,051,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Total estimate of completing the works | 1,171,100 | 0 | 0 |

The different kinds of machinery employed in this stupendous work, are worth the attention of the tourist; he will find much gratification on inspecting the various applications of skill and labour in forming this immense rocky mass, to resist one of Nature's most powerful elements.

The Breakwater was begun in 1812, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Whidby. The whole is expected to be finished about the end of 1825. It is situated seaward from the Citadel of Plymouth, 180 fathoms, with a good channel to sea, at either end, for the largest ships at any time of tide; and when completed, as before observed, will make a good harbour for forty sail of the line, besides many smaller ships. The average depth of water on the line where the Breakwater is placed, is 36 feet at low-water

spring-tides : it has a slope to seawards of 22° from the horizontal line, and one of 33° towards the land.

On the east side of the bay, at Staddon Point, another pier is building, for the purpose of watering ships of war; and at a small distance inland, is a reservoir, containing 12,000 tons of water, which is occasionally carried in pipes to the pier, and thence conveyed to ships at anchor in the Sound.

To visit the Breakwater, it is necessary to proceed to the Barbican Pier, where a boat may be hired to the Breakwater for two shillings; and if the voyage be extended to Bovey Sand, the usual additional price will be one shilling. With a favourable wind and tide, after a voyage of about three miles, we may disembark at the landing-place constructed near the centre of the Breakwater, and projecting in a northerly direction.

No stranger can visit this stupendous work, without being impressed with feelings of admiration at the boldness of the plan, and the felicity of its execution. In defiance of natural obstacles of the most formidable character, we behold this mighty bulwark rising above the waters, and successfully breasting the waves of the Atlantic. When we thus see an immense ridge, apparently as firm as if planted by the hand of Nature, and its duration and stability marked by the marine plants that covers its sides, we are furnished with an example of human daring, greater than any that could have called forth the exclamation of the Roman satirist.

Near the reservoir, is the residence of the superintendant of the Breakwater establishment. It is a modern house, delightfully situated on a pleasant lawn, sheltered by the surrounding hills, and commanding a full view of the Breakwater, the Sound, Cawsand Bay, and the opposite shore.

The inns, libraries, &c. at Plymouth are numerous. In Old Town is the stand for the carriages, commonly called *Dillies*, which run between Plymouth and Dock,

and which are occasionally hired as post-chaises for short journies.)

Bathing-machines are kept on the beach at Sandycove, Mill-bay, and at Catdown, for public accommodation. The vigour and comfort resulting from the salubrious practice of bathing, cause them to be much frequented during the season, which commences on the first of May, and continues till the end of October. This is also applicable to the bathing-machines at Dock.

The commercial speculations of Plymouth are not commensurate with the extent and population of the port; but, as it has been before observed, the establishment of a chamber of commerce has been productive of increased ardour in different branches of trade, and we trust it will extend its beneficial influence. Ships have been fitted out for the South-Sea Whale Fishery, and the attention of speculators has been directed to the home fisheries, which were much neglected in time of war. Pilchards, which in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. formed the principal trade of Plymouth, have again been exported in large quantities; and, although the scarcity of fish during the last three years, has operated as a discouragement to many, yet we may hope, that succeeding abundant seasons will indemnify the speculators for past losses; and that this important branch of commerce will continue to receive the attention it deserves.

The principal manufactories are Messrs. Gill and Co.'s soap manufactory at Mill-bay; Mr. Welsford's in Drake's-place, and Messrs. Hammett, Prance and Co.'s Old Town-without, for the manufacture of sailcloth; Messrs. Suttill and Co. for lines, twine, and thread, in Mill-street; Messrs. Marc's iron foundry, George's-lane; and the manufactory of coarse earthenware, at Coxside.

We have noticed the rapid improvements that have taken place in the arts of architecture and painting, within a few years at Plymouth. Sculpture, as may

be expected, does not rise above the usual level to which it generally attains in provincial towns. Music, though much cultivated as a private amusement, enjoys a small portion of public patronage, the receipts of concerts seldom producing sufficient to remunerate the professors. A Philharmonic Society has lately been established by a number of gentlemen, whose meetings are held at stated periods in the hall of the Athenæum.

Besides a number of vessels in the coasting and coal trades at Dock, there are ships belonging to the principal merchants, employed in trading to the Mediterranean, North America, &c. Mutton Cove and North Corner are the only public quays, where these traders take in, and discharge their cargoes. Here porters, draymen, and carmen, resort for employment, which they chiefly derive from the carriage of coals landed at the quays. Watermen ply here in great numbers, particularly in time of war, when their wherries are in constant requisition to convey persons to the ships of war, Millbrook, &c. The ferry, which was originally established between Cremill or Crimhill point and Mount Edgcumbe, continues to retain the appellation of Crimhill ferry, although the boats have been long since removed to Mutton Cove. A boat for the conveyance of vehicles and horses, and two boats for foot-passengers, are employed at this ferry; and, although frequent complaints are made of inattention on the part of the ferrymen, passengers cannot remedy this inconvenience by hiring what is called a shore-boat, without being obliged to submit to the impost of paying the fares of the ferry, in addition to the remuneration given to the waterman.

There are many other objects in this neighbourhood which may afford some pleasure in the survey. The first is Whitsand Bay, a very large, but shoal inlet, the bottom of which is a fine sand. Sharrow Grot, which is on its beach, is a cave hewn out of a rock by the proper manual exertions of a gentleman of the name of Luggar, which toil was richly repaid by its curing

him of the gout; decidedly proving the superiority of labour, in this disease, over medicine. There is a table and stone seats in the grot, and several observations in verse on its sides.

Millbrook, a small town at the head of the lake of that name, in the Hamoaze, once flourished greatly by its fisheries; and we are told, sent members to Parliament. At present it is in a low, but reviving condition. Near Millbrook, on a hill called South Down, is an extensive brewery, whence his Majesty's vessels are supplied with beer. Near Millbrook, in another creek of Hamoaze, is St. John's, a parish and village in rather a dreary situation, containing about twenty houses. The only thing worthy of notice, is its neat parsonage-house and adjoining grounds.

About a mile from St. John's, lies Anthony Church Town.

The church is a neat building, with a tower and good set of bells; in it are some monuments of the Carew family, who are interred here.

The village consists of about 250 houses and 1800 inhabitants. When arrived at this place, the pedestrian will find himself in the road to Torpoint, situated immediately opposite to Morice Town, which, from an inconsiderable village, has risen to some consequence in the neighbourhood, being inhabited by several respectable families, chiefly belonging to the Navy. A regular ferry has been established from this place to Morice Town, and it contains two meeting houses, the largest of which belongs to the Methodists; but a Chapel of the Establishment, and a market, are essentially necessary to render it convenient, as the parish-church (Anthony) is three miles distant, and the inhabitants are obliged to purchase the chief part of their victuals at Dock. A little higher up, is Thanckes, the seat of Lady Graves, widow of Admiral Lord Graves, who was born there. Thanckes is a large brick-house, surrounded by low trees, and stands near the margin of a small bay, which is nearly dry at ebb tide. The estate has

been in the possession of the present family above a century.

Between Torpoint and Thanckes are some pleasant houses, with fine gardens, called Gravesend, and on the right side of the river is Keyham Magazine, with convenient wharfs, storehouses, and dwellings for the officers.

After having been thus diffuse in our description of Plymouth, in addition to what has been said of the little port and town of Topsham in page 92, it is necessary to remark, that the latter consists principally of one long irregular street, chiefly bordering on the east bank of the Exe.

The greatest number of houses are ancient, and inferior to those on the strand. The church stands nearly in the centre, on a high cliff, commanding some very fine scenery. The quay is spacious and convenient, and now belongs to the chamber of Exeter, of which Topsham is the port: here vessels exceeding 200 tons burthen, are obliged to anchor; their cargoes being conveyed to Exeter by smaller craft. The chief business carried on is ship-building. The market is held on Saturday.

At Saltram, near Plymouth, is the seat of the Earl of Morley. This mansion is said to be the largest in the county, covering an area of 135 feet by 170. The principal suite of apartments is on the ground floor, which are elegantly fitted up and adorned with an extensive and valuable collection of pictures. The upper apartments are highly embellished with drawings and portraits; and the grounds possess singular attractions, an extensive diversity of landscape and massy wood, Plymouth Sound, the town, citadel, Mount Edgcumbe, the sea and harbour, with its endless variety of amusement. A bold irregularity of surface characterizes the grounds, and renders the variety unceasing. The interior of Saltram corresponds with its exterior in appearance and interest.

Eight miles further is *Ivy Bridge*, a pretty little village beautifully situated in a romantic dell, at the

bottom of which runs the river *Erme*. This place derives its name from the bridge with one arch, covered with ivy. The impetuous mountain torrent that rushes through it, after forming various cascades, and dashing through many rocky chasms overhung with fine mossy woods and straggling roots and trunks, passes on to the English Channel.

Five miles from hence is Brent, a small town on the river Aven; and about five miles farther is

BUCKFASTLEIGH, a large village, built upon the scite, and in a great measure with the materials from the ruins of an ancient abbey, founded in this parish by Ethelwardus, son of William Pomerai, during the reign of Henry I. and endowed with revenues by Richard Banzan, which must have been considerable, being rated at the dissolution at 46*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Two miles and a half from hence we arrive at ASHBURTON, which, according to Domesday Book, belonged to the king, and subsequently it appears to have been possessed by the Bishops of Exeter; to one of whom, Bishop Stapledon, it is indebted for its weekly market and annual fair; the grant of which was procured by him in the early part of the reign of Edward III. The town consists chiefly of one long street, upon the high road from London to Plymouth. The river Dart is only half a mile distant. The manufacture of serge to a very considerable extent is carried on here; and a market held once a week for the sale of wool and yarn. The church is a handsome building, with a tower ninety feet high, terminated by a small spire. The chancel contains several stalls, the same as in collegiate churches; and in one part is a curious memorial, recording, that in the year 1754, the representatives of the borough "chose to express their thanks to their constituents by purchasing an estate for educating the boys of the borough," an example of patriotism which we believe has never been followed. An ancient building, which before the Reformation was a chapel or chantry, adjoins the church, and is now appropriated to the use

of the grammar-school, and also as the place of election of the representatives in parliament, and other public business relating to the town.

Ashburton is an ancient borough by prescription, and was constituted a stannary-town by charter of Edward I. It appears to have sent representatives to parliament, for the first time, in the 26th year of the reign of this monarch, and not again until the 8th of Henry IV.; it then omitted the exercise of this privilege until the year 1640, when it was resumed.

Ashburton is one of the neatest towns in Devonshire. The scenery on the banks of the Dart, a few miles from the town, is some of the most picturesque in the county, more particularly about Buckland, the seat of Mrs. Bastard. Spitchwick is the seat of Lord Ashburton, and Holne Chase the beautiful and romantic hunting seat of Sir Bouchier Wray. Some eminent men have been educated in Ashburton School. Some of the finest Devonshire marbles are obtained at Bickington, near Ashburton. The right of voting is possessed by about 200 persons, the proprietors of certain freeholds within the borough: the number of votes, therefore, is merely nominal and fluctuating, according to the change of the property which confers the right. The chief officer of the town is the portreeve, who is chosen annually at the court-leet and baron of the lords of the manor.

A curious incident happened here, about fifty years since, at the house of Mrs. Aldridge, called the New Inn, and is thus related in Polwhele's history of Devonshire. "In an underground cellar, a dish of Wembury oysters was laid, by way of coolness. At the time when the tide flows, it is well known oysters open their shells to admit the waters, and take their food. At this period a large oyster had expanded its jaws, and at the same moment two mice, searching for prey, pounced at once on the victim, and seized it with their teeth. The oyster shrinking at the wound, closed its shell, collapsing with such force as to crush the marauders to death. The oyster, with the two

mice dangling from its shell, was for a long time exhibited as a curiosity, by the landlady, to her guests. A similar circumstance of an oyster clasping a mouse with its shell, has been recorded in one of the Epigrams of the Greek Anthology.

The Logan or Rocking Stone at this place is the only one extant in the county, except that in the parish of Drewsteignton. This is formed on a carneed of moor-stone rocks on the downs in the neighbourhood of Ashburton, and though the exact balance is now in a great degree destroyed, was so equipoised a few years since, as to have been an amusing instrument for cracking nuts. It now retains, and is known by no other name than the Nut-crackers. The new road from Ashburton to Tavistock runs across DARTMOOR. Two Bridges is twelve miles from the former, and eight from the latter.

Dartmoor prison is situated on the spot where the road from Plymouth to Moreton and Chagford intersect the former road. In fact, Dartmoor prison is a mile and a half from Two Bridges, lying out of the road about a quarter of a mile on the left.

Spitchwick, Lord Ashburton's mansion and park, is about four miles from Ashburton on this road.

Dartmoor was, according to Polwhele, once peopled; and from the remains of rude habitations, a colony seems to have been placed near Westman's Wood, which an old author has called a forest of a hundred trees, a hundred feet high: this spot now contains the roots of large trees: it was certainly held sacred from the felling blow of the axe when preserved by Isabella de Fortibus, the founder of Ford Abbey, but no record remains to mark when it was subsequently destroyed. This is not the only proof that the term Forest of Dartmoor is applicable to this wide waste, as large trunks of trees have often been dug out in draining the bogs; and in these wilds formerly ranged the wild boar, the bear, the wolf, and the moose deer, for the chase of which a particular species of hound called the *slow hound*, (known only of late years at

Manchester), was employed. In Wanley there is a curious account of winged serpents in the *low*, and wolves in the *high* lands, and a set of wild men inhabiting the verge of this great waste, who in swiftness could outstrip a horse—even in traditions, that abound in the marvellous, there is always some sprinkling of truth. However, the history of Dartmoor is by no means clear, till we find that it was granted by King John to the Earl of Cornwall, which grant was confirmed, and the moor bounded by Henry the Third.

The common peat of Dartmoor is used for fuel; the black wood, or vegetable substance, a combination of roots, leaves, and earth, found under the peat, after being dried and charred, is used by the smiths to temper their tools.

The ancient tracts on Dartmoor were marked with vast rocks of granite, but now a turnpike-road is cut through it, which promises the greatest benefit to this part of the county; and it is also said to be the intention of government, to convert the late prison on Dartmoor into a receptacle for convicts, instead of confining them on board the hulks.

Dartmoor Forest is in fact a large tract of waste land, 80,000 acres in extent, presenting a constant succession of commons, *torrs*, and rivers, of which the Dart is the most considerable. The commencement of the improvement of this vast waste began a few years since, when Mr. Tyrwhitt, vice-warden of the Stannaries, inclosed and cultivated a considerable part of the moor, and built an elegant house on it for his residence.

Torr-Royal, or Prince Town, also built within a few years, contains an extensive prison of war, large barracks for the soldiery, and suitable houses for the officers, &c. The prisons are inclosed by a circular wall, and some idea of its extent may be formed from the circumstance of the watch-word from the centinels being a quarter of an hour in passing round it, when, according to the regulation, it becomes necessary to

recommence, so that it may be said to be constantly passing. The barracks are also inclosed, but separately from the prison. Some of the *torrs* are so high as to form good land-marks, though above twenty miles distant from the sea-coast.

The principal part of Prince Town was built in consequence of the erection of this prison; but having lost this attraction for persons in different branches of trade since the peace of 1814, many of its dwellings are now deserted. Dartmoor prison consists of seven distinct buildings of two stories in each, for the hammocks of the prisoners, and a large loft over for exercise, in inclement weather. Adjoining is the hospital with spacious and airy wards, dispensary, &c., and a very complete cooking-house and laundry. The lofty wall, which surrounds all the buildings, forms a circle nearly a mile in circumference, and incloses an area of thirty acres. The great gate, on the western side, is arched over with immense blocks of granite, on which is engraved the appropriate inscription, "*PARCE SUBJECTIS.*" Immediately opposite is the ample reservoir, from which the whole establishment is supplied with water. The prison has been known to contain 9600 men at one time, and the barracks adjoining are well adapted to the accommodation of a number of troops. A neat church has been recently erected at Prince Town, where service is performed every Sunday. *TORR-ROYAL*, the occasional residence of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, is situated south of the town; about this mansion some plantations have been reared, and a portion of cultivated land redeemed from the surrounding waste. The new iron rail-way from Prince Town to Plymouth, promises well for improving the sterile district through which the land passes, by the importation of culm, sea-sand, town dung, &c. for the purposes of manure. It is also intended to make the road subservient to the carriage of agricultural produce to Plymouth market. The money for this undertaking was raised by subscription in shares of 25/.

each, and the subscribers constitute a company, whose office, for the dispatch of business, is at the Exchange at Plymouth.

In reference to the French prison here, during the late war, in the Prize Poem of Dartmoor, written by Mrs. Heman, it is observed :

“ 'Twas then the captives of Britannia's war,
Here for their lovely southern climes afar,
In bondage pin'd ; the spell-deluded throng,
Dragg'd at Ambition's chariot-wheels so long,
To die ; because a despot could not clasp
A Sceptre fitted to his boundless grasp ;
Yes, they whose march had rock'd the ancient thrones
And temples of the world ; the deepening tones
Of whose advancing trumpet from repose,
Had startled nations, wakening in their woes ;
Were prisoners here, and there were some, whose
dreams

Were of sweet homes by chainless mountain streams,
And of the vine-clad hills, and many a strain,
Of festal melody of Loire and Seine ;
And of those mothers who had watch'd and wept,
When on the field th' unsheltered conscript slept,
Bath'd with the midnight dews. And some were there
Of sterner spirits, hardened by despair.
And there was mirth too, strange and savage mirth,
More fearful far than all the woes of earth.”

The proprietors of the Dartmoor rail-road, it is understood, will certainly reap the reward which they are entitled to by their enterprising spirit. Such is the actual state of the work, as to admit the vending of the minor productions of this valuable waste. Forty thousand tons of shipping will be required for supplying the first year's contract of granite to the metropolis alone ; a fact at once calculated to excite emulation in ship-owners, and cherish the expectations of the labouring community.

On a common in the vicinity of Dartmoor, among a number of cairns or series of granite rocks, heaped

naturally one on another, there is one of an oblate form, serving as a *cap* to others, which is of a singular and curious appearance; its surface is rather gibbous, swelling into little inequalities, and is in four different places scooped out into cells of various forms: these are all indisputably the effects of art, and seem to have been intended for reservoirs to retain a liquid, that falling on the superficies of the stone, was to have run through grooves or channels that appear to have been cut in it, in an undulating direction. The sides of them all are rounded, and diverging from the margin, are well adapted to the more ready reception of whatever was poured on the stone, whether the blood of a victim, or water for the lustration of the surrounding people. It is evident, that when temples had been erected, and when the arts had introduced a variety of conveniences, with altars plated with iron, and brazen vases all substituted instead of the rude mass of stone and excavated basin, human victims were offered in many parts of Europe. Besides, this was a service well adapted to such wild and gloomy recesses as the vicinity of Dartmoor in remote ages. In corroboration of the wild state of this part of the county, Mr. Lysons estimates the mean height of Dartmoor at 1782 feet; the highest point is supposed to be 2090 feet.

“The general character of a great proportion of the county is a continued succession of hills of the same, or nearly the same height. This circumstance, and the lofty banks and hedges by which they are flanked in, render most of the Devonshire high roads very tedious and unpleasant to the traveller. From the continued succession of such hills, the views must necessarily be bounded in general by the top of the adjoining hill; perhaps a mile distant more interesting views may occasionally occur; it is then totally obstructed by the hedges. This has long been the character of the Devon roads. Westcote observed, near 200 years since, that numerous as they were, a man might travel through the county, without seeing a

flock of sheep, except on Dartmoor, or such open districts."

On the present prospects of cultivation and improvement, the poem of Mrs. Heman before quoted, contains these lines :

Yes ! let the waste lift up th' exulting voice,
Let the far echoing solitudes rejoice !
And thou, lone moor, where no blythe reaper's song,
E'er lightly spad the summer hours along ;
Bid the wild rivers from each mountain source,
Rushing in joy, make music in their course.
Thou, whose few records of existence mark,
The scene of barb'rous rites in ages dark,
And of some nameless combat : Hope's bright eye,
Beams o'er thee in the light of prophesy !
Yet shall thou smile, by busy culture dress'd,
And the rich harvest wave upon thy breast.
Thee too that hour shall bless the balmy close,
Of labour's day, the herald of repose,
Which gathers hearts in peace.

About a mile and a half before we come to Chudleigh is *Whiteway*, the seat of — Parker, Esq. Many other beautiful villas are scattered round Chudleigh, which is about ten miles from Ashburton. The former is a small neat town, for which a weekly market and two annual fairs were obtained by the Bishops of Exeter, who formerly had a magnificent palace in the neighbourhood, of which there are still some remains. The country immediately about Chudleigh has been famous for its cyder and orchards.

Chudleigh was many years since nearly destroyed by fire, but was soon rebuilt, and improved.

Chudleigh Church, which stands at the western extremity of the town, is a small white-washed building, with a spire rising from an embattled tower. The cottages and scenery about it present a very rural aspect, and the interior contains some monuments of the Courtenay family.

Chudleigh Rock, about half a mile from the town, is one of the most imposing in the island : viewed from the west, it exhibits a broad, bold, and almost perpendicular front, apparently one solid mass of marble; from the south-east, a hollow opens to the view, with an impetuous stream rushing over the rude stones, which foams and whirls its eddies all around. From the highest part of the rock the scenery is composed of fine hanging woods, and in some places the branches of the oak form a canopy for the contemplative spectator. Mid-way down the cliff, is a large cavern, the gloomy recesses of which, according to the tradition of the country people, are inhabited by *pixies* or *fairies*. The entrance to this cavern is by an arch ten feet high and twelve wide. For the space of twenty yards the passage is the same, when it suddenly diminishes to about half the size, and continues decreasing about fifteen yards farther, when it expands into a spacious chamber, which divides itself into two parts, and runs off in different directions, neither of which can be traced far, owing to the dropping of the rock. It is reported, that a dog put into one of them, came out at Botter rock, about three miles distant.

The country in the vicinity is remarkably romantic, particularly on the left of the town towards Exeter, on estates formerly belonging to the families of the Eastchurches and Rennels; the latter were the ancestors of the present Major Rennel, the celebrated geographer of the East Indies.

Inns at Chudleigh: Clifford's Arms, and Roses Inn. A small manufactory of serges is carried on here.

Ugbrook is two miles on the road to Sandy-gate, the beautiful seat of Lord Clifford. This superb mansion is situated on the declivity of an eminence; its form is quadrangular, with two fronts and four towers, with battlements rough-casted. The apartments are exceedingly spacious, elegant, and most superbly

decorated, assisted by a valuable collection of pictures; the library contains an ample and choice collection of books, both ancient and modern.

The state bed-room at Ugbrook is hung with a bluish-coloured silk damask, and the curtains are of the same description. These were exquisitely wrought in needle-work, with birds, flowers, and fruit, under the direction of a Duchess of Norfolk. In a poem, descriptive of Ugbrook, the decorations of this celebrated bed are thus elegantly described:

See, on the silken ground how Flora pours
Her various dyes, an opulence of flowers;
How blended with the foliage of the rose,
And rich carnation, the streak'd tulip glows:
The downy peach and curling vine appear
With all the treasures of the purple year.
Pois'd on her velvet plumes of vivid green,
The paroquet here animates the scene.
With half expanded wing here sits the dove
In rising attitude; intent above
She turns her eye, where on extended wings,
Thro' fields of air her lively consort springs.
With yellow crest the cockatoos unfold
Their milky plumage, stain'd with tints of gold.
Here, fresh as life, in all their glory drest,
The bold macaws display the scarlet breast,
The painted neck of variegated hue,
And glossy wings of bright cerulean blue.

The surrounding grounds are upwards of seven miles in circumference. The approach to the house from a turnpike road, winds through a space of near half a mile, and includes a beautiful intermixture of wood, rock, lawn, and water. On an eminence in these grounds, are the remains of a Danish encampment, of an elliptic shape, surrounded by a trench, and overhung by majestic oaks. A fine prospect is opened on this hill.

Continuing our journey, at the distance of about thirteen miles from Chudleigh, after passing through Exeter, we arrive at CREDITON, an ancient and po-

pulous town, divided into two parts, called the East and West. The weekly market, on Saturday, in Brice's time, was inferior to few in the kingdom, for meat and yarn.

Crediton was undoubtedly a place of considerable importance in the Saxon times, as no fewer than twelve bishops had their seat here, between the years 924 and 1049, when the see was removed to Exeter. It stands on both sides of the river Creedy, and is divided into two parts, called the East and West. The latter was formerly more extensive than at present, upwards of 450 houses having been destroyed by fire in 1743. In 1769, a second fire consumed many buildings, together with the market-house and shambles, which have been since rebuilt in a very handsome manner. The present church is an elegant structure, in the form of a cross: its tower is 100 feet high, and is situated in the centre of the building, on a semicircular arch, supported by four pillars of uncommon magnitude. The interior is extremely neat; the east and west windows are large, and decorated with rich tracery; and the altar-piece is a most exquisite performance, representing Moses and Aaron sustaining the Decalogue. On one side of the burial-ground formerly stood the Cathedral; but no vestiges of it remain. Connected with the chancel, at the east end, is a Sunday-school, and over the south porch a small library. Here is also a charity-school for forty boys and girls.

The chief manufacture, besides spinning wool, is one for serges, which has been carried on to a considerable extent. Vast quantities of wool and yarn have been sold in the market-place. The market is held on Saturday, and well supplied. Houses 1149, inhabitants 5515.

At Crediton is Creedy-house, the seat of Sir John Davie, Bart. This mansion has two handsome fronts, and is delightfully situated in a large park surrounded by a strong wall. Near this is Fulford-park, the seat of J. H. Tuckfield, Esq.

On leaving Crediton, we pursue a north-westerly course, and, at the distance of fourteen miles, arrive at TIVERTON, pleasantly situated upon an eminence. The rivers Exe and Lowman run on each side of the town, and unite a little below it. Tiverton is the next in consequence to Exeter. The surrounding country is, perhaps, more beautiful than any other part of the north of Devon, and the town itself the most agreeable to reside in. The name is derived from *Two-ford*, or *Two-ford* town, from the situation between two fords, the Exe and the Lowman, upon which bridges have long been erected; the Exe rises a little above Tiverton, upon Exmoor, and after a course of about 30 miles, falls into the sea at Exmouth.

Tiverton was incorporated by James the First, in 1615, and the government of the town vested in a mayor, twelve capital burgesses, and twelve assistant burgesses, to be chosen out of the most discreet and honest inhabitants of the town and parish.

The right of returning the two members to parliament was also granted to the same persons; and in the reign of George the First another charter was obtained, in consequence of the former having, by some neglect, been forfeited, which, in its principles and its most important clauses, is precisely similar to that of James the First.

The old church being too small for the number of inhabitants, another church was built in a very handsome style of architecture, and dedicated to St. George, and rendered a perpetual curacy by act of parliament. The old church is a large stone building, and very ancient, and dedicated to St. Peter. The altar is ornamented with a noble painting of St. Peter being delivered from prison by angels: it was the gift of the celebrated Mr. Cosway, and painted in his best style. He was a native of this town, which gave birth also to Mrs. Cowley, the dramatic poet, and to the present Alderman Wood, twice Lord Mayor of London.

In Gold-street is situated Greenway's alms-houses

and chapel; one of the poor men is allowed a small additional sum to read prayers at stated times. The building is of stone, and in the front is the following inscription, but which is almost obliterated :

“ All good people that may pass by,

“ Pray for the soul of John and Joan Greenway.”

There is also a chapel attached to the old church, founded by this family, and called after their name. Some ancient alms-houses are erected in two other parts of this town, and liberally endowed. Here are also two presbyterian meeting-houses, and a Wesleyan chapel.

But the glory of Tiverton is its noble free grammar-school, founded by Peter Blundel, at first a poor clothier, but afterwards a rich merchant. This school was erected in the year 1599, for 150 scholars, and handsomely endowed for the support of the masters, and exhibitions for scholars to Baliol College, Oxford, and Sidney College, Cambridge. The founder used to say, that if he was no scholar himself he would be the means of making more scholars, than any scholar in the kingdom. The school-house is a fine building, replete with every conveniency; the late Samuel Wesley left his situation in Westminster-school, to become the head master of Blundel's, which he enjoyed until his death. In the front of the gate of the great court is a long inscription in brass, relative to its foundation.

Here is also an English free-school, founded by Robert Comins, or Chilcot, in 1609, and a public charity school, beside a Sunday school.

The trade of Tiverton was formerly very great, in the manufacture of serges, duroys, druggets, &c.; but for the last fifty years, this trade has been gradually declining. A few years since a cotton factory was established, and last year, some gentlemen from the North of England, through the riots and destruction of their machinery, came and settled at Tiverton, and

set up their factories: being pleasantly situated, a number of genteel families, with small fortunes, have lately become residents.

Two markets are kept weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday, which are remarkably well supplied with all sorts of provisions. This town has been very unfortunate in fires, and almost consumed three times; in 1598, six hundred houses were burnt down; in 1612, the loss was estimated at \$5,000*l.*; and in 1731, another fire destroyed 200 of the best houses, with several manufactories, to the amount of 150,000*l.*; and on Whitsun Eve 1785, between sixty and seventy houses were consumed, and since that, ten houses were burnt in Peter-street.

In 1732, an act of parliament was passed for rebuilding the town, in which it was enjoined that the new houses should be covered with lead, slate, or tile, instead of thatch; that no perilous trade should be carried on in the streets; no stacks of corn, straw, hay, &c. erected there; that fire engines should be provided against similar accidents; that houses should be pulled down, to put a stop to any future fires; and that particular houses should be pulled down for widening the streets and passages.

This town is remarkably clean, as a branch of the Lowman is so contrived above the town as to run with a rapid current through each street; the streets being upon the descent, the water is continually running, and this serves the inhabitants for all the domestic purposes of life; the superfluous water rejoins the Lowman below the town.

This town is nearly three quarters of a mile in extent from river to river, and closely built, beside the suburbs. The castle has a commanding appearance, though built in the year 1110. It has withstood many sieges, between contending parties; but suffered much between Cromwell and the Royalists. It is the property and residence of Sir Thomas Carew, Bart. Adjoining the town, and facing the Exe, is Colley-Priest,

some years since the seat of J. Hay, Esq. A navigable canal has lately been formed from Holcumbe to Tiverton, a distance of about seven miles, but at present it is only used for the conveyance of lime for manure.

Opposite the town is a ridge of hills, called the Shrink-hills, which runs nearly half a mile parallel with the town; and from these hills a panoramic view may be taken of the town, with the Lowman running beneath to join the Exe.

The town and parish of Tiverton are divided into three portions or rectories, each rector performing the duties of both churches alternately. Adjoining Tiverton, on the road to Exeter, is Bickley, rendered remarkable for being the birth-place of Bampfylde Moore Carew, surnamed King of the Beggars; he was bred up at Blundel's school, and reputed a good scholar; his father was at the time rector of Bickley; and, although descended from one of the most ancient families in Devon, and allied to others, yet nothing could draw him from a life of mendicity. He died at a great age, and was buried at the adjoining parish ground of Cadleigh, his body not being permitted to be interred in the family vault of the Carews.

A chalybeate spring, discovered a few years since at Ayshford near Tiverton, has lately been resorted to with eminently beneficial success in various cases of inveterate scrofula, &c.

Three miles from Tiverton, on the road to Wellington, is the village of Halburton, and two miles further is Sampford Peverel, at both which places are ancient stone parish churches.

Halburton had the misfortune, on the 21st of June 1817, to be nearly consumed by fire, on which account subscriptions for the sufferers were solicited in London and other places.

*Journey from Plymouth to Collumpton; by way of
Modbury, Kingsbridge, Totness, Newton Bushel, and
Exeter.*

ON leaving Plymouth, we proceed easterly, and at the distance of five miles, pass through PLYMPTON, or Plympton Earle, an ancient borough town, situated in a pleasant valley, about one mile south-east of the river Plym.

This is a market-town, and parish; it consists of two irregular streets, containing about 100 houses and 700 inhabitants. The church and Guildhall are ancient buildings, in the latter of which is a well-endowed free-school, erected in 1664, by Sir John Maynard, one of the trustees of Elizius Hele, Esq. who left 1500*l.* per annum for such purposes. Plympton is well known as the birth-place of that eminent painter Sir Joshua Reynolds, a fine portrait of whom, painted by himself, adorns the Guildhall. The town is extremely clean, and four fairs are held in it annually, for cattle, cloth, &c. Plympton is one of the Stannary towns for Devon; it is governed by a mayor, recorder, and seven aldermen, a bailiff, and two serjeants at mace; and sends two members to parliament. Some ruins of a castle, which was once the seat of the Earls of Devon, are still to be seen on a hill near the town.

These, with an artificial mount about seventy feet high and two hundred in circumference, stand on the north side of the town. The fortress included nearly two acres, and was encompassed by a high rampart and a very deep ditch. Some fragments of the castle on the top of the mount are of great thickness.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, by his illustrious character and abilities, not only shed a lustre on the place of his nativity, but was the great agent in advancing the arts and artists of England to a rivalry with those of enlightened Greece and Rome. Before the time of Sir Joshua, elegant art was an alien to this country; he naturalized it to the soil, and thus disproved the assertions of Du Bos, Winckelman, and

Montesquieu, who had contended that the climate of England was inimical to the genius of painting.

This illustrious artist was born on the 16th July, 1723. His father was master of the grammar-school, and was either a very singular man, or had accidentally obtained that character. Mr. Malone observes, that he fancied "an uncommon Christian name" for his son, might be the means of bettering his fortune, and therefore gave him the scriptural appellation of Joshua.

Young Joshua evinced an early propensity for drawing, and began by copying some sketches made by his elder sisters, and also the prints from Cat's Book of Emblems. When only eight years old, "he read, with great avidity and pleasure, The Jesuits' Perspective," with the rules of which he soon made himself perfectly acquainted. Afterwards he obtained Richardson's Treatise on Painting: the perusal of which so delighted and inflamed his young mind, that he thought Raphael the most exalted of mortal men, and resolved to become a painter himself. To gratify his propensity for the fascinating art, his father placed him under Thomas Hudson, the most celebrated portrait painter of that time. This gentleman was a native of Exeter, and was born in 1701. As a scholar, and son-in-law to Richardson the painter and author, he derived some practical knowledge, recommendation, and connections. Though a very indifferent artist, when compared to his distinguished pupil, he obtained considerable business in painting "the honest similitudes" of country gentlemen, who were faithfully represented, as Walpole observes, "in the fair tied wigs, blue velvet coats, and white satin waistcoats," which constituted the fashionable dress of the time. But our young artist soon excelled his master, and sought further excellence by a visit to Rome, and other places on the continent, where paintings were collected and preserved. On returning from Italy, where he had spent three years with Lord Keppel, he attracted the public

notice and applause, by a full length portrait of his patron, the above nobleman. From this period he continued to advance in fame and fortune; and, by associating with the most distinguished literari of the age, by an amiable suavity of manners, and a union of literary and professional talents, he exalted his own honour with that of the arts and his country. He died much beloved and lamented, February 23d, 1792, and was interred in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. Paul's, with every honour that could be shown to worth and genius by an enlightened nation. His pall was supported by three Dukes, two Marquisses, and five other noblemen, and a numerous retinue of the most distinguished characters attended the funeral ceremony. Of his private and professional character, we shall give some account in the language of a living artist, as inserted in the supplement to Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters.

“In many respects, both as a man and a painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds cannot be too much praised, studied, and imitated, by every one who wishes to attain the like eminence. All nature, and all art, was his academy; and his mind was constantly awake, ever on the wing, comprehensive, vigorous, discriminating, and retentive. With taste to perceive all the varieties of the picturesque, judgment to select, and skill to combine what would serve his purpose, few have ever been empowered by nature to do more from the funds of his own genius; and none ever endeavoured more to take advantage of the labours of others, in making a splendid and useful collection, for which no expence was spared: his house was filled, to the remotest corners, with casts from the antique, pictures, statues, drawings, and prints, by the various masters of all the different schools and nations.

“Beautiful and seducing as his style undoubtedly was, it cannot be recommended in so unreserved a manner, as his industry both in study and practice. Colouring was evidently his first excellence, to which

all others were, more or less, sacrificed ; and though in splendour and brilliancy he was exceeded by Rubens and Paul Veronese, in force and depth by Titian and Rembrandt, and in freshness and truth by Velasquez and Vandyck, yet, perhaps, he possessed a more exquisite combination of all these qualities, and that peculiarly his own, than is to be found in the works of either of those celebrated masters.

“ His discourses are written in an easy, agreeable manner, and contain many just observations, much excellent criticism, and valuable advice ; but being undertaken before he had profoundly considered the subject, they are frequently vague and unintelligible, and sometimes contradictory.”

The lines written on this great artist, by his friend Goldsmith, in his poem of Retaliation, are too characteristic to be omitted.

“ Here Reynolds is laid ; and, to tell you my mind,
He has not left a wiser or better behind.

His pencil was striking, resistless, and grand ;

His manners were gentle, complying, and bland :

Still born to improve us in every part ;

His pencil, our faces ; his manners, our heart :

To coxcombs averse, yet most civilly steering,

When they judg'd without skill, he was still hard
of hearing ;

When they talk'd of their Raphaels, Correggios, and
stuff,

He shifted his trumpet*, and only took snuff.”

Plympton St. Mary—adjoins the former parish, and contains 245 houses, and about 1600 inhabitants. Here was formerly a college, founded by one of the Saxon kings, but the society was dissolved in 1121, by the Bishop of Exeter, who established in its stead a priory of Augustines, whose revenues exceeded those of any other similar foundation in the diocese. After a further ride of six miles, embracing many

* Sir Joshua was so deaf, as to be obliged to use an ear-trumpet in company.

pleasing views of villages, private seats, &c. we arrive at Ivy Bridge.

Newton Ferrers, on the banks of the Yealm, is in a pleasing and salubrious situation; which renders it a favourite place of retirement for naval officers. The parish church is a plain building, consisting of a nave and two aisles; in the chancel, is the monument of Grace, wife of A. Clifford, Rector of Newton, and daughter of Potter, Bishop of Carlisle. The hamlet of Noss, on the opposite side of the creek, forms a pleasing object; as are the grounds of Membland, at the head of the valley: this mansion and lands are the property of Sir John Perring, Bart. Proceeding north, by the public road, we shall leave Gnaton, the residence of Henry Roe, Esq. on the right, and reach PUSLINCH, the seat of the Rev. John Yonge, the Rector of Newton. From the fir-crowned hill, which rises behind the house, a prospect of the most fascinating character will rivet our attention. Immediately below, is the vale through which the Yealm rolls its placid stream, profusely studded with towering elms, relieved by the neat dwellings of Yealmp-ton appearing between. Charming views of the estuary present themselves on the right, with the grounds of Kitley and Coffleet; and the whole southern part of the parish of Brixton, with its church and village, appearing like a richly wooded lawn. Having crossed Puslinch Bridge, below the house, we shall turn to the left, and enter the delightful domain of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. one of the representatives in parliament for the important county of Devon. The estuary here forms a beautiful peninsula, and a shaded walk, decorated with rustic seats and pavilions, is carried along its margin, and leads to the house. This mansion has undergone a complete repair, in a style of taste and magnificence worthy of the proprietor. KITLEY can boast a collection of pictures, which contains some of the most valuable works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, as well as several by the old masters of foreign schools. The ancestors of

Mr. Bastard, followed the fortunes of the Norman Conqueror, who rewarded their services with large grants at Efford, Meavy, and other places. Kitley became their property by marriage with the heiress of Edmund Pollexfen, Esq. and has continued to be their principal residence. The grounds are extensive, and tastefully laid out. A carriage-drive leads from the house through an arch, over which the Modbury turnpike-road passes. Here a grass path to the right, leads to plantations on some high ground, from whence we gain beautiful views of the lawn, the house, and the estuary, with the uplands of Wembury and Revelstoke, beyond. The drive to the left, is continued by the side of a rapid brook, through thick plantations of fir, ash, and oak, to a rustic lodge, where it crosses a parish-road to Yealmpton. Here it leaves the valley, and ascends through a more forest-like tract, again varied by plantations, till it terminates at another neat rural lodge, nearly two miles from the house. Leaving these delightful grounds, and following the public road, we shall reach LYNHAM, the property of John Bulteel, Esq. of Fleet, and now the residence of James Courtney, Esq. The ancestors of the present possessor, of the name of Crocker, resided at Lynham in the reign of Henry IV. The house is surrounded by ancient woods, which with those of Hareston, on the other side of a pleasingly secluded valley, overshadow a tributary brook which flows into Yealm estuary at Kitley. In this vale is HARESTON, the residence of John Wood Winter, Esq. whose ancestors (the Woods) have enjoyed lands here during several successive generations. A walk through fertile land, and part of Kitley grounds, will conduct us to Brixton Church and village. This church, which has been fitted up in a style of becoming neatness, is without any of those tawdry decorations sometimes so injudiciously placed on the walls of our places of public worship. The only monuments, are three marble tablets, commemorative of Thomas Lane, Esq. of Coffleet, of Mrs.

Lane, of Lieut. Thomas Lane, and of John Templar Lane, Esq. and a plain slab to the memory of the Woods of Hareston, dated 1694. A tablet in the church-yard wall records the planting of an adjacent grove of lofty elms, in 1677, by Edmund Fortescue, Esq. of Spriddlestone, who ordained that they should be sold, when mature, and the products applied to the relief of the parochial poor. The motto on this stone, "*Nemo sibi soli natus;*" "No man is born alone for himself," is most appropriate to every planter; and should be remembered by all, as an antidote to selfishness, and an incentive to benevolence. The modern residences of Miss Lane, and of Thomas Splatt, Esq. form conspicuous objects among the humbler dwellings of this pretty rural hamlet. From this village we shall direct our steps to Coffleet, the mansion of the Rev. R. Lane, who has here lately made considerable improvements. The lawn, which is tastefully interspersed with plantations, declines down to the shores of Yealm estuary, whose numerous miniature promontories, grassy knolls, and woody inlets, form charming features in the surrounding landscape. We shall now return to the stream of the Yealm, and visit Yealmpton, which contains the parish-church, and a number of genteel dwellings. This town or village, claims high antiquity, as tradition reports that the Saxon king Ethelwold erected a palace, and that his lieutenant or viceroy Lipsius was interred here. In the church are numerous sepulchral monuments of the families of Crocker, Pollexfen, Copleston, and Bastard. A brass plate in the south aisle, bears this inscription, in the black letter:

Thrise shined September sunne, fyfe hundred years
thrise spent,

And four times twenty were since Christ to earth was
sent;

When Isabel the wief of Copleston deare did dye,
The third day buried thence, now here in tombe doth
lye,

To Henry Fortescue, third Daughter by degree,
And Agnes take hie Mother's name of Saintmabores
blode was she.

Another brass tablet fixed on one of the pillars, has a Latin inscription, also in black letter, to a youth of the Copleston family. In the transept is an elegant marble monument of Edmund Pollexfen, Esq. barrister at law; and in the south aisle, handsome monuments commemorative of the family of Bastard. A tablet in the floor of the north aisle, has a Latin inscription much defaced, in memory of one of the Crockers, by which we learn that he was standard-bearer to Edward IV. The present vicar is the Rev. J. Longmore, who has rebuilt the vicarage in an elegant style. In the church-yard an oblong block of granite, with the word TOREVS graven on it, appears to have been intended for a sepulchral monument, but its real designation has baffled the researches of antiquarians. The walks in the immediate vicinity of Yealmpton, along the banks of the river, are extremely pleasing. One of these, which leads through groves and meadows towards Puslinch-bridge, will conduct us to a cavern in the limestone rock, of extraordinary extent. The entrance of this cave, which was discovered several years since, is closed by a door, placed there by the direction of Mr. Bastard, in whose grounds the quarry is situated. In tracing the river from Yealmpton, we shall pass Torr, the property of William Holberton, Esq. and proceed to Yealin Bridge, where there is a paper-mill, belonging to Mr. Thomas Holberton, whose neat residence is adjoining. About three miles north, is Lee-mill Bridge, where the Yealm is crossed by the Exeter road, and by following its course, we shall reach Slade, in a low situation, the seat of John Spurrel Pode, Esq. On a more elevated site, is Delamore, the residence of Treby Hele Hays, Esq. This is a modern house, with an elegant veranda, commanding varied prospects over heathy commons,

relieved by the more pleasing scenery of a cultivated valley below. The church-town of CORNWOOD adjoins the grounds; the church is a neat edifice, with a low tower. In the church-yard are some antique granite tombs, with inscriptions in rude characters. The interior contains monuments of the families of Fortescue, Bellmaine, Savery, Rogers, &c. A tablet records the virtues of the Rev. Thomas Vivian, a learned and pious divine, 46 years vicar of the parish. Here is the monument of Sir John Rogers, member of parliament for Plymouth, lineally descended from Dr. Rogers, who suffered martyrdom "for conscience sake," in the reign of Mary. An inscription perpetuates the valour of Benjamin Burrell, a captain in the army of Charles the First. From Cornwood we pursue the road eastward, and pass in front of the residence of the Vicar, the Rev. Duke Yonge, enjoying a pleasing prospect in a valley, profusely adorned with trees of varied foliage. The principal stream of the Yealm is here crossed by a stone bridge, near which is BLATCHFORD, the seat of Sir John Lemon Rogers, Bart. surrounded by ancient trees of extraordinary magnitude. Above the bridge, the Yealm flows from its source through the wilds of Dartmoor, and forms the boundary between the hundreds of Plympton and Ermington.

By crossing the rivers Yealm and Erme, we also arrive at Modbury, an ancient borough town, consisting principally of four streets, running east, west, north, and south, and crossing each other at right angles in the market-place. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen trade; and here is also a weekly market on Thursday; besides which, a hat and plush manufactory have been established in the town: the machines used in the latter are of very ingenious construction.

The church, a spacious edifice, deviates considerably from the usual east and west construction, and has a spire about 134 feet high. An ancient building, now converted into a barn, was in the reign of King

Stephen part of the alien priory of Benedictines here. Here are also the ruins of Modbury-house, commonly called "The Court-house," once inhabited by the family of the Champernounes, who lived here in great splendour, from the time of Edward II. till the beginning of the 17th century.

Tradition speaks very highly of this seat, and the manner in which the Champernounes lived; and particularly of their keeping a very fine band of singers and musicians; which band, if report may be credited, was the occasion of the family's ruin; for that Mr. Champernoune, taking it on the Thames in the time of Queen Elizabeth, her Majesty was so delighted with the music, that she requested the loan of it for a month; to which Mr. Champernoune, aware of the improbability of its ever returning, would not consent; saying, 'he hoped her Majesty would allow him to keep his fancy.' The queen was so highly exasperated at this refusal, that she found some pretence to sue him at law, and in the course of the proceedings to sell no less than nineteen manors." This anecdote, at least the circumstance of the sale of the nineteen manors about the above period, is in a great degree confirmed by the title deeds of some lands in and round Modbury; and from these it likewise appears, that the possessions of the family, at the close of the seventeenth century, were comparatively inconsiderable; and that soon afterwards, nearly all of them were alienated. The Champernounes of Dartington, are a younger branch of those seated in this town. At Modbury a court-leet is held twice every year; and at the Michaelmas court a portreeve (usually styled Mayor), constables, &c. are elected.

Near Modbury are several seats and manors, viz. *Traine*, an ancient seat of the Swete family since the year 1438, but now that of — Andrews, Esq.: *Fleet-house*, the seat of F. Bulteel, Esq.: *Goodamore*, Paul Treby, Esq.: *Shilston*, belonging to J. Savery, Esq.: *Marridge*, belonging to the Rev. G. Taylor: *Fowelscombe*, about four miles from Modbury, — King, Esq.

Traine, near Modbury, is an ancient seat of the *Swete* family, who acquired it by descent from the *Scoos*, who became extinct about the time of Henry VIII. Before that period the Swetes resided at Upton in South Milton, where they can be traced back as far as the year 1438, on an estate that still belongs to the family. Adrian Swete was sheriff of Devon in 1724. The present resident is — Andrews, Esq.

Fleet-house, about two miles from Modbury, is the property of James Bulteel, Esq. This mansion is finely situated on an eminence on the western side of the river Erme. Part of it is very ancient, but many alterations have been made, besides the erection of an extensive and elegant front towards the north. This commands a delightful prospect over the valley, through which the river winds with Ermington Church, and the celebrated hills on the moor, called the East and West Beacons.

About six miles to the south-east of Modbury is KINGSBRIDGE, a pleasant little town, situated on a branch of the Saltcombe river, and, according to Risdon, deriving its name from the bridge which separates it from Dodbrooke. A Latin free-school was founded here by a Mr. Crispin of Exeter. David Tolley, or Tolbey, called Tavelegus by Leland, was a native of this town. He commenced student at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and became a considerable proficient in the Latin and Greek languages. The *Progymnasmata Grammaticæ Græcæ*, was written by him, for the use of Prince Edward. He was also the author of *Themata Homeri*, and some other pieces.

Dodbrooke has been celebrated as the first place where *white ale* was brewed; but perhaps more so from the circumstance of tithes being demandable for that liquor: a small sum is now paid annually by each innkeeper here, in lieu of this tithe. A market is held here every third Wednesday in the month, and four quarterly markets in a year, for the sale of cattle.

About ten miles to the north-east of Kingsbridge, is DARTMOUTH, a very considerable sea-port town,

most delightfully situated near the confluence of the river Dart with the British Channel. This town originally consisted of three villages named Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardness; and though now united by buildings, are distinct with respect to local regulations in several instances. Built for nearly a mile in extent along the side of a craggy hill, the streets are extremely irregular, incommodiously narrow, and stand in tiers one above the other, frequently communicating with those above by flights of steps. The quay is large and convenient, and near it is a spacious street, where the merchants generally reside. Here are three churches, beside meeting-houses for Dissenters, charity-schools, &c. One of the former, St. Clements, is situated on a hill a quarter of a mile out of the town, and having a tower nearly seventy feet high, forms a good sea-mark. Dartmouth carries on a considerable trade with the Newfoundland fishery; and here is a fish-market daily, except Sunday, and one on Friday for other provisions. Dartmouth is governed by a Mayor, twelve masters or magistrates, twelve common councilmen, a recorder, a high-steward, &c. Here is also a court of session and a water-bailiwick court. The harbour is very safe, and will contain 500 sail. The castle defends the entrance, and with its round towers presents a very prominent object. There are also two platforms of cannon. Dartmouth Bay is one of the most beautiful on the coast. Both the entrance of the Dart into it, and its exit to the sea, from many stations, appear closed up by the folding of the banks, and to resemble a lake, only furnished with shipping instead of boats. The rocks on each side of the bay are of a glossy purple coloured slate, and their summits are fringed with various plants and shrubs.

To the north of Dartmouth lies the port of Torbay, the principal rendezvous of his Majesty's shipping. The river Dart, much admired for its beautiful scenery, is navigable hence to Totness, a distance of ten miles by water; and between these places passage-boats pass daily. In coming down the river from Totness,

on the right, at the distance of about three miles from that town, is Sharpham, *J. Bastard, Esq.* One mile and a half farther on the left, is Stoke Gabriel Village, near which is Maidonette-house, *J. H. Hunt, Esq.* At six miles on the left, is Sandridge-house, *R. W. Newman, Esq.*, and Wooton-court, *Henry Studdy, Esq.* At seven miles on the right, is the village of Dettisham, and the Parsonage, the *Rev. Robert Hutchings.* On the left Greenway-house, *J. M. Elton, Esq.*

Close to Dartmouth is Mount Boon, the seat of *J. H. Searle, Esq.*; the woods extend along a branch of the river for the space of two miles; and there is a hermitage and a small castle in these grounds. A new market-place and a town-hall have lately been built at Dartmouth.

About four miles to the south-west of Dartmouth is Slapton Lea, a remarkable lake, nearly two miles and a quarter in length, running parallel with the beach of Start Bay, and about a quarter of a mile distant from the sea, formed by three small streams of fresh water, without any visible outlet, but supposed to find a way into the sea through the land.

It was formerly well stored with pike, perch, roach, and eels; but most of the fish were destroyed, and great part of the Lea drained, by means of a singular breach made in the sand, towards the sea, during a storm. In the winter the lake abounds with wild ducks, widgeons, teal, coots, and other birds of different species.

About two miles and a half from Dartmouth, on the opposite side of the harbour, is Brixham Church Town, and Brixham Quay, which have derived considerable consequence of late years, and become much improved, through their proximity to Torbay.

Near Brixham Church Town, is an ebbing and flowing spring called *Laywell*, of which the following particular account has been given by a former tourist, who remarks, as the result of his own observations, that he had carefully attended to its periods, and the

quantity of its ebbing and flowing, for fourteen hours together.

“The situation of this spring is pretty near the foot of a large ridge of hills, and the quantity of water flowing from it considerable. It falls into a large basin. By a careful observation of a great number of fluxes and refluxes, I find that when it proceeds regularly, as it sometimes does for eight hours together, it is eleven times in an hour.

“There happens sometimes an intermission of these ebbings and flowings; for, on the same day that the above remarks were made, the spring had no motion once for upwards of an hour, and at another time for above twenty minutes.”

The basin that receives the water, is supposed to be about twenty feet in area; the perpendicular height of the flowing various, sometimes an inch and three quarters, but generally about one inch and one-eighth.

One mile to the north-west of Brixham, is Lupton-house, the seat of — Buller, Esq.: it is finely situated in an ascent, and its southern front is particularly handsome. The eminences about it are well wooded, and the watered vales lie spread out beneath them. About a mile distant, at Brixham, is Upton-house, G. H. Cutler, Esq.

At Brixham, within the bay, are kept a large number of sloops for the sole purpose of trawling, by which the best flat fish, as turbot, soles, and plaice, besides great quantities of whittings, pipers, gurnets, and other fish frequenting that coast, are taken some leagues out at sea. The fishing is continued during the year, the fish being sent to their ultimate destination by land-carriage.

A pier has, within these few years, been built at Brixham. This town has increased very much within these few years, and carries on an extensive fishery. The fish is of the best kind, and is conveyed to various parts of the kingdom.

Brixham, a dependency on the port of Dartmouth, has no less than 100 sail of vessels employed in the

fisheries. These boats are built much larger than formerly, as in the summer months they are engaged in a number of freights in the culm trade, averaging a burthen of about eighty quarters; of this, each quarter contains sixteen heaped Winchester bushels. Their principal fish markets are London, Bath, and Bristol; but if there is a likelihood of any glut, the whiting, flounders, thornback, gurnet, &c. are first cleaned, and well washed in salt water, and afterwards gently salted and dried in the sun. Thus prepared they make an excellent relish called *buckhorn*, much used in the navy in war, and always on the French coast in time of peace, being sold from 10s. to 16s. per hundred fish, according to their size and quality.

Near Brixham is the promontory of Berry Head, on which some barracks were erected, during the late war.

The views of Torbay from Brixham and Berry Head are very fine. William the Third landed here November 4, 1688.

The sail down the Dart from Totness to Dartmouth is incomparably fine. Here are extraordinary successions of fine views.

Returning from this digression, at the distance of eleven miles from Modbury, after passing through the villages of Brownson, Luckbridge, and Ingleburn, we arrive at TOTNESS.

The number of houses in Totness is 346, most of them in one street, nearly three quarters of a mile in length, terminated on the east by a bridge over the Dart. The number of inhabitants is stated at 3128.

The serge manufacture here, in the weaving department, is performed by women; the spinning by machinery in the same manner as cotton. This town being at the head of the navigation of the Dart river, vessels of thirty or forty tons burthen may come up with the spring tides. About a mile above the bridge, the ordinary flow of the spring tides being eight feet, a salmon weir is extended directly across the river. At this dam or weir, a powerful mill-race is taken up

to serve a corn and fulling mill, constantly employed in washing and fulling the pieces manufactured in the town. The corn mill is a valuable acquisition to this part of the country.

About two miles from Totness is Sharpham, the delightful residence of Edmund Bastard, Esq. situated on the declivity of a hill embosomed in wood. The views from the house, which is an elegant building of freestone, are extremely picturesque.

Dartington, the seat of Mrs. Champernoune, is beautifully situated about one mile and a half to the north of Totness, in the neighbourhood of the Dart, which winds round the greater part of the estate. The adjacent scenery is remarkably romantic and picturesque. The mansion-house, which is very large, is supposed to have been built in the early part of the fifteenth century; and, during the reign of Richard II., was the residence of his half-brother the Duke of Exeter. It stands upon an eminence, commanding a fine view of the beautiful vale of Totness. It is 250 feet in length; the hall is seventy feet long, and forty wide; the chimney-piece is fourteen feet high, and the roof of oak, very curiously framed.

Some of the windows command a fine view of the beautiful vale of Totness, and other places. The walls are of black marble, and exceedingly firm and well built. The great hall is the only part remaining of the superb structure built by the Duke of Exeter. From the remains of walls and other circumstances, it seems evident, that the original buildings composed a double quadrangle, the two courts being connected by the hall, kitchen, and buttery. Behind these to the left, is a large area surrounded by very thick walls; and on the side directly opposite the hall, are the remains of a long range of buildings supported by an arched front, the arches of which are walled up to the height of two feet. The foundations of various walls were also discovered some years ago in digging up the area. Of the outer quadrangle, three sides remain nearly perfect; the buildings on the fourth side have

been mostly destroyed. The central part is now the dwelling house; the range to the right has been occupied as a barn, stable, &c.; on the left is the hall and great kitchen; the latter is thirty-five feet square, having walls of immense thickness; the roof is destroyed. The dwelling-house is 250 feet in length, and was formerly divided into many tenements, each room having only one door, and that opening immediately to the air; but scarcely any part of the original building remains unaltered. The apartments, in the ancient state of the mansion, were entered by five door-ways projecting from the front, and having steps projecting from each, and leading to the rooms over the ground-floor. In the part inhabited by Mrs. Champernoune are some beautiful paintings, and a good collection of drawings. The windows are large and pointed. The outside is embattled and strengthened by buttresses. The entrance porch, and tower, also embattled, is forty-four feet high: the porch is vaulted; and in the centre of the cross of the arch is an ornamental rose, with a recumbent stag in the middle.

Immediately behind the dwelling-house is Dartington Church, a building of some antiquity, with large pointed windows, battlements, and a tower. The windows were formerly decorated with a considerable quantity of painted glass taken down about forty years ago, and only a small portion of it replaced. Among it are various coats of arms, and the figure of a Duchess of Exeter praying for "the soul of Thomas her son." Before her are the arms of England, borne also by Holland, quartered with Mortimer. This duchess was probably Anne, widow of Edmund Mortimer; and afterwards, according to Dugdale, married to John, Duke of Exeter. Near the altar is an alabaster monument to the memory of Sir Arthur Champernoune, the first of this family that possessed Dartington. On this is also the figures of his wife and seven children, with the arms of the families with whom they married.

The parish of Dartington contains about 3000 acres; of these nearly two-thirds are the property of Mrs. Champernoune.

About two miles to the north-east of Totness are the magnificent remains of Berry-Pomeroy Castle, which are seen upon a rocky eminence over a rivulet below, surrounded by the most beautiful scenery of wood and water, which

“ — rushing o’er its pebbly bed,
Imposes silence with a stilly sound ;”—

and, in combination with the other features of the scenery, forms one of the most delightful views that the country exhibits. The castle was erected by, and obtained its name from, the *Pomeroy*s, whose ancestor, Ralph de la Pomeroy, came to England with the Conqueror, and for his services was rewarded with fifty-eight lordships in this county. His progeny resided here till the reign of Edward the Sixth, when Sir Thomas Pomeroy sold the manor to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, from whom it has descended to the present Duke of Somerset.

The approach to the castle “is through a thick wood, extending along the slope of a range of hills that entirely intercept any prospect to the south; on the opposite side is a steep rocky ridge, covered with oak, so that the ruins are shut into a beautiful valley. The great gate, with the walls to the south front, the north wing of the court, or quadrangle, some apartments on the west side, and a turret, or two, are the principal remains of the building; and these are so finely overhung with the branches of trees and shrubs, which grow close to the walls, so beautifully mantled with ivy, and so richly incrustated with moss, that they constitute the most picturesque objects that can be imagined: and when the surrounding scenery is taken into the account, the noble mass of wood fronting the gate, the bold ridges rising in the horizon, and the fertile valley opening to the east, the ruins of

Berry-Pomeroy-Castle must be considered as almost unparalleled in their effect.

This fortress appears from the ruins to have been originally quadrangular, having only one entrance, which was on the south, between two hexagon towers, through a double gateway. The first machiolated, and further strengthened by angular bastions: over it the arms of the Pomeroy's are yet to be seen. The eastern tower commands a fine prospect of the adjacent country. The small room over the gateway was probably the chapel; and is divided by a wall, supported by three pillars, and circular arches. The ruins in the interior part, or quadrangle, are considerably more modern than the rest of the building. These appear to have belonged to a "magnificent structure," commenced, says Prince*, by the *Seymours*, at an expence of 20,000*l.* but "never brought to perfection; for the west side of the mansion was never begun: what was finished may be thus described. Before the door of the great hall was a noble walk, whose length was the breadth of the court, arched over with curiously carved free-stone, supported in the fore part by several stately pillars of the same stone, of great dimensions, after the Corinthian order, standing on pedestals, having cornices and friezes finely wrought. The apartments within were very splendid, especially the dining-room; and many other of the rooms were well adorned with mouldings and fret-work; some of whose marble clavils were so delicately fine, that they would reflect an object true and lively from a great distance. Notwithstanding which, it is now demolished, and all this glory lyeth in the dust, buried in its own ruins; there being nothing standing but a few broken walls*, which seem to mourn their own approaching funerals." These walls are composed of slate, and are going rapidly to decay.

The principal remains of this mansion, are some of

* Worthies of Devon.

the mutilated walls of the domestic apartments, on the east and north sides of the castle; and also shows its elevated situation, and the embowering wood, which envelopes the "ivy-clad ruins."

The grounds surrounding the castle, consist of very steep eminences; and are almost entirely covered with fine oaks, and other timber. Even in the court, and on the ruins of the fortress itself, trees, apparently of forty or fifty years growth, are flourishing in much luxuriance; and with the various shrubs, which nature has profusely scattered over the interior area, and around the entrance, compose a scene highly beautiful and interesting. The castle was dismantled during the Civil Wars, in the time of Charles the First.

The church at Berry-Pomeroy was built by one of the family, and contains an elaborate alabaster monument to the memory of Lord Edmund Seymour, Knt. son to the Duke of Somerset; and the lady Elizabeth, wife to the latter, and daughter of Sir Arthur Champernour. Their effigies are represented lying on three steps, in very constrained positions. The knight and his son are in armour; the former has a truncheon in his left hand, and lies cross-legged, like the Knights Templars. The lady is in a black dress: near her head is the figure of a child in a cradle; at her feet, another in a grotesque chair, with a fine cap on: below are nine figures, (five male and four female) kneeling with books open before them. This monument was repaired, by order of the late Duke of Somerset, in the year 1771. This nobleman was the eighth, in lineal descent, from Somerset the Protector, in the reign of Edward VI.

Pursuing our journey, at the distance of seven miles from Totness, we arrive at NEWTON BUSHEL, a town situated on the river Teign, and adjoining to it is the village of NEWTON ABBOT. Newton Abbot and Newton Bushel, are the names of two parishes now united, and constitute one town. The houses are very indifferently built, and the streets badly

paved. The principal one is much obstructed by an old market-house and shambles, said to have been erected by Waller, after the Civil Wars, as a kind of indemnity for his having attempted to deprive the inhabitants of their established market. The church is about one mile west of the town; but two chapels of ease are situated within it. About one mile south of Newton Abbot, is

FORD, "a neat and fair house," belonging to the Courtenay family, at the foot of Milber Down, built in the reign of James the First, by Sir Richard Reynell, an eminent lawyer. Here, in the year 1625, "Charles the First took up his abode with his suite; and one day after dinner, in the dining-room, conferred the honour of knighthood on Richard Reynell, of West Ogwell, and Thomas Reynell his brother, who at that time was sewer to his Majesty's person, in presence of their wives, and divers lords and ladies, saying unto them, "God give you joy."

The daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Reynell, married Waller, the Parliamentary General; and his daughter and heiress, Sir William Courtenay. The house stands in a lawn, retired from the road, and opposite it is a small deer-park. Near Ford is a charitable institution, called the *Widowe's House*, bearing this inscription on its front:

Ist strange a Prophet's widowe poore shoulde be?

If strange, then is the Scripture strange to thee!

This was founded by Lady Lucy, wife of Sir Richard Reynell, for the reception of four clergymen's widows; each of whom was to receive an annuity of five pounds yearly: yet the Feoffees have altered the original institution, and only two widows are now admitted, with a salary of ten pounds each, annually. Over the pew allotted to these matrons in the church of Wilborough, is a curious account of the necessary qualifications they are to possess, and the rules they are to observe, to entitle them to the residence and annuity. "They shall be noe gadders, gossuppers, tatlers, tale-bearers, nor given to reproachful words, nor abusers of anye.

And no man may be lodged in any of these houses, nor any beare, ale, or wyne be found in them."

The river Teign rises in two streams, both in Dartmoor, one rather to the south of Chagford. Bovey Brook falls into the Teign, and both join a little above Newton Bushel. The united stream soon after expands itself, and pursuing its course of six or seven miles, falls into the English Channel, at Teignmouth.

TORQUAY, about six miles from hence, is a large village, situated in a cove of Torbay, about two miles from the extreme point of the promontory called Hope's Nose. Within a few years past it has become a bathing place. It is sheltered from the waves by a ridge of rocks. The air of the place is sharp, but in romantic beauty and picturesque scenery, it cannot be surpassed. A spirited improvement has also been made in the northernmost cove of Torbay, where a new pier, projected south-westwardly from the eastern cliff, affords complete protection to shipping from the southern winds. The regularity of the buildings raised for the accommodation of sea-bathers, adds neatness and beauty to the place; and the park, and the new carriage way to the same, with a plantation on its left, are no small embellishments to this little place, which may probably become of some importance in a maritime point of view.

Torquay owes this celebrity principally to the mildness of the air, and is peculiarly qualified for the winter residence of consumptive patients: it is entirely sheltered from every wind but the south-east, and the flowers of spring may be found there at Christmas. The views round are delightfully romantic and picturesque: the buildings are in general good, and the accommodations equal to those of any other bathing place upon the coast. The improvements are chiefly owing to the late Sir Lawrence Palk, who purchased the large estate of Torwood of the late Marquis of Donegal. The old mansion of Torwood-house stands on an eminence about half a mile

from Torquay, but is only inhabited by a farmer. At the distance of a mile and a half is Poole's Hole, a very curious cavern. Babbecombe Bay, which furnishes such exquisite specimens of fine marble, is two miles from Torquay, and well worth visiting, from its picturesque beauty: a number of houses have lately been erected on the sides of the Bay for the accommodation of visitors.

Near Torquay is Torr Abbey, the beautiful seat of G. Cary, Esq. It was formerly an abbey of the Premonstratensian order. The house has undergone great repairs, and faces the bay. This edifice consists of a centre and two wings, one of which is connected with a castellated gateway, having octagonal towers and battlements. Beyond this is a large barn overspread with a mantle of ivy, and decorated with loopholes and numerous buttresses. The Roman Catholic chapel, attached to the house, is ornamented with a superb altar and paraphernalia, on each side of which are paintings; one represents the Crucified Saviour; the other the Blessed Virgin. The end of this chapel projecting into the garden, is completely vested with ivy. There are also several ruins clad in the same antique drapery, and among them a large Norman arch, with a small one on either side richly adorned with sculpture.

The park contains a number of ancient trees. Lord Bruer, a nobleman of great reputation in the time of King John, first founded the religious house for the order of Premonstratensians.

At a small distance from Torr Abbey, to the south-east, is a sort of rocky island approachable at low water, separated from a projecting cliff by the sea, corroded by the saline spray in the upper parts, and undermined and excavated by the surge below. The loose sandy stratum has formed itself into rude natural arches; and as the rocky pillars divide the landscape, Torr Abbey and its wooded vale appear to much advantage; but the opening towards Torquay

is, perhaps, still more beautiful. Here, to the immense cavern called Kent's Hole, are three entrances, two lateral and another in front; the roof may be nearly thirty feet high and the length 130 feet.

Returning from this digression, at the distance of eleven miles, we pass through the city of Exeter; nine miles and a half beyond which is BRADNINCH, a corporation town, governed by a mayor and aldermen.

Within two miles of Bradninch, are several paper-mills. The town was nearly consumed by fire in the year 1666. Bradninch is a part of the Duchy of Cornwall; and the inhabitants have a tradition highly flattering to their claims of antiquity, in the following distich:

Exon was a furzy down,
When Bradninch was a mayor town.

Continuing our journey, at the distance of two miles from the last-mentioned place, we arrive at COLLUMPTON, which, according to Risdon, is "the chiefest place on the river Culme, and was the king's demesne in the Saxon heptarchy." It principally consists of one long street, containing several houses neatly built, and others of a very mean construction. The turnpike road from Bath and Bristol to Exeter runs through the street, from which some advantages are derived by the town. The several woollen manufactures here carried on give an appearance of commercial importance: they are principally of broad cloths, serges, and kerseymeres.

The church of Collumpton, a large handsome building, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and consisting of a nave, three aisles, chancel, and a lofty tower, is considered as the only ornament to the place. The interior of the roof is very neatly carved and gilt, and the nave is separated by a richly sculptured wood-loft. The aisle on the south side was built by John

Lane, a clothier of this town. His bounty is commemorated in the following inscription on his gravestone :

“Hic jacet Johannes Lane, Mercator, hujusque capellæ fundator cum Thomasia uxore sua, qui dict Johan obit XV. Feb. annoque Dom millo CCCCXXVII.

The following inscription appears on the outside of Mr. Lane's aisle, running round the whole with each word cut on detached stones :

“In honor of God and his blessed Mother Mary, remember the soule of John Lane Wapentake Custos, Lanarius, and the soule of Thomasine his wife, to have in memory all other their children and friends of your own charity which were founders of this chapple, and here lie in sepulture, the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and six and twenty. God of his grave on both their soules to have mercy, and finally bring them to eternal glory. Amen for charity.”

The aisle built by Mr. Lane is of very elegant architecture ; and according to an inscription against the east end, was finished in 1552. The windows are large, and the roof is ornamented with rich fan-shaped tracery. On the outside are various sculptured ornaments, emblematic of his profession as a clothier. In this town is a free-school and three Meeting-houses appropriated to Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists. During the public rejoicing on account of the defeat of the French squadron destined to invade Ireland in 1798, seven houses were burnt down at Collumpton, being set on fire by a rocket falling on the thatched roof of one of them.

Collumpton, in 1821, contained 695 houses, and 3410 inhabitants, mostly employed in trade, manufactures or handicraft.

In addition to a subsequent account of the minerals and fossils of Devonshire, we must observe that the

learned author of a Succinct Account of the Lime Rocks of Plymouth, which has been published since the greatest number of these sheets were put to press, introduces his valuable and scientific work with remarking that, "Among the vast number of strangers, independent of its own inhabitants, and those of its more immediate neighbourhood, who visit Plymouth during the summer months, for the sake of seeing the many interesting objects which it affords, particularly that national and stupendous work, the Breakwater; very few, perhaps, have the least conception that the immense masses of stone of which it is composed, and the quarries from whence they have been taken, as well as the whole stratum or bed of limestone extending from those quarries westward as far as the Tamar, contain, besides many beautiful and well defined crystallizations, various organic remains of *animals* which lived in ages that have long since passed away. Yet such is the undoubted fact. Whether the limestone of Plymouth contained any animal remains, was a question which, until a recent period, was by very few only admitted, and then with considerable reservation. Hearing this often mentioned amongst his friends, Mr. Hennah was at length insensibly led to explore these quarries; and the result has been, that he is now enabled to affirm, from actual observation, "*that unquestionable proofs of the presence of these interesting relics in our limestone are abundant;*" and it appears wonderful, that they should have remained so long unnoticed, or at least without drawing more attention."

The learned author then proceeds in a brief description of the leading features, characteristic marks, and properties of this limestone as they occur, beginning with its relative position and extent on the south side of Plymouth in an uninterrupted line, forming as it were, a barrier against the encroachments of the sea, from the Parsonage-house at Catdown to the Devil's Point, leading into Hamoaze, and from other points on the *north side* of Plymouth, at an elevation of about one hundred feet above high water mark.

In breadth it seldom exceeds half a mile, but in length it extends many miles, sinking into the sea at the extremity of the dock-yard.

The colour of the Plymouth limestone varies considerably, although the prevailing one is a light blue or grey, changing at times into a much darker shade, or nearly black; these again are frequently intermixed or *marbled* with an infinite variety of red and other colours capable of receiving a high polish for slabs, chimney-pieces, &c.

For a proof and satisfactory illustration of this remark, the reader is referred to almost all the foot pavements in the three towns of Plymouth, Plymouth-dock, and Stonehouse, composed of blocks taken from these quarries.

The small cavities variously shaped in the red calcareous stone at the western end of Mount Wise, the author thinks has been occasioned by the decomposition of the *animal matter* with which they were once filled. The most characteristic feature of the Plymouth limestone the author considers as "the very numerous and striking varieties of organized remains of animals which it contains, especially near the west end of the dock-yard. In one of the several plates in this work, is given the representation of the head of one of the curious and rare animals spoken of; and fragments of the vertebral column of different lengths and sizes, of another variety of these animals, which are found in great quantities, are also delineated.

After the consideration of its animal remains, the author turns towards another no inconsiderable division of the Plymouth limestone; namely, its petrifactions and crystallizations of calcareous spar.

Treating of fossil bones and teeth found in the Breakwater quarries at Oreston, it is observed, in quantity they filled several large baskets, and belonged to many animals. Amongst others might be distinguished the teeth of an *extinct* species of wolf, the teeth of the deer, the cow, and the horse, enveloped in a mass of black mould and clay, or rather

in a cavern situated thirty feet from the bottom, and sixty from the surface: the face of the rock being about ninety feet in perpendicular height. "It should seem from the very considerable quantity that has been collected, as if they had been brought here at different times since the first formation of the rock, by the beasts of prey, which occasionally took possession of the cavern. This conjecture is much strengthened by the shattered appearance of the ends of many of the bones, which seem as if they had been gnawed and broken by the teeth of some animal. But as to their being *antediluvian* or not, or to what period of the world they might be assigned, I shall leave to those who are better informed than myself, to determine."

Of the actual existence of these animal remains we think not the least shadow of doubt can rationally be entertained. The modesty of the reverend writer not drawing any positive conclusion from these premises, will appear to every person of discrimination; but we have no doubt of the existence of these remains for many ages previous to any written data. A fact, which is strengthened by the ideas of some naturalists, who have supposed this earth to have been long occupied solely by *animals*, the enormous remains of which and their world, have been frequently discovered from time to time, in a fossil state.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

The varieties of mineralogical substances which are still discovered in Devonshire, and the confused intermixture of the strata, render it apparent that this county has, in some distant age, been the theatre of the destructive operations of those tremendous instruments by which nature occasionally changes the face of the globe; earthquakes and volcanoes. The period of their occurrence will, perhaps, be for ever concealed; but the traces of their action are distinctly marked by the numerous vestiges which present themselves to the investigations of the scientific enquirer.

“Between Exeter and Exminster,” observes Mr. Polwhele, “the strata seem to have been greatly agitated, from their present irregular appearance. There is one spot in particular on the left, a little before the approach to Exminster village, where the white and red layers of sand, some loose, and some concreted, are jumbled together in a very extraordinary manner. We here observe the strata in all possible directions. The limestone rocks, which to the south and west of Dartmoor appear insulated in the schistus, are evidently parts of some great stratum that at first occupied a place superior to the schistus. To break up, therefore, this limestone stratum, and give it the appearance of rock standing out of the schistus, as we observe it in many places, must have been a subsequent work. In the vicinity of these fractured strata, we have regular layers of soil, marble and schist, as they were originally disposed. The strata of schistus and marble, which appear in the descent from Roborough to Plymouth, and succeed each other alternately to the shores that border the Sound, discover great irregularities. When they are arranged in a more regular manner, they generally incline to the east; but in many places they are almost vertical: a proof of the violence and devastation which must have occasioned these phenomena in some ancient period of time. But the cliffs

in the eastern part of the country will give us no inadequate idea of the arrangement of the different strata. A sort of limestone, that bears some resemblance to chalk, begins in the parish of Salcombe, runs through that of Branscombe, and extends northward nine miles to Widworthy, and possibly still further. At Salcombe Cliff, westward, where this stone begins, it is very near the surface, being covered only with a bed of red clay, mixed with flints, about twelve feet thick. Here the limestone, which lies under it, is in some places not above three feet thick; but in others twenty or thirty; the surface rising and sinking in different places, like mountains and valleys. In this bed of limestone are lists of black flints, which are usually apparent in chalk quarries. This bed of limestone dips, and becomes thicker as it goes to the eastward. At Branscombe, where the largest quarry is opened, is a large head upon it, which consists chiefly of white flints, with a small quantity of reddish clay; and the bed of limestone is from twelve to thirty or forty feet deep, according to the different rises and falls that are in it. In some places are large masses of this limestone separated from the rest, and entirely surrounded with the flint and clay that form the head. As it goes further eastward, it dips into the sea; and a quarry of soft sand-stone rises above it. At Widworthy this stone is nearer the surface, being undoubtedly a continuation of the same bed, as appears from the exact resemblance of the stones to each other. Here, also, the surface of the bed is undulated, and rises and falls exactly in the same manner with beds at Branscombe and Salcombe.

“ The cliffs near Mary Church exhibit marble, not only to a great extent, but of superior beauty to any other in Devonshire; being for the most part either of a dove-coloured ground, with reddish, purple, and yellow veins; or of a black ground, mottled with purplish globules. In a valley below the cliff, about four hundred yards wide, there are loose unconnected

rocks of this marble, owing their situation, probably, to the falling down of the ground into the sea; for there are very large marble rocks even on the beach. The greater part of this coast is marble. On the northern cliffs we may, in general, see the beds of shelly rock rising nearly perpendicular to the surface. They appear in many places to have been forced out of their rectilinear direction since their first induration; sometimes only by a small undulation, and sometimes by the strata being broken off, and turning up again in a different rectilinear direction. Wherever this alteration occurs, it has affected all the adjoining strata equally: they are all moved together. I had an opportunity at Hartland Quay of observing the nature and course of these strata; the beds of stone here are broader and harder than usual, some of them above three feet thick, and the thinnest above six inches. Their direction seems to be to the south-east: and for the most part, they are nearly perpendicular to the surface. The strata observed at the cliff, very often change their direction: in some places they incline towards each other, tending to the centre, in the shape of a wedge; and when they come near to a point, the strata sometimes run in a different direction, and forming a curve, descend again towards the centre. Some of these strata abut full in the middle of another layer; some run on in a straight line; others form a curve. These sort of strata frequently meet in a sharp edge on the summit of the hills; of which I observed an instance on the hill over Swimbridge, in the upper road between Barnstaple and South-Moulton, where the rock being bare, and the strata almost uniting in a point, exactly resembles a pavement*." This general account of the dislocated situation of the strata, is a sufficient proof of the violence of the changes which the country must have undergone; though many other

* History of Devonshire, vol. i. p. 49.

circumstances, in corroboration of the same fact, could be adduced, if it were in any degree necessary.

In describing the minerals, we shall first mention those belonging to the calcareous genus, as being most abundant. Limestone, of almost every description, is found in different parts of the county; and many quarries have been opened, to procure it for the purposes of building, agriculture, and ornament. In the eastern part of Devon, it approaches to the nature of chalk, and, in general, is scarcely susceptible of a polish: in other parts, particularly in the South-Hams, it assumes the qualities of marble, and, for hardness and beautiful veinings, resembles the best marbles of Italy; and when polished, is hardly inferior in lustre. In the parish of South-Moulton, are many quarries of black marble, variegated with small streaks of white, which takes a fine polish, but is mostly burnt into lime. The marble which is not black, is in general of a flesh-colour, having brownish veins of different shades: this is most abundant in the north of Devon. At Bickington, near Ashburton, are several varieties: white, with pale brown streaks; pale red, and ash-coloured, with white veins; black, with yellow and white veins; and ash-coloured, with white veins and yellow spots. At Denbury, the marble is blue and red; in the neighbourhood of Berry-Pomeroy, finely variegated; at Plymouth, of a blackish grey-colour, with white shades in concentric stripes, interspersed with irregular red spots, and of ash-colour, with black veins; at Mary-Church, of many varieties: one kind resembling porphyry, very rich, of a dove-coloured ground, pervaded with reddish, purple, and yellow veins, intimately blended: another sort, with a black ground, variegated with purplish globules, called the Devonshire blood-stone: in some specimens of this marble, are impressions of marine shell-fish; and particularly of the ramifications of *polipi*. Gypsum is obtained in various parts of the county, but is not particularly abundant: near Plymouth, it appears in union with the limestone; and is also found at

Salcombe-Regis, and many places in the limestone district, south-west of Exeter. In the mines of Beer-Ferris fluor-spar is procured in great plenty, and of several varieties, both as to shape and colour: of stellated spar, a specimen has been found at Oxtan, near Haldon.

Argillaceous substances are abundant in almost every part of the county. From South-Moulton to Bideford, thence to Clovelly, and from Clovelly along the western extremities of Devon, the clayey soil greatly predominates. Fine white pipe-clay is found in abundance at Wear-Gifford, and in the valley between Merton and Petrokstown, it lies at the depth of fifteen or twenty feet from the surface. In the vale of King's-Teignton, pipe, and potters' clay is procured in great quantities: sixteen or seventeen thousand tons are annually sent from Teignmouth, to supply the pipe manufactories of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, &c. and the potteries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, Glasgow, and other places; and ten or twelve thousand tons are annually sent from the port of Teignmouth, to supply the potteries of London, Liverpool, and other parts. In some places, it is obtained within four feet of the surface; in others, it drops twelve or fourteen feet, suddenly rising and falling in the course of a few yards; the thickness of the bed varies from five or six feet, to twelve or fifteen: above it is generally a stratum of coarse gravel, or loose stones. Of this clay, the best is the purest white, and the black. In the parish of Fremington, great quantities of reddish potters' clay is obtained, and manufactured into various kinds of ware at Bideford. Schistus is common to almost every part of the county; and consists of a great number of laminæ, differing in thickness, from three feet to half an inch: most of the thin laminæ is very rotten, quickly dissolving into mud; but the thicker beds are sometimes used in building. At Drew-Steignton it is of a black colour; and being particularly hard,

compact, and disposed in very thick laminæ, is frequently used for paving kitchens and cellars, and also for tomb-stones. A hard and coarse variety, of a blue grey colour, is cleft out of the rocks on the sea-coast, near Salcombe-harbour, on a high-land called the Soars. This is easily split, by wedges, into slabs of any thickness, and to the length of ten or twelve feet: its surface, when split, is smooth, yet not even; sinking and swelling according as the laminæ has been more or less compressed. In the east of Devon are numerous quarries of slate, which is also obtained of an excellent quality near Slapton sands, and East-Alwington. Large quantities of good slate are obtained at West-Alwington, and annually exported to Holland, under the name of Holland blue. The slate procured in Cann-quarry, in the parish of Plympton St. Mary, is much celebrated for its strength and durability: the slate of Lamerton and Tavistock is particularly hard and fine.

In the cilicious class are quartz crystals, which have been found in various parts of Devonshire, but generally very small. On Dartmoor they have been sometimes met with, in the fissures of the granite: they have also been discovered in abundance in the red soil, or rock, at Rougemont-castle; and near Samford-Spinney, in great plenty: their common form is the hexagonal prism, terminating with two pyramids. Some of the crystals obtained in the cavities of this rock, are very pellucid. They shoot from an opaque basis in all directions, and are generally hexagonal, increasing from the size of a pin's head, to half an inch in diameter. They are chiefly without shaft, and present an irregular surface, studded with hexagonal pyramids. Some, however, are columnar, capped with a pyramid; and others have a parallel-opapidel, or rhomboidal shaft, with a pyramid at each end. There are, likewise, some very curious groups, in which each crystal shoots from a common central point: the whole forming an almost globular cluster of pyramids. A section of the cluster ex-

hibits some similitude to a six-leaved polyanthus; each leaf formed by a junction of the bases of an acute, and an obtuse hexagonal pyramid; the long acute pyramid is opaque, and hidden in the body of the group; the obtuse pyramid is brilliant, and appears on the surface. Amethystine quartz, finely tinged, but of rude and irregular forms, has likewise been found at Sampford. Flints exist in great abundance, but particularly in the mountainous tract of Haldon: here, in some parts, they are mixed with a blackish fenny earth; in others, they appear to cover a limestone substratum; and in others, a stratum of light-brown sand, which, at the depth of two or three fathoms, is concreted into a substance, of which good whetstones are formed. The white flint is the most general; the black kind rarely occurs; but has been met with on the cliffs at Beer. "That part of Blackdown opposite Taunton, which appears to be composed of beds of clay, loam, and strata of sand, is remarkable for abounding in innumerable multitudes of white flinty fragments, both intermixed with the soil, and scattered over the surface; these stones are irregular and angular, and are of that species called *chert*, or *petrosilex*. Some are light and porous, from long exposure to the weather; others more solid and resplendent, with numerous crystallizations on their surface. On East-Down, between Sidbury and Honiton, *petrosilex* is also found, with the same external appearance, and often crystallized in the same manner. The *petrosilex* is found likewise in the neighbourhood of Chudleigh, Henock, and South-Bovey." The principal kinds of free-stone are dug in the parishes of Salcombe, Branscombe, and Beer. "That at Salcombe consists of a sandy grit, closely united, rather coarser than the Portland-stone, and very hard. It is used for the outside of buildings; works very easy in the quarry, and bears the weather well, as appears by the cathedral at Exeter, the outside of which is built of Salcombe-stone; and though some of it has been erected 600

years, yet it is very little, if at all, worn by the weather. The free-stone of Beer is of a much softer nature, and finer grit, than that of Salcombe: when hewn out of the quarry, it cuts as soft as the Bath stone, which it greatly resembles; all the vaulted roof and ornaments, of the arches at Exeter cathedral, are made of this stone."

Varieties of lava, here called iron-stone, whinstone, and basalt, are found in different parts of the county, and bear a striking resemblance to the Derbyshire toad-stone: it exists, however, in the greatest abundance in the neighbourhood of Exeter, and the entire rock on which the castle stands has been considered as volcanic. "That part of this rock which lies deep, is very compact and ponderous, scintillates with steel, and breaks alike in all directions. It has a granulated bluish purple ground sprinkled with many minute shining points. Its numerous fissures, crossing in all directions, are filled with white hard veins of calcareous spar. Above this the stone is more porous and light, and without veins; its ground inclining to red, is charged with numerous very small specks of white calcareous spar; or, as has been supposed, of steatite. Nearer the surface, it is still more porous, light, and ruddy; and the many white spots, now enlarged, are filled with a soft chalky substance." The pores of some varieties, which are in a state of decomposition, are filled with a beautifully green malachite; in others, the cavities apparently contain lumps of a black powder, which, on examination by the microscope, with powerful glasses, is discovered to be a mixture of ferruginous crystals and in ochrey earth, strewed with a few specks of chalk. "Out of the schistus near Crediton arises a compact lava, of a purple colour, with large crystals of felspar, and numerous crystals of pellucid quartz and black mica, the cavities containing farinaceous steatite: it does not effervesce with acids. In this specimen it is remarkable, that the crystals of felspar have cavities in them, and are filled also with the steatite, like the rest of the stone." Specimens

of basaltes have been obtained at South-Bovey, Bishop's-Teignton, and near Crediton.

Granite, called also moor-stone, as in Cornwall, is met with in various places, but particularly on Dartmoor, where the mountains commence which extend into that county. It generally lies in vast irregular masses: and is here found in great variety, both as to texture and colour. Specimens of the red granite are exceedingly beautiful when well polished. On exposure to the atmosphere, it becomes extremely hard; but when first raised, may be worked with less difficulty.

The most remarkable of the inflammable substances discovered in Devonshire, is the Bovey coal, the origin of which has occasioned considerable discussion among geologists. It is obtained in the extensive flat called Bovey-Heathfield, which appears to have been formerly covered by the tide, and is supposed to be lower than the level of the sea. Its strata run nine miles to the southward, through the Heathfield, by Knighton, Teigngrace, and Newton Marshes, to Abbots-Kerswell, generally keeping to the west of the beds of potters' clay, which range through various parts of the Heathfield, and sometimes crossing them. "The uppermost of the strata rises to within a foot of the surface, under a sharp white sand, intermixed with an ash-coloured clay, and under-lies to the south, about twenty inches in a fathom: the perpendicular depth of these strata, including the beds of clay with which they are mixed, is about seventy feet. The strata of coal near the surface are from eighteen inches to four feet thick, and are separated by beds of a brownish clay, nearly of the same dimensions, but diminishing in thickness downward, in proportion as the strata of coal grow larger; and both are more compact and solid in the lower beds. The lowermost stratum of coal is sixteen feet thick: it lies on a bed of clay, under which is a sharp green sand, not unlike sea-sand, seventeen feet thick; and under that, a bed of hard coarse clay, which has not been bored through."

From the thick bed of sand rises water of a vivid green colour, which is said to abound in sulphur and vitriol, and is as warm as some of the Bath springs. In some of the beds of clay are small and narrow veins of coal, shooting through and forming impressions like reeds and grass. The coal that is taken up for use, is obtained from an extensive open mine (having an easy descent for horses to bring up the produce), at the west end of South-Bovey town. Its peculiar properties are thus described in Polwhele's History of Devonshire.

“ Though the substance and quality of the Bovey coal, in its several strata, be much alike, and all indiscriminately used for the same purposes, yet there is some difference in the colour, form, and texture of the several veins. The exterior parts, which lie nearest to the clay, have a greater mixture of earth, and are generally of a dark brown or chocolate colour: some of them appear like a mass of coal and earth mixed: others have a laminous texture; but the laminæ run in such oblique, wavy, and undulatory forms, that they bear a strong resemblance to the roots of trees. There are other veins of this coal, which lie more in the centre of the strata, and abound most in the lowest and thickest bed, the substance of which is more compact and solid; these are as black, and almost as heavy, as pit-coal. They do not so easily divide into laminæ, and seem to be more strongly impregnated with bitumen. They are distinguished by the name of stone-coal, and the fire of them is more strong and lasting than that of other veins. But the most curious vein in these strata is that called the wood-coal; which is sometimes of a chocolate colour, and sometimes of a shining black: the former sort seems to be less impregnated with bitumen, is not so solid and heavy as the latter, and has more the appearance of wood. It lies in straight and even veins, and is frequently dug in pieces of three or four feet long; and, with proper care, might be obtained of a much greater length. Other pieces

of the same kind are found lying upon them in all directions, but without the least intermixture of earth, or any interstice, except some small crevices, by which the pieces are divided from each other. When it is first dug, and moist, the thin pieces will divide like horn; but when dry, it loses its elasticity, and becomes short and crisp. At all times it is easily separated into very thin laminæ, or splinters, especially if it lie exposed to the heat of the sun, which, like the fire, makes it crackle, separate, and fall to pieces. This fossil consists of a number of laminæ, or very thin plates, lying upon each other horizontally, in which small protuberances sometimes appear like the knots of trees; but they are only mineral nuclei, which occasion this interruption in the course of the laminæ; and pieces of spar have been sometimes found in the middle of this wood-coal. Though the texture of this coal is laminated, yet it does not appear to have any of those fibrous intersections, which are observed in the grain of all wood. It easily breaks transversely; and the separated parts, instead of being rugged and uneven, are generally smooth and shining, and even the course of the laminæ is hardly discernible. The fire made by this coal, is more or less strong and lasting, according to its different veins: those which lie nearest to the clay, having a greater mixture of earth, burn heavily, and leave a large quantity of brownish ashes. The wood-coal is said to make as strong a fire as oaken billets, especially if it be set on edge; that the fire, as it ascends, may insinuate between, and separate the laminæ. But the heat of the stone-coal is accounted the strongest, though not sufficiently intense for the mines. When this coal is put into the fire, it crackles, and separates into laminæ, burns for some time with a heavy flame, becomes red-hot, and gradually consumes to light white ashes*. Though the transverse crevices made

* The small of the Bovey coal, when thrown on a heap, and exposed to the weather, will take fire of itself.

in it by the fire, give it the external appearance of a wooden brand, yet, if quenched when red-hot, the unconsumed part seems to be almost as smooth and solid as when first put into the fire. The thick heavy smoke which arises from this coal when burning, is very fetid and disagreeable; entirely different from the aromatic scent of the bituminous loam which is found adhering to it, but much resembling that of the asphaltum, or bitumen of the Red Sea. That part of the clay which lies nearest to the coal, seems to partake of its nature, being somewhat of a laminous texture, and in a small degree inflammable: and among this clay, but adhering to the veins of coal, are found lumps of a bright yellow loam, extremely light, and so saturated with petroleum, that they burn like sealing-wax, emitting a very agreeable and aromatic smell."

The basis of the Bovey coal is generally supposed to be vast assemblages of trees, that have, in various and distant ages, been washed by torrents from the neighbouring hills; and on which, from time to time, intervening beds of clay have been deposited. This opinion is corroborated by the situation of the Heathfield, which at some period was probably a morass, and is almost encompassed by the secondary hills that undulate at the feet of Dartmoor and of Haldon; and likewise, by the lightness and appearance of the wood-coal; the nuclei found in it, and the laminæ being taken up in all directions, as if formed of trees laid confusedly across each other. The argument for its vegetable origin may be still further strengthened by comparing it with the *Surturbrand* of Iceland, and the *Piligno* of the Italians, which are unquestionably fossil wood; and resemble the Bovey coal too nearly to admit the supposition that the origin of the latter can be different. The accurate Kirwan observes, that it consists of wood penetrated with petrol, or bitumen, and frequently containing pyrites, alum, and vitriol. Its specific gravity is from 1.4. to 1.558: its proportion of pure carbon, from 54. to 75. per cent.

"The production of coal from morasses," it is ob-

served by Dr. Darwin, in his Botanic Garden, "is evinced from the vegetable matters frequently found in them, and in the strata over them; as fern leaves in nodules of iron-ore; and from the bog shells or fresh water muscles, sometimes found over them; and is further proved from some parts of these beds being only in part transformed to coal; and the other part still retaining not only the form, but the properties of wood. Specimens are not unfrequent in the cabinets of the curious, procured from Bovey coal, near Exeter, and other places." The particular species of wood of which the Bovey coal was probably formed, is supposed to be the pine; and a specimen, with the bark remaining, is now said to be in the possession of Dr. Cornish, of Totness. This opinion will be in part confirmed from the following information, obligingly communicated by Mr. John Perring, of Rockford. "On examining the appearance of the ground about one hundred yards from the pits," observes this gentleman, "I was struck with what appeared to me a very material circumstance, and of which it seemed strange I had never before heard the slightest account, either in conversation with many who had been purposely to examine the place as a curiosity, or in any written or printed account. The fact is, I found, just level with the Heathfield, numerous stumps of trees, which appeared to have formerly belonged to bodies of immense size. They were not dug up, but fixed with their roots in their natural position. Their appearance was much jagged; but I do not recollect any evident marks of the saw. I cut some pieces, a few of which are now before me; they evidently have been cut with the axe; and in colour, lightness, and texture, strongly resemble deal. If so, the species of tree was probably the *pinus sylvestris*, or Scotch fir."

Pyrites is obtained in various parts of the county, and has not unfrequently been found in globular balls of different sizes. A great number were met with a few years ago in the schistus, near Chudleigh, lying at some distance from each other. Several of them are

in the cabinet of P. Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly, who has described them as follows: "The balls which I have, weigh from fifteen drams to five ounces. They are nearly circular, and resemble military bullets of the same weight: the outward coat is of a brown rusty colour, composed of very minute angular crystals, either triangular, or quadrangular: the inside is a very solid shining substance of sulphur and iron, not radiated, like the pyrites found in chalk-pits; they are embedded in a black hardened clay, which, from the specimen I have, must have formed and hardened about the pyritical ball after its formation. The pyrite open and crack in the fire, but without noise, or flying off. This fossil contains nearly one-third sulphur; the other two-thirds iron, and argillaceous earth: it is nearly five times heavier than water."

The principal metallic substances of Devonshire, are the ores of tin, lead, iron, and manganese. Gold, silver, copper, bismuth, antimony, and cobalt, have also been found, but in small quantities. The tin-works were anciently numerous and valuable, but have in a great measure been abandoned, the mines of Cornwall being considerably more productive; though in the reign of King John, Devonshire produced greater quantities of tin than that county; its coinage being set to farm at 100*l.* annually, and that of Cornwall at no more than 100 marks. The importance of its trade in tin, is, indeed, manifested from its stannary courts, and coinage towns, of which there are no fewer than four; Plympton, Tavistock, Ashburton, and Chagford. The members of these courts have the privilege, from time to time, and under the direction of the Lord Warden, of choosing certain jurors to meet in a general assembly at Crockern Tor, in the midst of Dartmoor; with power to make laws for the regulation of the mines and stannaries. "There are numberless stream-works on Dartmoor, and in its vicinities," observes Mr. Polwhele, "which have lain forsaken for ages. In the parishes of Manaton, King's-Teignton, and Teigngrace, are many old

tin-works of this kind, which the inhabitants attribute to that period when wolves and winged serpents were no strangers to the hills or the vallies. The Bovey-Heathfield has been worked in the same manner; and indeed, all the vallies from the Heathfield to Dartmoor bear the traces of shodding and streaming; which, I doubt not, was either British or Phenician. Lead was also familiar to the western Britons. That the Danmonians had iron-works, is plain from Cæsar, who mentions the *exigua copia* of our iron in the maritime parts; the iron-pits of Blackdown were, I conceive, originally British; and were afterwards worked by the Romans."

In the year 1667, a large loadstone was sent from this county to the Royal Society, by Dr. Edward Cotton, Archdeacon of Cornwall. It weighed sixty pounds, and would move a needle at the distance of nine feet; but a part of it having been broken off, its attraction did not extend beyond seven feet. Loadstones have likewise been found at Brent, and also on Dartmoor, but of an inferior quality.

The lead ore is chiefly of a greyish blue colour, but of several varieties. The potter's or tessellated ore, is of a shining rectangular, tabulated structure, always breaking into cubical granules: another kind, is of a flaky, smooth, and glossy texture, breaking into more ponderous fragments; and a third sort is very close-grained; fracture, sparkling and uneven, and very rich in silver; the latter variety has been obtained in plenty at the Beer-Ferris mines. Some very rich lead ore was discovered a few years ago near the surface at Comb-Martin. Iron-stone is found in various parts of the county, and in many varieties; yet does not appear to be particularly rich in metal. Native silver has been found in different substances, and in various forms; granular, filimentous, capillary, arborescent, and crystallized: the lead mines at Comb-Martin are said to have produced it in great plenty in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries: and that there were formerly mines both of gold and silver in Devon, ap-

pears from various grants made in the reigns of Edward the Third and Richard the Second, with a reservation of the tenths to the church. Manganese is chiefly obtained at Upton-Pyne, where it was discovered between thirty and forty years ago. It does not run in veins, but is spread in flat, irregular patches, at no great depth from the surface; and seems to extend from Upton-Pyne, south-eastward to Huxham, and north-westward, to Newton St. Cyres. "It is found in large rugged, irregular masses, and contains great variety of crystallizations: some shoot irregularly; some are plane, and transversely striated; others are streaked, like the lead ore; and others shoot into hollows, crossing each other every way. The crystals seem to be the metal in a pure state, and are not equally advantageous with the calx, which contains a larger proportion of pure air, the ingredient for which it is chiefly valuable. It is employed in the potteries, but principally in the glass-houses, where it is used to discharge the colour imparted by the calces of lead, and for other purposes. It has also been applied, latterly, in preparing the oxygenated muriatic acid, employed to facilitate the operation of bleaching. From 150 to 200 tons are exported annually: the general price is from 30s. to 3*l.* per ton, the price is now from 4*l.* to 12*l.* 12s. per ton; but its value is continually fluctuating." Antimony has been found in several places within the three parishes of Chudleigh, Hennock, and South-Bovey. It is mostly of a dark lead-colour, full of long shining needle-like striæ; of a close-grained texture, hard, brittle, and very heavy. Cobalt, interspersed with numerous filaments of silver, has been found at Sampford in considerable abundance. About four tons of this cobalt was taken up, and nearly 1700*lb.* sold in London. Some of the filaments of silver were almost of the size of a straw, and about an inch and a half in length.

The extraneous fossils discovered in Devon are of various species and descriptions. "They are generally embodied in marble, sand-stone, or flint; but

are rarely to be met with detached from the mass in which they have been immured, and of the perfect figure of the original shell, unless the concretion has been formed in the latter substance." On Haldon, and in the flinty strata of its vicinity, the *echinus* is frequently found: *tubipores* have been met with near Newton Bushel, and shells of various species at Henbury-Fort: many of the latter bear a perfect resemblance to some of the kinds brought from the West Indies. "The most remarkable fossil that was ever found, perhaps, in this county," says Mr. Polwhele, in his History of Devon, "was lately discovered in a bed of stiff clay, on Chapel Farm, in the parish of Cruwys-Morchard. It is called fossil-bacon: it is certainly an animal substance: and, if I may form any judgment from a large specimen which I immediately procured, I think I may safely pronounce it to have been originally hog's-flesh; but the bristles on the piece in my possession must determine the question as to what animal the substance belongs. This piece is very light, somewhat spongy; mottled like mottled soap, and evidently of a sebaceous nature. On a slight chemical analysis, it was mostly soluble in spirit of wine, while hot; but separated into white flakes on cooling, in which it resembles spermaceti; but it was easily convertible into soap on being boiled in a fixed alkaline lixivium."

This singular fossil was thus noticed in the public papers soon after the period it was discovered. "An extraordinary discovery was lately made in a courtlage, on a rising ground, belonging to Chapel Farm, in the parish of Cruwys-Morchard, near Tiverton. The house and estate are the property of Mr. Brooks, a wealthy and respectable farmer, who resides there. It was formerly a monastery belonging to the Augustine Friars; and at the Dissolution of the religious houses fell into the hands of the Cruwys's, from whom, by various alienations, it came to the present possessor. In order to convert a very fine spring into a pond, to water the meadows below, and also for the use of the

cattle, Mr. Brooks dismantled the courtlage, the lin-hays, sheds, &c. and began to sink an extensive pond. When the workmen had sunk about ten feet from the surface, the strata appearing in a natural state, they came to a spongy matter; it appeared to be a very thick cuticle of a brown colour. They soon found bits of bones, and lumps of solid fat, of the same colour. Astonished at this discovery, one of them ran for his master, who, upon viewing the place, sent for Mr. Sharland, a person of great experience and practice as a farrier in the neighbourhood. It was then resolved cautiously to work round the carcass; and at last the complete body of a hog was found, reduced to the colour and substance of an Egyptian mummy; the flesh was six inches thick, and the hair upon the skin very long and elastic. As the workmen went on further, a considerable number of hogs, of various sizes, were found in different positions; in some places, two or three together; in others, singly, at a short distance. Upon the bodies being exposed in contact with the open air, they did not macerate, nor reduce to powder, as is usually the case with the animal economy, after lying two or three centuries divested of air: perhaps this may be occasioned by the mucilage of the bacon. This piggery continued to the depth of twelve feet, when the workmen stopped for the season, and the pond was filled with water. The oldest man in the parish had never heard that the ground had ever been broken; and, indeed, the several strata being entire, renders it impossible to conjecture from what causes this extraordinary phenomenon can be accounted for. The family of Cruwys have a complete journal of remarkable events which have happened in the parish for three centuries; and not the least mention is made of any disorder which could occasion such a number of swine to be buried in such a situation, &c."

The mineral waters are very numerous, and chiefly of the chalybeate kind; though they have not in a particular degree been appropriated to medicinal pur-

poses. The strongest springs of this description arise at Gubb's Wall, near Cleave; at Bella-Marsh, near King's-Teignton; at Ilsington, in the vicinity of Ashburton; at Brook, near Tavistock; and at Bampton: the spring at the latter place is said to be more strongly impregnated with iron than any other in the county.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNT OF EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE.

To the account already given, of the limestone rocks of Plymouth, it may be added, that the Eddystone rocks are a congeries of irregular masses, situated about twelve miles and a half from the middle of Plymouth Sound, and so exposed to the heavy swells from the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic Ocean, that the waves frequently break over them with incredible fury. These rocks are a lamellar kind of granite, and are supposed to have obtained their present appellation from the great variety of contrary sets of the tide, or current, as it flows among them from the different points of the British Channel.

The time of the tides here, that is of high and low water, is nearly the same as at Plymouth: viz. $5\frac{1}{4}$ at full and change of the moon. The common spring tides flow from sixteen to eighteen feet; and the equinoctial tides from eighteen to twenty feet: neap tides flow from eleven to twelve feet, and sometimes to fourteen feet. The proper time of sailing to the Eddystone from Plymouth, is at high water; and the most favourable wind is at north-west, as that wind not only answers for the passage both ways, but being a land-wind, it must blow very hard before it raises any great sea at the Eddystone rocks. The landing-place is on the east side of the House-rock: that reef stretching north and south, becomes a pier to break off the sea from half ebb to low water, and from thence till half flow; an interval of time, which, in fine weather, is the best for visiting the Light-house. The most unfavourable wind for either going or returning, or for any other purpose, is at the south-west, it being generally accompanied by a heavy sea.

The particular form and position of the Eddystone rocks, is a circumstance that greatly tends to augment the force and height of the seas which break over them; and, previous to the erection of the Light-house, doomed many vessels to inevitable destruction. They not only stretch across the Channel, in a north and south direction, to the length of about one hundred fathoms, but also lie in a sloping manner towards the south-west quarter; and this sloping, or *stiving*, of the rocks, as it is technically termed, does not cease at low water, but still goes on progressively, so that at fifty fathoms westward, there are twelve fathoms water; nor do they terminate altogether at the distance of a mile. From this configuration, it happens that the seas coming uncontrolled from the deep water, and rather suddenly at *last*, though gradually meeting the slope of the rocky bottom, are swelled to that degree in storms, and hard gales of wind, as to break upon the rocks with the most dreadful violence. Nor is the effect of this slope less sensible, in proportion, in moderate weather; and it is frequently very troublesome even in calm weather; for the libration of the water, caused in the Bay of Biscay, in hard gales at south-west, continues in those deep waters for many days, though succeeded by a calm; so that, when the sea is to all appearance smooth and even, and its surface unruffled by the slightest breeze, yet those librations, which are called the ground swell, still continuing, and meeting the slope of these rocks, the sea breaks upon them in a frightful manner.

The many fatal accidents which happened from ships running upon these dreadful rocks, either in the night, at high water, or in bad weather, occasioned a strong desire of contriving some method of warning mariners of their danger; and at length, in the year 1696, notwithstanding the insuperable difficulties which seemed to attend the plan, Mr. Henry Winstanley, of Littlebury, in Essex, engaged to erect a light-house on the spot; and being furnished with the necessary powers from the Trinity-House, under the authority of

a statute made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for "setting up marks and signs for the sea," he immediately commenced his undertaking.

This gentleman was the Merlin of his day, and "had distinguished himself in a certain branch of mechanics, the tendency of which is to excite wonder and surprize. He had at his house, at Littlebury, a set of contrivances, such as the following:—Being taken into one particular room of his house, and there observing an old slipper carelessly lying in the middle of the floor, if, as was natural, you gave it a kick with your foot, up started a ghost before you: if you sat down in a certain chair, a couple of arms would immediately clasp you in, so as to render it impossible for you to disentangle yourself, till your attendant set you at liberty: and if you sat down in a certain arbour by the side of a canal, you was forthwith sent out afloat into the middle, from whence it was impossible for you to escape till the manager returned you to your former place."—*Smeaton's Narrative of the Construction of the Eddystone Light-house.*

The building erected by Mr. Winstanley, seems to have been partly wood, and partly stone; but, from the difficulty and danger of conveying materials to the rock, and getting backwards and forwards from the shore, it was not completed till the expiration of somewhat more than three years. "The fourth year," says this gentleman, "finding in the winter the effects the sea had upon the house, and *burying* the lantern at times, although more than sixty feet high, early in the spring, I encompassed the aforesaid building with a new work, four feet thickness from the foundation, making all solid near twenty feet high; and taking down the upper part of the first building, and enlarging every part in its proportion, I raised it forty feet higher than it was at first, and made it as it now appears; and yet the sea, in time of storms, flies in appearance, *one hundred feet above the vane*; and at

times doth cover half the side of the house, and the lantern, as if it were under water*.”

The light-house, thus finished, had more the resemblance of a Chinese pagoda, than of a structure intended to resist the impetuous shock of overwhelming seas; and it was commonly said, that in time of hard weather, such was the height of the waves, that it was very possible for a *six-oared* boat to be lifted up upon a billow, and driven through the open gallery of the light-house. The public seemed decided in opinion, that it would be one day overset by the weight of the seas; yet the unfortunate architect himself, was so firmly convinced of its durability, that he expressed himself fearless of encountering the most violent tempest that could burst upon its walls. These, as the event proved, were the deductions of a mistaken judgment; yet the highest praise is certainly due to Mr. Winstanley, for his heroic spirit, in commencing a piece of work that had been deemed impracticable to execute.

This building remained till November, 1703, when some repairs being necessary, Mr. Winstanley went down to Plymouth to superintend the workmen. When on the eve of departure for the rocks, some friends intimating the danger to which the light-house was exposed in such tempestuous weather, he replied, *He was so well assured of the strength of his building, that he should only wish to be there in the greatest storm that ever blew under the face of the Heavens, that he might see what effect it would have upon the structure.* Most fatally for the architect, his favourite wish was too amply gratified. While he was there with his workmen, and light-keepers, that dreadful storm began which raged most violently in the night of the twenty-sixth of the month, and appears to have

* See “Narrative of the Building,” &c. by Mr. Winstanley, as re-published by Smeaton from a Perspective Elevation of the original Light-house.

been one of the most tremendous ever experienced in Great Britain, for its vast and extensive devastation*. The next morning, at day-break, the hurricane increased to a degree unparalleled; and the light-house, no longer able to sustain its fury, was swept into the bosom of the deep, with all its ill-fated inmates. When the storm abated, about the twenty-ninth, people went off to see if any thing remained; but nothing was left, save a few large irons, whereby the work had been fastened to the rock; and part of an iron chain, which had got so fast jambed into a chink, that it could never afterwards be disengaged, till it was cut out in the year 1756. The light-house had not long been destroyed, before the *Winchelsea*†, a Virginia-man, laden with tobacco for Plymouth, was wrecked on the Eddystone rocks in the night, and every soul perished.

Though the great utility of a light-house on these rocks, was apparent from the above, and many former accidents, yet a second was not commenced till the year 1706, after the making of an act, vesting the duties payable by shipping passing the light-house, in the Trinity-house, and empowering the master, wardens, &c. to grant leases. In consequence of these powers, they agreed with a Captain Lovel, or Lovet, for a term of ninety-nine years, commencing from the day that a light should be exhibited. Upon this agreement, Captain Lovet engaged a Mr. John Rud-

* Mr. Pearce, a very old seaman, who died in 1780, at the age of ninety-six, was standing on the barbican steps at Plymouth, when Mr. Winstanley went off in the Eddystone boat, two days before the gale. The sky was very brassy, and looked as if a storm was impending from the south-west quarter; so that every person present intreated him not to go off; yet he persisted, and became the victim of his misplaced confidence in the solidity of the building.

† This vessel was the property of Sir J. Rogers, Bart. of Plymouth.

yerd, then a silk-mercator on Ludgate-hill, as his engineer and architect; and the event proved that the choice was a good one; for though Mr. Rudyerd had not been bred to any mechanical business, or scientific profession, his natural talents were adapted to the work, and being assisted by the personal experience of Messrs. Smith and Norcott, both shipwrights from the dock-yard at Woolwich, he erected a second light-house in a very masterly manner, so as perfectly to answer the end for which it was intended. "He saw the errors of the former building, and avoided them. Instead of a polygon, he chose a circle for the outline of his building, and carried up the elevation in that form. His principal aim appears to have been *use and simplicity*; and, indeed, in a building so situated, the former could hardly have been acquired in its full extent, without the latter. He seems to have adopted ideas the very reverse of his predecessor; for all the unwieldy ornaments at top, the open gallery, projecting cranes, and other contrivances, more for ornament and pleasure, than use, Mr. Rudyerd laid totally aside: he saw that how beautiful soever, ornaments might be in themselves, yet, when they are improperly applied, and out of place, by affecting to show a taste, they betray ignorance of its first principle, judgment; for whatever deviates from propriety, is erroneous, and at best insipid*."

Mr. Rudyerd's building was commenced in July, 1706; and sufficiently completed to exhibit a light on the twenty-eighth of July, 1708: the succeeding year it was entirely finished. It must be observed, that the surface of the house rock, which is the largest of the group, slopes, or *stives*, from east to west, about eleven feet in twenty-four, which was the diameter

* Smeaton. Mr. Rudyerd, like his predecessor, published a Narrative of the building of his light-house, on a print representing it; with the motto: *Furet natura coerces ars.*

of the foundation of the second light-house; and is within four feet of the extent of the greatest circle that can be made upon the rock. This inclined surface of the rock was divided by Mr. Rudyerd into seven ascents, or stages, on which the base of the structure was fixed by iron bolts, or cramps; each bolt weighing from 200 to 500 pounds, according to their different lengths and substances. One end of the iron bolts being fastened into cavities made in the rock, a course of squared oak balks was laid *lengthwise* upon the lowest stage, and of a size to reach up to the level of the stage above: upon these a set of short balks were laid *crossways*, and upon the next stage, a set *compoundedly*: the fourth set was placed lengthwise, the fifth, crossways, &c. till a basement of solid wood was raised, two complete courses higher than the highest part of the rock; the whole being fitted together, and to the rock, as closely as possible; and the balks in all their intersections with each other, trenailed together. They were also fastened to the iron cramps by large bearded spikes, or jag-bolts, which were driven, through holes made in the former, into the solid timber.

“ In this way, by building *stratum super stratum* of solid squared oak timber, which was of the best quality, (and said to have been winter felled), Mr. Rudyerd was enabled to make a solid basement of what height he thought proper: but, in addition to the above method, he judiciously laid hold of the great principle in engineering, that *WEIGHT is the most naturally and effectually resisted by WEIGHT*. He considered that all his joints were pervious to water; and that, though a great part of the ground-joint of the whole mass was in contact with the rock, yet many parts of it could not be accurately so; and therefore, that whatever parts of the ground-joint were not in perfect contact, so as to exclude the water therefrom, though the separation was only by the thickness of a piece of post-paper, yet, if capable of receiving water in a fluid state, the action of a wave upon it edgewise

would, upon the principles of hydrostatics, produce an equal effect towards lifting it upwards, as if it acted immediately upon so much *area* of the bottom as was not in close contact. The more effectually, therefore, to counteract every tendency of the seas to move the building in any direction, he determined to interpose strata of Cornish moor-stone between those of wood; and accordingly, having raised his foundation solid, two courses above the top of the rock, he then put on five courses, of one foot thick each, of the moor-stone. These courses were so well jointed as the workmen of the country could do it, to introduce as much weight as possible into the space to contain them: they were, however, laid without any cement; but it appears that iron cramps were used to retain the stones of each course together; and also upright ones to confine down the outside stones. Upon the five feet of moor-stone, he then interposed a couple of courses of solid timber, which terminated the *entire solid* of the basement*."

* Smeaton; who also relates the following anecdote: "Louis the Fourteenth being at war with England during the proceeding with this building, a French privateer took the men at work upon the Eddystone Rock, together with their tools, and carried them to France; and the captain was in expectation of a reward for the achievement. While the captives lay in prison, the transaction reached the ears of that monarch: he immediately ordered them to be released, and the captors to be put in their places; declaring, that though he was at war with England, he was not so with mankind. He therefore directed the men to be sent back to their work, with presents; observing, that the Eddystone light-house was so situated, as to be of equal service to all nations having occasion to navigate the channel between England and France." After this occurrence, the workmen were protected by frigates, by order of Prince George of Denmark.

As the structure increased in height, and consequently was more out of the heavy stroke of the sea, a less degree of strength and solidity would be equivalent to the latter, and therefore admit of a staircase within the building, with a passage into it: a central *well-hole* was therefore began to be left on the timbers which composed the uppermost course of the *solid*. On this course Mr. Rudyerd again proceeded with five moor-stone courses; and afterwards with courses of timber, and moor-stone courses, till he had carried the building to the height of thirty-seven feet on the lowest side; and here, on a course of oak plank, three inches thick, he made the floor of the store-room. “The upper part of the building, comprehending four rooms, was chiefly formed by the outside upright timbers, having one kirb, or circle of compass timbers at each floor, to which the upright timbers were screwed and connected, and upon which the floor-timbers were rested. The uprights were also jag-bolted, and trenailed to one another; and in this manner the work was carried on to the height of thirty-four feet above the store-room floor; and then terminated by a plank-ing of three inches thick, which composed the roof of the main column, as well as served for the floor of the lantern, and of the balcony round it. Thus the main column of this building consisted of one simple figure, being an elegant *frustrum* of a cone, unbroken by any projecting ornament, or any thing whereon the violence of the storms could lay hold; being, exclusive of its sloping foundation, twenty-two feet eight inches upon its largest circular base; sixty-one feet high above that circular base; and fourteen feet three inches in diameter at the top. The whole height from the lowest side of the foundation, to the top of the ball which terminated the building, was ninety-two feet. The lantern was an octagon, the external diameter of which was ten feet six inches.” The quantity of materials expended in its construction, was 500 tons of stone; 1200 tons of timber; 80 tons

of iron; 500 tons of lead; and of trenails, screws, and rack-bolts, 2500 each*.

This building sustained the repeated attacks of the

* It seems, that for many years after the establishment of this light-house, it was attended by two men only; and, indeed, the duty required no more, as the principal part of that, besides keeping the windows clean, was the alternately watching *four hours*, and *four hours*, to snuff and renew the candles; each, at the conclusion of his watch, taking care to call the other, and to see him on duty before he himself retired: but it happened that one of the men was taken ill, and died; and, notwithstanding the Eddystone flag was hoisted, yet the weather was such for some time, as to prevent any boat from getting so near the rocks as to speak to them. In this dilemma, the living man found himself in an awkward situation, being apprehensive, that if he tumbled the dead body into the sea, which was the only way in his power to dispose of it, he might be charged with murder: this induced him for some time to let the dead body lie, in hopes that the boat might be able to land, and relieve him from the distress he was in. By degrees, the body became so offensive, that it was not in his power to get quit of it without help, for it was nearly a month before the attending boat could effect a landing; and then, to such a degree was the whole building filled with the stench of the corpse, that it was all they could do, to get the dead body disposed of, and thrown into the sea. This induced the proprietors to employ a third man; so that, in case of a future accident, of the same nature, or the sickness of either, there might be constantly one to supply the place. This regulation also afforded a seasonable relief to the light-keepers; for ever since there were three, it has been an established rule, that in the summer, in their turns, they are permitted each to go on shore, and spend a month among their friends and acquaintance."—*Smeaton*.

sea, in all its fury, for upwards of forty-six years after its completion, but was at length destroyed by fire; an element, against which, no precautions had been taken, because no ideas of danger had been conceived. "On the twenty-second of August, 1755, the workmen returned on shore, having finished all necessary repairs for the season; between which time, and the second of December following, the attending boat had been several times to the light-house, and particularly on the first of December, and had landed some stores, when the light-keepers made no manner of complaint. On the morning, however, of the second of December, about two o'clock, when the light-keeper then upon the watch, went into the lantern, as usual, to snuff the candles, he found the whole in a smoke; and, on opening the door of the lantern into the balcony, a flame instantly burst from the inside of the cupola: he immediately endeavoured to alarm his companions; but they being in bed, and asleep, were not so ready in coming to his assistance as the occasion required. As there were always some lantern buckets kept in the house, and a tub of water in the lantern, he attempted, as speedily as possible, to extinguish the fire in the cupola, by throwing water from the balcony upon the outside cover of lead: by this time, his comrades approaching, he encouraged them to fetch up water with the leathern buckets from the sea; but as the height would be, at a medium, full seventy feet, this, added to the natural consternation that must attend such a sudden, and totally unexpected event, would occasion the business of bringing up water to go on but slowly.

"Meanwhile, the flames gathering strength every moment, and the light-keeper having the water to throw full four yards higher than his own head, to be of any service, we must by no means be surprised, that, under all these difficulties, the fire, instead of being soon extinguished, would increase: but what put a sudden stop to further exertions, was the following most remarkable circumstance. As he was looking

upward with the utmost attention, to see the direction and success of the water thrown, (on which occasion, as physiognomists tell us, the mouth is naturally a little open), a quantity of lead, dissolved by the heat of the flames, suddenly rushed like a torrent from the roof, and fell, not only upon the man's head, face, and shoulders, but over his clothes; and a part of it made its way through his shirt collar, and very much burnt his neck and shoulders: from this moment, he had a violent internal sensation, and imagined that a quantity of the lead had passed his throat, and got into his stomach. Under this violence of pain and anxiety, as every attempt had proved ineffectual, and the rage of the flames was increasing, it is not to be wondered at that the terror and dismay of the three men increased in proportion; so that they all found themselves intimidated, and glad to make their retreat from that immediate scene of horror, into one of the rooms below, where they would find themselves precluded from doing any thing: they seem, therefore, to have had no other source of retreat, than that of retiring downwards from room to room, as the fire advanced over their heads*."

Early in the morning, the light-house was discovered to be on fire by some Cawsand fishermen, and a boat was immediately procured, and sent to relieve the people, who were supposed to be within it in distress. This boat reached the Eddystone rocks about ten o'clock, after the fire had been burning full eight hours; and in this time, the three light-keepers were not only driven from all the rooms, and the staircase; but, to avoid the falling of the timber, red-hot bolts, &c. upon them, they had taken refuge in a hole, or cave, on the east-side of the rock, and were found almost in a state of stupefaction; it being then low water. The wind at this time was eastwardly, and though not very strong, was yet sufficient to render the landing upon the rock impracticable, or attended

* Smeaton.

with the utmost hazard: it was with much difficulty, therefore, that the men could be taken into the boat; but this being accomplished, the boat hastened to Plymouth to procure them assistance. No sooner, however, were they set on shore, than one of them made off, and no tidings ever afterwards were obtained of him. This circumstance created some suspicion of the fire having originated in design; but, as the peculiar situation of the light-house "seemed to preclude the *possibility* of its being burnt wilfully," Mr. Smeaton attributed his flight, to that kind of panic, which sometimes, on important occurrences, seizes weak minds; making them act without reason; and, in so doing, commit actions the very reverse in tendency of what they mean them to have, and of which they afterwards have occasion to repent.

The late Admiral West, who then lay with a fleet in Plymouth Sound, no sooner heard of the fire, than he sent a launch, with several hands, and an engine; but the agitation of the waves round the Eddystone rocks was so great, that nothing could be done in stopping the progress of the flames; and, after some ineffectual attempts to play upon the building, the engine-pipe was broken by accident. The fire was in consequence left to its own course; for the height of the sea prevented every endeavour to land. In the succeeding days, it was observed, that the interposed beds of timber were sufficient to heat the moor-stone beds red-hot; and that the whole mass became one great body of red-hot matter. Nor was it till the seventh of the month, that the joint action of the wind, the fire, and the seas, totally completed the catastrophe so fatally began; and then left no other evidence of the destruction they had made, than that the greatest number of the iron cramps and branches were left standing upright upon the rock.

The third and present light-house, as before observed, was erected by the late ingenious Mr. Smeaton; and by taking every precaution to ensure the stability of the structure, that the utmost attention to its situa-

tion and use, could suggest, the whole was completed in the course of the years 1757, 1758, and 1759. In this period, several violent gales had been experienced, but without damaging any part of the works; and no accident had happened to any one concerned, during the progress of the building, by which the work could be said to be materially retarded. The last stone was set on the twenty-fifth of August, 1759; the height of the main column, containing forty-six courses, was now taken, and found to be seventy feet.

Between the latter end of August and the middle of October, the lantern and cupola were erected, and the whole edifice surmounted by a gilt ball. The lantern is an octagon; the frame-work being composed of cast iron and copper. On the night of the sixteenth of October, when the light was exhibited in the new light-house, a very great storm happened, and the light-keepers observed that they felt a sensible motion in the building; but, from their experience of its strength, they were neither agitated by fear nor surprize. The whole time, from the commencement of the fire which destroyed the second light-house, to the re-kindling of the light, was three years, ten months, and sixteen days. The whole time of working upon the rock, during the building of the present light-house, was one hundred and eleven days, ten hours.

The outside and basement of this edifice is formed of granite; that kind of stone being more durable than any other, and more competent to resist the action of the sea: the interior is chiefly of Portland-stone. Round the upper store room, upon the course of granite under the ceiling, is the following inscription, sunk with the point of a pick.

EXCEPT THE LORD BUILD THE HOUSE,
THEY LABOUR IN VAIN THAT BUILD IT.

Psalm CXXVII.

Upon the last stone set up, being that over the door of the lantern on the east side, are the words,

24th AUG. 1759.

LAUS DEO.

RARE PLANTS.

Scirpus Holoschænus, round cluster-headed club rush: Braunton Boroughs, 8, 11.

Scirpus setaceus, least club rush: near Plymouth, 7, 8.

Lobelia urens, acrid lobelia: upon Kilmington Hill, near the road two miles from Axminster towards Honiton; and near Ottery St. Mary among heath. This very rare plant flowers in September.

Corrigiola littoralis, sand strapwort: Slapham Sands near Dartmouth, 7, 8.

Cistus polifolius, white mountain cistus: Babbecombe, near Newton Abbot, 6, 7.

Melittis Melissophyllum, reddish bastard balm: near Totness, 5, 6.

Melittis grandiflora, purple and white bastard balm: near Ashburton, 5.

Sibthorpia europæa, Cornish moneywort: borders of springs, 7, 8.

Alyssum maritimum, sweet alyssum: on the cliffs at Budleigh-Salterton, 7.

Erysimum præcox, early winter cress: near Teignmouth and Dawlish, 4, 10.

Silene acaulis, moss campion: hills on Dartmoor, 6, 7.

Euphorbia Peplis, purple spurge: between Torquay and Paington, 7, 8.

Euphorbia portlandica, Portland spurge: near Exmouth, 8.

Eryngium campestre, field eryngo: on a rock leading to the ferry from Plymouth into Cornwall, 7, 8.

Lavatera arborea, sea tree mallow: sea-shore, 7, 10.

Rubia peregrina, wild madder: rocks near the bridge at Bideford, and near Exmouth, 6, 7.

Verbascum Blattaria, moth mullein: sands about Plymouth and Ashburton, 7.

Hymenophyllum tunbridgenses, Tunbridge filmy-leaf: rocks on Dartmoor.

Targionia hypophylla, dotted targionia: banks or ditches near Exmouth.

Bupleurum Odontites, narrow-leaved hare's ear: rocks about Torquay, 7.

Chrysocoma Linosyris, flax-leaved goldy-locks: cliffs of Berryhead, near Dartmouth, about 300 paces from the westernmost battery, 8, 9.

A Vocabulary; containing, for the most part, such Provincial Words as are current among the Common People of Devonshire, &c.

The letter A is seldom pronounced open, but close, as pallas, pallades. Thus it is salter, not saulter; halter, not haulter.

Acker (Sax.), acre.

Affeard, afraid.

Agast, afraid, astonished.

Agest, terrified (Exmoor dialect).

Ago, just gone, nearly dead; "the blue of the plum is ago, zure."

Agging, egging on, raising quarrels.

Akether, quoth he.

Alkitotle, a silly elf.

All abroad, open; "the door is all abroad."

Aller, a pinswell, whitloe.

Allernbatch, an old sore, a botch.

An, than; "more *an zo*," more than so.

Aneest, near; "I wont go *aneest en*."

Aprill'd, souerd, or turning sour.

Apurt, sullen, silent, with a glouting.

Ausney, to anticipate, look, bad news.

Aquott, squatted, weary of eating.

Arg, to argue, dispute.

Art, eight; *arteen*, eighteen.

Aslat, cracked, like an earthen vessel.

Asneger, an ass.

Avroar, frozen, or frosty.

Axoon, soon.

Bak, to beat.

Barra, a gelt pig.

Barton, a large demesne.

Bate, to quarrel.

Be, for *are*; "I've a be up to vicarage."

Bed ale, ale brewed for a christening.

Being, because; "*being* it is so."

Bellyharm, the colic.

Ben, "to the true *ben*," soundly to the purpose.

Bee lippen, a bee hive.

Begummers, an interjection, an asseveration.

Betwit, to upbraid, to repeat a matter past insultingly.

Bescummer, to foul with dirty linen.

Bibble, to drink often, to tope.

Billid, distracted mad.

Bin, because.

Bote, part, and past tense of to buy.

Bunt, a bolting mill.

Brack, flaw.

Blast, to miss fire of a gun.

Biver, to shake or quiver.

Blid, blood; "*blid* an owns," an exclamation.

Bloggy, to be sullen.

Boostering, labouring busily, so as to sweat.

Bowerly, blooming; "a comely *bowerly* woman."

Briss, dust; "I've got some *briss* in my eye."

Brudle, to suffer a child to lie till he's full awake.

Buckle, a struggle.

Buddled, suffocated.

Bulbagger, a scare crow.

Burley faced, pimply faced.

Caal, call.

Caaling, giving public notice by the cryer; "I had it cried."

Cawbaby, an awkward, timid boy.

Cham, I am; "*cham* agest to *ge in*," I am afraid to go in.

Chave, I have.

Chell, I shall.

Chets, kittens.

Chilbladder, a chilblain.

Chounting, taunting, scornfully reviling, or jeering.

Chun, a quean, a bad woman.

Chups, cheeks, chops.

Clathers, clothes.

Coander, a corner.

Cob, *clob*, mud, loam, and straw.

Cobb'd, "cobbed away."

Cobnut, pitching at nuts, a game.

Cockabel, an icicle.

Cockhedge, a quickset hedge.

Cockleert, cocklight; the dawn when the cock crows.

Codglove, a furze glove to handle turf, &c. without fingers.

Colbrand, smut in wheat.

Cole, any kind of cabbage.

Colt, indiscriminately, either sex.

Coltree, to be as playful as a colt.

Combe, a hollow between two hills, open at one end only.

Commercing, conversing; "she never *commerced* with him," i. e. "she never conversed with him."

Condiddle, to waste, convey away secretly.

Condudle, conceit.

Copper clouts, spatterdashes worn on the small of the leg.

Copper finch, a chaffinch.

Cornish, verbative, to use one tobacco pipe or glass, by turns, among the whole company.

Clitty, close.

Clitty bread, close bread.

Clitty gruel, with clots in it.

Clome, earthenware.

Clome shop, delft shop.

Clopping, lame, limping.

Clouted cream, that which rises on milk over a slow fire.

Clum to, to handle, to pull about awkwardly; “doant *clum en zo*.”

Clume buzza, an earthen pan.

Clunt, to swallow.

Clut, gluttoned.

Co! co! an exclamation.

Coad, caud, unhealthy, consumptive; cored like a rotten sheep.

Coagerseend, a cordwainer's end.

Coalvarty, a bed, to warm a bed with a warming pan.

Corniwillen, a lapwing.

Corrosy, a grudge, or ill-will.

Cort, caught.

Cotten, to beat soundly.

Couch pawed, couch handed, awkward, left-handed.

Country, the natural strata of the earth.

Coure, a course of work; “’tis thy *coure* next.”

Courtlage, the fore, or back-yard of a house.

Cowal, a fish woman's basket.

Cowslop, fox-glove.

Cozing, or *coozing*, loitering, soaking.

Crazed, cracked; “I’ve *crazed* the tea-pot.”

Creem, to squeeze.

Creem, a sudden shivering or rigor.

Green, to complain, to pine, to be sickly.

Greening woman a, one who complains, having little to complain of.

Crewdling, sensible of cold; “*crewdling* over the fire.”

Crewnting, grunting, complaining.

Cricks, dry hedgewood.

Crickle to, to bend.

Crime o’ the country, whole cry, or common report of the neighbourhood.

Chrisemore, poor creature, or a child unchristened.

Crock, an iron pot, or boiler, an earthen vessel, or jar.

Croom a little, or “Edgee a *croom*,” that is, move a little.

Cropeing, stingy, penurious.

Crowd, a fiddle.

Crub, for *crib*, a crust of bread, and the wooden supporters of paniers or bags on a horse.

Cruel, very, *cruel* good, *cruel* kind, sick, &c.

Crumpling, a little knotty, or wrinkled apple, prematurely ripe.

Cuckoe, the harebell.

Cuckold-buttons, the burs on the burdock.

Cuff, to *cuff a tale*, to exchange stories, as if contending for the mastery.

Culvers, pigeons.

Cunie, moss, the green covering on a pool, or well.

Custis, the schoolmaster's ferula.

Cleves, cliffs.

Chamer, a chamber or floor up stairs.

Clear and sheer, completely, totally.

Couth, to bane, applied to sheep.

Dab, an adept.

Daffer, small crockery-ware.

Daggle, to run like a young child.

Dairous, bold.

Daps, the exact likeness; "the very *daps* of him."

Dash and darras, the stirrup glass, or parting cup.

Daver, to fade like a flower.

Davered, faded.

Dawcock, a silly fellow.

Deef, rotten, corrupted; "a *deef* nut."

Dere, to hurry, or frighten a child.

Dibben, a fillet of veal.

Diddling, tattling; "always a *diddling*."

Dildrums, "to tell *dildrums*, and Buckingham Jenkins;" to talk strangely, and out of the way.

Dimmet, the dusk of the evening.

Dinder, thunder.

Disel and *dasel*, thistle.

Dishwasher, a water wagtail.

Dizzen, a dozen.

Do, to be *do*, to be done.

Doan, wet, damp bread.

Desperd, very, extremely.

Didâlecome, half mad, sorely vexed.

Dirsh, a thrush.

Dudder, to deafen with noise, to render the head confused.

Dunch, deaf.

Doattie, to nod the head in sleep while sitting up.

Documenting, lecturing.

Doil, to dwall, talk distractedly; "to tell *doil*, talk deliriously, as in a fever."

Doll, to toll; "the bell *dolls*."

Don and *doff*, to put on and off.

Doodle, to trifle.

Dorns, door-posts.

Doucet pie, a sweet herb pie.

Doveth, "it *doveth*," it thaws.

Dowl, the devil.

Drang, a narrow passage, lane, gutter, or wheel-rut.

Drashel, threshold of a door.

Drashal, a flail.

Drawbreech, "a muxy *drawbreech*," a filthy jade.

Dreuling, or "drivelling away my time."

Dring, *dringet*, a crowd, press of people.

Drow, to dry, "*drowy*, dry weather."

Dubbed, blunt.

Dumps, dimmet, or twilight.

Earn, to give earnest.

Eart, sometimes; "*eart* one, *eart* another."

Eet a voreoll, notwithstanding.

Ellem tree, an elm tree.

Elong, slanting.

Elsh, new; "an *elsh* maid, an uncouth girl."

En, a pronoun for *him* and *it*; "I told *en*, I bought *en*."

Es, *ise*, *ish*, used for *I*.

Eute, to pour out.

Eth, earth.

Fags, truly, indeed!

Fadge, to fare—"How d'ye *fudge*? How d'ye fare."

Fang to, to take possession of; "I *fang'd* to that estate last Christmas; I *fang'd* a child, or received a child."

Fast, the understratum of the earth.

Fend, to find.

Fineney, to mince; "Zit down to table good now, doan't ye *fineney* zo."

Fitpence, fivepence.

Fitty, clever; "a very *fitty* fellow."

Flaw, a sudden gust of wind that comes overland, between the hills, towards the sea.

Flickets, flushes in the face.

Flopper, an under petticoat.

Floshed out, dashed out.

Fore-right, "a *fore-right* man," a plain, honest man.

Foreward, wilful.

Foreweened, difficult to please, humorsome, applied to children.

Forth, out of temper.

Forrel, of a book.

Frith, writh, underwood.

From, after.

Fudgee, to contrive, to do.

Fump, "the whole *fump* of the business," the upshot, the principal matter.

Fustiluggs, a big-boned person, a great, coarse body.

Ganmer, mistress, an old woman.

Gatfer, an old man.

Grammer, grandmother.

Gramfer, grandfather.

Guddle, to drink greedily.

Galdiment, a great fright.

Gale-headed fellow, a heavy, stupid man.

Gale ey, or *goiley*, ground where springs rise.

Gallied, frightened; to *gally*, to frighten.

G'and, or *ge'nder*, go yonder.

Geowering, quarrelling; "geowering and maundering all day," viz. scolding and grumbling.

Giglot, a female laughing playfully or wantonly.

Girts, oatmeal, a corruption of *groat*, the oat with the husk off.

Gill, a quart.

Ginged, bewitched.

Gint, a joint.

Gerred, or *gorred*, dirty, bedaubed.

Haydigees, "in *haydigees*," in high spirits, frolicsome.

Hoke, to wound with horns, to gore.

Hoop, a bullfinch.

Hulder, to hide or conceal.

Hulve, to turn over.

Hell, to pour.

Hend, to throw.

Kex, dry stalks. Some plants, as hemlock, &c. are called *Kexies*.

Kit, a tribe, collection, or gang.

— a pack of shoemaker's tools.

Latch, fancy, wish.

Lie a bier, lie dead.

Lamiger, lame, crippled.

Lew, sheltered, defended from storms.

Limmers and *Limbers*, shafts.

Lidden, a tale, theme, subject.

Longful, long, in regard to time.

Leat, a water-course.

Mang, to mix.

Manche, to chew, to eat.

Meech, to play truant.

Meecher, a truant.

Mixen, a dunghill.

Moot, to root out.

More, a root.

Northering, wild, foolish, incoherent.

Not half saved, foolish.

Nummet or *nunch*, luncheon.

Ort, any thing.

Pig's looze, a pig's-stye.

Pilm, dust.

Pixies, or *Pisgies*, are represented in the traditions of the Devonshire peasantry, as inhabitants of the gloomy recesses of caverns, &c., and as a race of beings "invisibly small," whose pursuits and pastimes have been thus delineated by the Muse of Coleridge, who speaking in the character of the Pixies, says,
When fades the moon all shadowy pale,
And sends the clouds before the gale,

Ere morn, with living gems bedight,
Streaks the east with purple light,
We sip the furze-flower's fragrant dew,
Clad in robes of rainbow hues;
Richer than the deepen'd bloom,
That glows on summer's scented plume;
Or sport amid the rosy gleam,
Sooth'd by the distant tinkling team;
While lusty Labour, scouting sorrow,
Bids the dame a glad good morrow,
Who jogs the accustomed road along,
And paces cheery to her cheery song.

But not our filmy pinion
We scorch amid the blaze of day,
When noontide's fiery tressed minion
Flashes the fervid ray;

Aye from the sultry heat
We to the cave retreat,
O'er-canopied by huge roots intertwin'd
With wildest texture blacken'd o'er by age;
Round them their mantle green the ivies bind.
Beneath whose foliage pale,
Fann'd by the unfrequent gale,
We shield us from the tyrant's mid-day rage.
When Evening's dusky car,
Crown'd with her dewy star,
Steals o'er the fading sky in shadowy light,
On leaves of aspen trees
We tremble to the breeze.

Veil'd from the grosser ken of mortal sight;
Or haply at the visionary hour,
Along our wild sequester'd walk,
We listen to th' enamour'd rustic's talk;
Heave with the heaving of the maiden's breast,
Where young-eyed loves have built their turtle nest;
Or guide, of soul-subduing power,
Th' electric flash, that from the melting eye
Darts the fond question, and the soft reply.

Pulk, or *pulker*, a shallow place, containing water.
Quarrel, a square of window-glass.

Ray, to dress.

Readship, confidence, trust.

Rudderish, hasty, careless, rude.

Roiley, to rail.

Rowl, a fair, or revel.

Sar, to earn, to get.

Shord, a gap in a hedge.

Soce! a plural in the vocative case, friends! companions!

Spry, to become chapped by cold.

Suent, even, smooth, plain.

Swankum, to walk to and fro in an idle, careless manner.

Skir, or *scare-devil*, a black martin, a swift.

Skrent, to burn or singe.

Skeer, to mow lightly over.

Skeerings, hay made in pasture-land.

Skram, to benumb with cold.

Skummer, a foulness made with a dirty liquid. See *Bescummer*.

Smeech, fine dust raised in the air.

Swant, proper.

Tullet, the garret, a room next the roof.

Tuck, a shelf.

Taffety, dainty, nice, delicate in the palate.

Tang, to tie.

Tilty, testy, soon offended.

Tine, to shut, to close.

Tut, a hassoc.

Tutty, a flower, a nosegay.

Tut-work, piece-work.

Twily, troublesome, irksome.

Trapes, a slut.

Upsetting, a christening.

Unray, to undress.

Unket, dreary, dismal, lonesome.

Untang, to untie.

Vang, to receive, or earn.

Vaught, fetched.

Vinned, mouldy, or humorstone when applied to children.

Vlother, incoherent talk, nonsense.

Ward, to wade.

Washdish, a wagtail.

Want, a mole.

Whop, a heavy blow.

Woodquist, a wood pigeon.

Zat, soft.

Soundy, to swoon.

A List of the Principal Works that have been published, in illustration of the Topography and Antiquities of the County of Devon.

THE Rev. Mr. Polwhele's Topographical Works contain the largest and most copious account of this county. He has already published three folio volumes, and a small quarto, intitled, *Historical Views of Devonshire*. His *History of Devonshire* will be comprised in five folio volumes.

Magna Britannia; being a concise Topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A. M. F. R. S. &c. and Samuel Lysons, Esq. late Keeper of His Majesty's Records in the Tower of London: volume the sixth, containing Devonshire. London, 1822.

Danmonii Orientalis Illustris, or the Worthies of Devon; a work, wherein the Lives and Fortunes of the most famous Divines, Statesmen, Swordsmen, Physicians, Writers, and other eminent persons, Natives of that most noble Province, &c. By John Prince, Vicar of Berry-Pomeroy. Exeter, folio, 1701, lately reprinted.

Memoirs of the Antiquities of Tiverton, &c. By a Gentleman, 8vo. 1712.

Historical Memoirs of the Town and Parish of Tiverton, &c. By Martin Dunsford, Merchant. Exeter, 4to. 1790.

The Laws and Statutes of the Stannaries of Devon, London, 1600, folio; at which time Sir Walter Raleigh was Lord Warden.

Here foloyth the Conformacyon of the Charter per-
teyning to all the Tynners wythyn the Countey of
Devonshire, with there Statutes also made at Crocker-
yntorre, by the hole Assent and Consent of all the
sayd Tynners, in the Second yere of our Sovereyne
Lord Kynge Henry VIII.

Here endeth the Statutes of the Stannary, imprinted
yn Tavystoke, the XX Day of August, the yere of
the Reygne of our Sovereyne Lord Kynge Henry VIII.
the XXVI Yere. God save the Kynge. Sixteen
leaves, 4to.

Smeaton's History of the Eddystone Light-House,
large folio, with plates.

Sir William Pole's Collection towards a Descrip-
tion of Devonshire, was published in one volume, 4to.
1791.

A Complete History of all the Religious Houses in
the Counties of Devonshire and Cornwall, &c. by the
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The Panorama of Plymouth; or, Tourist's Guide to the Principal objects of Interest in the Towns and Vicinity of Plymouth, Dock, and Stonehouse. By Samuel Rowe, Plymouth, 1821.

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among the Drawings given by Bishop Lyttelton, are the South Front of the old Guildhall, and the Saxon Door-Case of the Castle at Exeter; and two Saxon Fonts at Alphington and Stoke-Canon.

Views, by Buck, are, East View of Buckfastre (Buckfastleigh) Abbey. View of Tavistock Abbey. South-West View of Ottery Priory. East View of Buckland Priory. South-East View of Frithelstoke Priory. East View of Darrington Temple. Two Views of Powderham Castle. South View of Berry-Pomeroy Castle. South-East View of Dartmouth Castle. Tiverton Castle. And South View of Okehampton Castle.

Exeter Cathedral. Hollar and Vertue engraved small Views of it; and King, the West, North, and South Sides.—The great West Window, executed in Stained Glass, by Mr. William Peckitt, of York, was engraved by Pranker, 1769.—Engraved on a smaller Scale by Coffin, in Exon. 1772.

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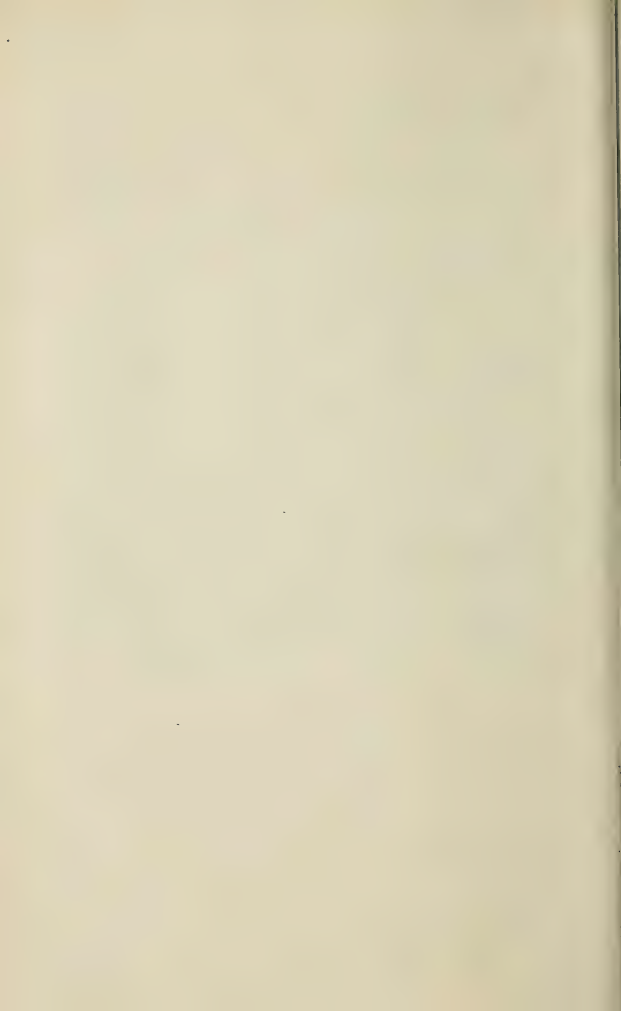
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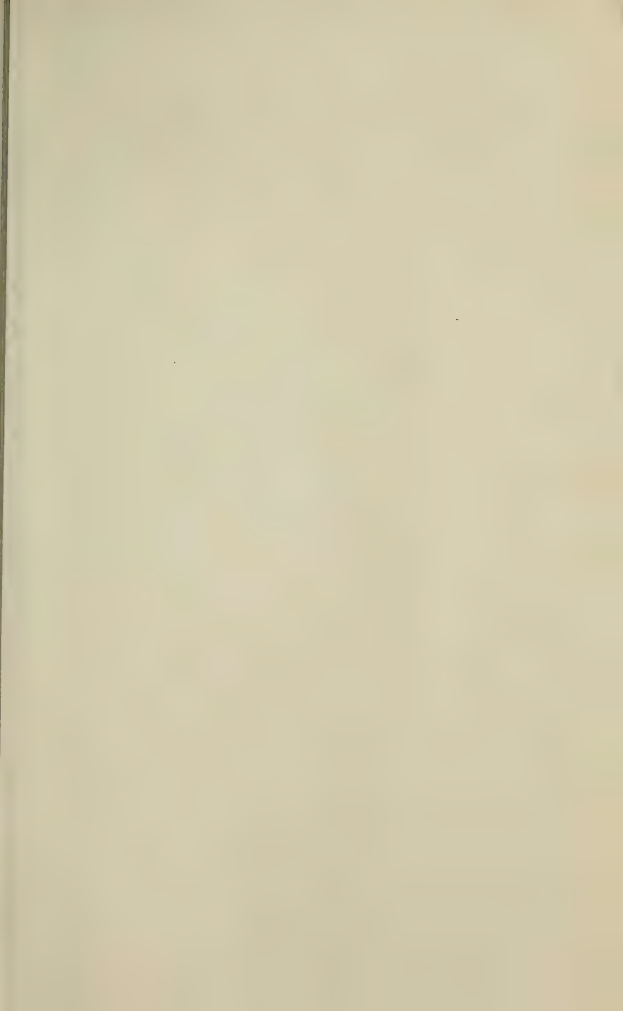
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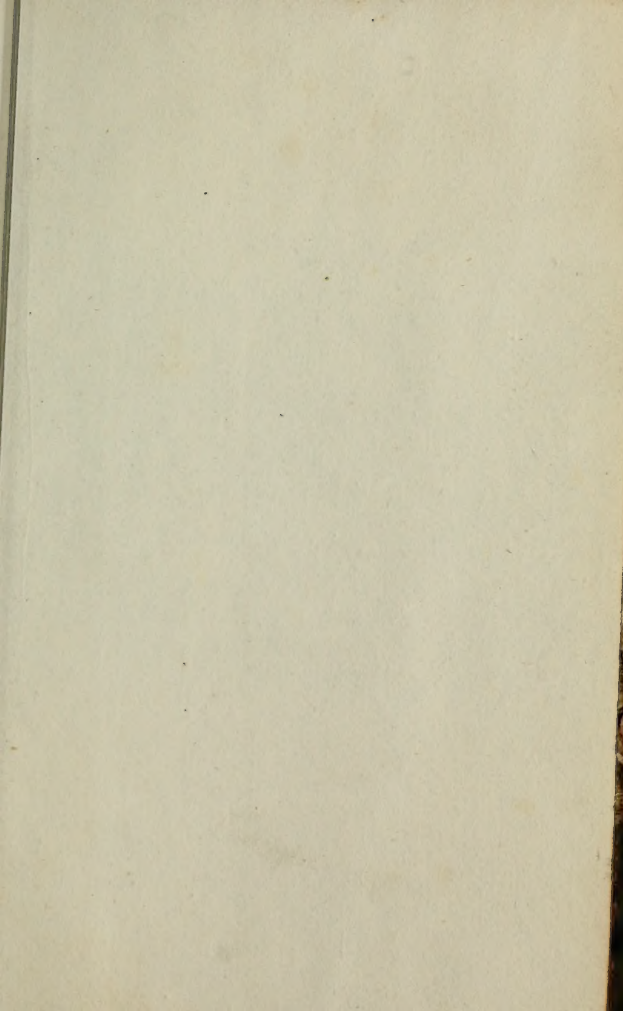
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